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T H E

Nova-Scotia Magazine,

FOR M A R C H, 1790.

CURSORY MEMOIRS OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF FRANCE.

[From the Political Magazine.]

HIS present Most Christian Majesty, Lewis XVI. was born in 1754, and succeeded his grandfather Lewis XV. in 1774; having been married to Maria Antonietta in 1770.

With respect to the political talents and principles of the *Grand Monarche*, little can be said; it being perfectly understood that his talents are rather beneath mediocrity; and his politics have been wholly under the influence of others. We need only observe of them, that they have reduced the Gallic kingdom from a very respectable situation, to anarchy and confusion; from the most unlimited despotism, to abject servility.

Still, however, Lewis is neither to be blamed nor pitied. Measures of his own dictating have not thus hurled him from the arbitrary pinnacle; and, happily for him, he is destitute of that keenness of sensibility which might otherwise tend to embitter life, and render even a diadem, under so humiliating a tenure, little better than a crown of thorns.

He is a prince without ambition, without arrogance, and without vanity: then what has he sacrificed at the shrine of liberty! Destitute of those ungovernable passions, he has still the full enjoyment of every earthly blessing. He has a handsome consort, whom he affectionately loves; and, though his treasury may not be in the most excellent plight, it cannot be supposed but he will at all times have a sufficient number of *Louis d'Ors* to gratify his moderate wishes.

It is a maxim in the British laws, that

a King can do no wrong. This observation may, with the utmost propriety, be applied to the French King, whose disposition is so mild and beneficent that he cannot *do wrong*, without offering the greatest violence to his nature. He has, indeed, been accused of loving his bottle or rather his bowl, (punch being His Majesty's favourite liquor) and that frequent inebriation is the consequence. He is also charged with eating to excess; and all his gratifications are said to be of the sensual kind. His diversions are those of the chase; but, since the late transactions, he has found it inconvenient to traverse vast forests, and therefore amuses himself with shooting sparrows; a sort of game that there is no danger of there being a scarcity of, their prolific qualities rendering such a circumstance almost impossible. When the weather will not admit of this kind of out door sport, he frequently has recourse to his lathe; a branch of business in which he has greatly distinguished himself. He is arrived to such perfection in the art of turning, that only one Monarch in Europe can excel him. When he is determined to be industrious, he can, in the course of one day, produce a button of a most singular excellence.

With this accommodating temper, and simplicity of amusements, Lewis cannot be much affected at such a trifle as a revolution. There is but one circumstance that gives him the least uneasiness: he is remarkably uxorious, but he fears the royal passion is not reciprocal. He wishes to have *love for love*, but he has his doubts

doubts whether there is as much ardour on the side of Antonietta, as on his own.

The consort of Lewis XVI. has a fair complexion, with large blue eyes, and is, indeed, a beautiful woman. She is, however, too sensible of this pre-eminence of face. She has a sister, one of the unmarried archduchesses, who was not equally delighted with a fair countenance, as will appear from the following anecdote:— Being attacked with the small-pox, that professed enemy to beauty, she called for a looking-glass, and, with unaffected pleasure, took leave of those features she had often heard praised, and which she believed would be greatly changed before she should see them again.

Antonietta has frequently been accused of having endeavoured to extend that

power which was annexed to the throne of France; and that the methods which she suggested to make arbitrary power more arbitrary, has occasioned the mortal blow which despotism has received in our neighbouring kingdom. Whether this is precisely the case, we will not pretend to say; possessing too much of the spirit of gallantry to pass so harsh a sentence upon any lady, without the fullest evidence of her guilt.

These cursory memoirs are not what we intended to have given to the public: more copious and more circumstantial particulars have been committed to our care; but prudence will not permit us to lay them before our readers at this time, for the reasons assigned in our preceding number.

CHARACTER OF LORD THURLOW.

[From the same.]

In times less favourable to genius and to freedom, the steel-clad Baron, and mitred Bishop, administered justice to their trembling vassals; nobility and the priesthood were then the only criterions of merit, while high birth, and the ecclesiastical consure, seemed to have assumed a prescriptive right over the noble science of jurisprudence.

In this more liberal and enlightened age, in which hereditary pretensions are forced to give way to personal worth, and the fortuitous advantages arising from fortune and descent maintain but a feeble competition with the natural endowments of a superior mind; the honours and emoluments of the law are destined to reward merit and abilities.

While a multitude of professional men have, in the course of the present century, ennobled themselves and their posterity, let it be recorded to their credit, that within that period, two of the noblest characters of which this kingdom can boast, have risen from the desks of attorneys to the Chancery Bench; while, if we believe common report, a third may be literally said to have jumped from the Loom to the Woolstack.

Edward Thurlow, the son of a manufacturer of the city of Norwich, like his great predecessors, Somers and Hardwicke, bursting from obscurity by the strength of his own genius, like them too, overcame the obstacles of birth and fortune, and suddenly rose to the first honours of his profession.

The finger of the House of Bedford pointed the road to preferment; and at a time when his cotemporaries were struggling with mediocrity, and a stuff gown; the silken robes of a King's Counsel; and the patronage of that illustrious family, inspired him with unbounded ambition. The powers of his mind, expanding with his hopes, the high offices of Solicitor (1770) and Attorney General (1771); which bound the views of some men, appeared to him; but as legal apprenticeships, imposed by custom, before he could attain to that dignity, which was to give him precedence to every lay subject in the kingdom, not of the Blood Royal.

The people beheld with pleasure, a man suddenly emerging from among themselves, and enjoying the highest offices of the state; his triumph seemed to be their own.

It flattered their passions to see plebeian merit coping aristocratical pride; an untitled, but acknowledged worth, conferring by its participation, lustre on degenerate nobility.

When they found too, that he supported his newly-acquired honours with a dignity which they imagined had only appertained to hereditary grandeur, and beheld him in his contest with the head of the House of Grafton, stating his own merits in competition with ducal honours, and weighing the fair claims of genius and learning, in opposition to a mercetricious, though Royal descent; every good citizen partook

partook of his honest pride, and participated in his victory.

Seated on the Chancery Bench, (June 2, 1778) the eyes of mankind were fixed upon him. The iron days of equity were thought to be passed; and it was fondly expected, that the epoch of his advancement would be the commencement of a golden age.

The nation felt that they had long groaned under the dominion of their own Chancellors. The slowness of their proceedings had mouldered insensibly away, in the pleadings of two centuries, some of the fairest fortunes in the kingdom; and the subtleties of the civil law had involved in the voluminous mazes of a Chancery bill, rights and claims, which the municipal courts would have immediately recognized.

At once haughty and indolent by nature; attached to a party, and distracted with politics; with a mind fitted to discountenance abuse, and appal oppression, Lord Thurlow disappointed their expectations, and, by his conduct, forcibly illustrated that great legal axiom, that the duties of the Woodcock and the Chancery are incompatible.

A change of Ministry taking place, the Chancellor was suddenly dismissed; and the man who had risen with the approbation of mankind, retired amidst the clamours of the nation.

Restored to his high office (December 23, 1783) by another change, as sudden as his dismissal had been precipitate, if his inactivity was still the same, yet his personal conduct seemed to be greatly altered. Exiled from power, he had been sought by retirement, what other men have not learned from adversity; for his present attention to business, and politeness to the gentlemen at the bar, afford a happy contrast to his former behaviour.

The character of Lord Thurlow seems to be developed in his countenance, by an outline once bold, haughty, and commanding. Like Hale, he is negligent of his person; like Yorke, he has swerved from his party; but like himself alone, he has ever remained true to his own principles.

As an orator, his manner is dignified, his periods are short, and his voice at once sonorous and commanding. More nervous than Camden, more eloquent than Richmond, more masculine than Sydney, he is the sole support of the Minister in the House of Peers. Like an insulated rock, he opposes his sullen and rugged front to the storm of dispute, and remains unshaken amidst the whirlwind of opposition.

Better acquainted with books than with men, as a politician, his knowledge of foreign affairs is narrow and confined; he is, however, well informed of the domestic and immediate concerns of the empire.

Devoted to the prerogative, he brands reform with the name of innovation; and is fond of urging the wholesome regulations of our ancient laws, in opposition to the improvements of modern projectors.

He is warmly attached, not only to the interests of the Crown, but to the person of the monarch: to the one from principle, and to the other from gratitude.

During the temporary incapacity of the Sovereign, he, for the first time, spoke and voted on the side of the people. Luckily for the empire, his own interests, and those of the State, were united—for the same bill that established a hereditary Regency, would have consigned the keeper of the King's conscience to oblivion.

As a judge, his researches are deep, and his decisions confessedly impartial: none of them, however, have procured him celebrity.

As a legislator, he has as yet acquired no reputation; and notwithstanding a voluntary proffer of his services, he has made no alteration in the laws respecting the imprisonment of insolvent debtors—an unfortunate class of men, whom he has treated with a violence that favours of the rigour of justice rather than the mildness of humanity!

His enemies, who hate him with rancour rather than enmity, dare not question his integrity, nor can they charge him with any action deserving of reproach.

His friends, who love him from esteem rather than affection, avow the greatness of his deserts, yet find it difficult to fix on his particular merits. In fine, his character is still negative and undetermined. With powers fitted for any thing, he has as yet done nothing; and although he seems the wonder of the present age, will, perhaps, scarce meet with the notice of posterity.

The manly sense, the dignified aspect, the eye calculated to over-awe, and the voice fitted to command, will not survive the frail recollection of his contemporaries!

His great predecessors have erected the noblest monuments to their own fame, by their attention to the happiness, the interests, and the welfare of their fellow-citizens.

Lord Chancellor Hardwicke planned

the bill for abolishing the heretable jurisdictions in Scotland. Lord Keeper Guilford had a principal hand in the statute of frauds and juries; of which the Lord Nottingham observed, 'That every line was worth a subsidy.' Lord Chancellor

Somers projected the act of union betwixt England and Scotland, and a bill to correct some proceedings both in common law and equity, that were dilatory and chargeable.

LIFE OF THE CELEBRATED JOHN NAPIER.

Written by the Earl of Buchan.

I HAVE undertaken to write the life of John Napier, of Merchiston, a man famous all the world over, for his great and fortunate discovery of logarithms in trigonometry, by which the ease and expedition in calculation, have so wonderfully assisted the science of astronomy, and the arts of practical geometry and navigation,

Elevated above the age in which he lived; and a benefactor to the world in general, he deserves the epithet of *Great*.

Napier lived in a country of proud barons, where barbarous hospitality, hunting, the military art, and religious controversy, occupied the time and attention of his cotemporaries, and where he had no learned society to assist him in his researches.

This extraordinary person was born at Merchiston, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, in the year 1550.

He was the son of Sir Archibald Napier, of Merchiston, master of the mint in Scotland, and of Janet Bothwell, daughter of Mr. Francis Bothwell, one of the senators of the college of justice.

That his family was of ancient establishment in the counties of Dunbarton and Stirling, appears from the public records, and from the private archives of his house.

John de Napier, from whom he sprung in the 12th generation, was one of those proprietors of lands, who swore allegiance to Edward the First, of England, in the year 1296. William, from whom he counted in the ninth generation, was governor of the castle of Edinburgh, in the year 1401, whose son Alexander was the first baron or laird of Merchiston, and was the father of another of the same name, who was vice-admiral of Scotland and one of the commissioners from king James III. at the court of London, in the years 1461 and 1464.

From the family of Lennox, earl of Lennox, he derived a co-heirship by the marriage of Elizabeth Mentieth, of Rusk, to his great-grandfather's father, Sir John

Napier, of Merchiston: but on his ancestor, he reflected more honour and celebrity than he received, and his name will probably be famous, when the lineage of Plantagenet will be remembered only by genealogists, and when posterity may know more of his, than we now know of the families of Plato, Aristotle, Archimides, or Euclid.

It is fit, that men should be taught to aim at higher and more permanent glory than wealth, office, titles, or parade can afford; and I like the task, of making such great men look little, by comparing them with men who resemble the subject of my present enquiry.

From Napier's own authority we learn, that he was educated at St. Andrews, where, writes, he, 'in my tender years and bairn-age, at schools, having on the one part contracted a loving familiaritie with a certain gentleman a papist, and on the other part being attentive to the sermons of that worthy man of God, maister Christopher Goodman, teaching upon the Apocalyps, I was moved in admiration against the blindness of papists; that could not most evidently see their seven hilled city of Rome painted out there so lively by saint John, as the mother of all spiritual whoredome: that not only bursted I oute in continuall reasoning against my said familiar, but also from thenceforth I determined with myself by the assistance of God's spirit to employ my study and diligence to search out the remnant mysteries of that holy booke (as to this houre praised be the Lord I have bin doing at all such times as conveniently I might have occasion),' &c.

The time of Napier's matriculation does not appear from the register of the university of St. Andrew's as the books ascend no higher than the beginning of the last century; but as the old whore of Babylon assumed, in the eyes of the people of Scotland, her deepest tinge of scarlet about the year 1566, and at that time corresponds to the literary bairnage, of John Napier,

Napier, I suppose, he then imbibed the holy fears and commentaries of master Christopher Goodman, and as other great mathematicians ended so he began his career with that mylerious book.

I have not been able to trace Merchiston from the university, till the publication of his Plain Discovery, at Edinburgh, in the year 1593; though Mackenzie, in his lives and characters of the most eminent writers of the Scottish nation, informs us (without quotation, however, of any authority) that he passed some years abroad, in the Low Countries, France, and Italy, and that he applied himself there, to the study of mathematics.

In the British Museum there are two copies of this letter to Anthony Bacon, the original of which, is in the archbishop's library at Lambeth, entitled, "Secret inventions, profitable and necessary, in these days, for the defence of this island, and withstanding strangers, enemies to God's truth and religion," which I have caused to be printed, in the Appendix to this tract. This letter is dated June 7, 1596, about which time it appears, as shall be shewn hereafter, that he had set himself to explore his logarithmic canon.

I have enquired, without success, among all the descendants of this eminent person, for papers or letters, which might elucidate this dark part of his history; and if we consider that Napier was a recluse mathematician, living in a country very inaccessible to literary correspondence, we have not much room to expect, that the most diligent explorations would furnish much to the purpose, of having the progress of his studies.

Among Mr. Briggs's papers preserved in the British Museum, I looked for letters from Napier, but found only what Mr. Briggs calls his Imitatio Neperæ, sive applicatio omnium seræ regularum, sive Logarithmis pertinentium, ad Logarithmos; which seems to have been written in the year 1614, soon after the publication of the Canon.

Though the life of a learned man is commonly barren of events, and best unfolded in the account of his writings, discoveries, improvements, and correspondence with the learned men of his age, yet I anxiously sought for somewhat more, with respect to a character I so much admired; but my researches have hitherto been fruitless. Perhaps from the letters, books, and collections of societies or of learned individuals, to which I have not had access, something may hereafter be brought to light: and one of the inducements to offer a sketch of this kind to the public, is the tendency it may have to bring forth such information. His Plain

Discovery has been printed abroad, in several languages, particularly in French, at Rochelle, in the year 1693, 8vo. announced in the title, as revised by himself. Nothing could be more agreeable to the Rochellers, or to the hugonots of France, at this time, than the author's announcement of the pope as antichrist, which in this book he has endeavoured to set forth, with much zeal and erudition.

That Napier had begun, about the year 1593; that train of enquiry, which led him to his great achievement in arithmetic, appears from a letter to Cruregus from Kepler, in the year 1624; wherein, mentioning the Canon Mirificus, he writes thus, "Nihil autem supra Neperianam rationem esse puto: cæsi Scotus quidem literis ad Tychohem, anno 1594, scripsit, iam spem fecit Canonis illius mirifici," which allusion agrees with the idle story mentioned by Wood in his Athenæ Oxon. and explains it in a way, perfectly consonant to the rights of Napier as the inventor; concerning which, I shall take occasion to comment in the account of his works: nor is it to be supposed, that had this noble discovery been properly applied to science, by Justice Byrgius, or Longomontanus, Napier would have been universally acknowledged by his cotemporaries, as the undisputed author of it.

No men in the world are so jealous of each other as the learned, and the least plausible pretence of this sort, could not have failed to produce a controversy, in the republic of letters, both in his lifetime and after his death, when his praises were sounded all over Europe.

When Napier had communicated to Mr. Henry Briggs, mathematical professor in Gresham college, his wonderful canon for the logarithms, that learned professor set himself to apply the rules in his Imitatio Neperæ, which I have already mentioned, and in a letter to archbishop Usher, in the year 1614, he writes thus, "Napier, lord of Merchiston, hath set my head and hands at work with his new and admirable logarithms. I hope to see him this summer if it please God, for I never saw a book which pleased me better, and made me more wonder."

It may seem extraordinary to quote Lilly the astrologer with respect to so great a man as Napier; yet as the passage I propose to transcribe from Lilly's life, gives a picturesque view of the meeting betwixt Briggs and the inventor of the logarithms, at Merchiston near Edinburgh, I shall set it down in the original words, of that mountebank knave.

I will acquaint you with one memorable story related unto me by John Marr,

an excellent mathematician and geometri-
cian, whom I conceive you remember.
He was servant to King James I. and
Charles I. When Merchiston first pub-
lished his logarithms, Mr. Briggs, then
reader of the astronomy lectures at Gre-
sham college in London, was so surprized
with admiration of them, that he could
have no quietness in himself, until he had
seen that noble person whose only inven-
tion they were: he acquaints John Marr
therewith, who went into Scotland before
Mr. Briggs, purposely to be there when
these two learned persons should meet;
Mr. Briggs appoints a certain day when to
meet at Edinburgh, but failing thereof,
Merchiston was fearful he would not come.
It happened one day as John Marr and the
Lord Napier were speaking of Mr. Briggs,
‘ Ah, John, said Merchiston, Mr. Briggs
‘ will not now come;’ at the very instant
one knocks at the gate; John Marr hastened
down and it proved to be Mr. Briggs to
his great contentment. He brings Mr.
Briggs up to my Lord’s chamber, where
almost one quarter of an hour was spent,
each beholding other with admiration be-
fore one word was spoken: at last Mr.
Briggs began. ‘ My Lord I have under-
taken this long journey purposely to see
your person, and to know by what engine
of wit or ingenuity you came first to think
of this most excellent help unto astrono-
my, viz. the logarithms; but my Lord,
being by you found out, I wonder nobody
else found it out before, when now being
known it appears so easy.’ He was nobly
entertained by the Lord Napier, and every
summer after that, during the Laird’s
being alive, this venerable man Mr. Briggs
went purposely to Scotland to visit him.

There is a passage in the life of Tycho,
Brahe by Cassendi, which may mislead an
inattentive reader to suppose that Napier’s
method had been explored by Herwart at
Boenburgh, ‘tis in Cassendi’s Observati-
ons on a Letter from Tycho to Herwart;
of the last of August 1599. ‘ Dixit Her-
vatus nihil morari se solvendi ejujsquam
trianguli difficultatem; solere se enim
multiplicationum, ac divisionum vice ad-
ditiones solum, subtractiones q3 usurpare
(quod ut fieri possit, docuit postmodum
suo Logarithmorum Canone Neperus.)’
But Herwart here alludes to his work af-
terwards published in the year 1610, which
solves triangles by prosthaphæteris, a mode
totally different from that of the loga-
rithms.

Kepler dedicated his Ephemerides to
Napier, which were published in the year
1617; and it appears from many passages
in his letter about this time, that he held
Napier to be the greatest man of his age;
in the particular department to which he

applied his abilities: and indeed, if we
consider that Napier’s discovery was not
like those of Kepler or of Newton, con-
nected with any analogies or coincidences,
which might have led him to it, but the
fruit of unassisted reason and science, we
shall be vindicated in placing him in one
of the highest niches in the temple of fame.

Kepler had made many unsuccessful at-
tempts to discover his canon for the peri-
odic motions of the planets and hit upon
it at last, as he himself candidly owns, on
the 15th of May, 1618; and Newton ap-
plied the palpable tendency of heavy bod-
ies to the earth to the system of the uni-
verse in general; but Napier sought out
his admirable rules, by a slow scientific
progress, arising from the gradual revolu-
tion of truth.

The last literary exertion of this eminent
person, was the publication of his *Kalendo-
logy and Promptuary*, in the year 1617,
which he dedicated to the Chancellor Se-
tion, and soon after died at Merchiston, on
the 3d of April, O. S. of the same year,
in the 68th year of his age, and, as I sup-
pose, in the 23d of his happy invention.

In his person, the portrait I have seen
represent him of a grave and sweet coun-
tenance, not unlike his eminent contem-
porary Monsieur de Peiresc.

In his family he seems to have been un-
commonly fortunate, for his eldest son be-
came learned and eminent even in his fa-
ther’s lifetime, his third a pupil of his own
in mathematics, to him he left the care of
publishing his posthumous works; and
losing none of his children by death, he
lost all his daughters by honourable or
respectable marriages.

He was twice married. By his first
wife, Margaret, the daughter of Sir James
Stirling of Kier, descended of one of the
oldest and most respectable gentleman’s
families in Scotland, he had an only child,
Archibald, his successor in his estates, of
whom I shall hereafter give some account.
By his second marriage with Agnes, the
daughter of Sir James Chisholm, of Crom-
bie, he had five sons: John, Laird of
Faster Towie; Robert, who published his
father’s works, whom I have already
mentioned, the ancestor of the Napiers of
Kilkroigh, in Stirlingshire; Alexander Napier
of Gilters, Esq; William Napier of Arc-
more; and Adam, of whom the Napiers of
Blackstone and Craigmart in Stirlingshire
are descended. His daughters were, Mar-
garet, the wife of Sir James Stuart of
Koffayth; Jane, married to James Ham-
ilton, Laird of Kilbrachmont in Fife;
Elizabeth, to William Cunningham of
Craighalls; Agnes, to George Drummond
of Baloch; and Helen, to the reverend
Mr.

Mr. Matthew Busbane, Rector of the parish of Erskine in Renfrewshire.

He was interred in the cathedral church of St. Giles, at Edinburgh, at the east side of its northern entrance, where there is now a stone tablet, indicating, by a Latin inscription, that the burial place of the Napier is in that place; but no tomb has ever been erected to the memory of so

celebrated a man, nor can it be required to preserve his memory, since the astronomer, geographer, navigator, and political arithmetician, must feel themselves every day indebted to his inventions, and thus a monument is erected to the illustrious Napier, which cannot be obliterated by time, or depreciated by the ingenuity of others in the same department.

PARTICULARS IN THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN COOK.

CAPTAIN James Cook had no claim to distinction on account of the lustre of his birth, or the dignity of his ancestors. His father James Cook, who from his dialect is supposed to have been a Northumbrian, was in the humble station of a servant in husbandry, and married a woman of the same rank with himself, whose Christian name was Grace. Both of them were noted in their neighbourhood for their honesty, sobriety, and diligence. They first lived at a village called Marton, and then removed to Marton, another village in the North-riding of Yorkshire, situated in the high road from Giffrough, in Cleveland, to Stockton upon Tees, in the county of Durham, at the distance of six miles from each of those towns. At Marton captain Cook was born, on the 27th of October 1728; and, agreeably to the custom of the vicar of the parish, whose custom it was to baptize infants soon after their birth, he was baptized on the 3d of November following. He was one of nine children, all of whom are now dead excepting a daughter, who married a fisherman at Red car. The first rudiments of young Cook's education were received by him at Marton, where he was taught to read by dame Walker, the school mistress of the village. When he was eight years of age, his father, in consequence of the character he had obtained for industry, frugality, and skill in husbandry, had a little promotion bestowed upon him, which was that of being appointed head servant, or hind, to a farm belonging to the late Thomas Scottow, Esq. called Airy Holme, near Great Ayton. To this place, therefore, he removed with his family; and his son James at Mr. Scottow's expence, was put to a day-school in Ayton, where he was instructed in writing, and in a few of the first rules of arithmetic.

Before he was thirteen years of age, he was bound an apprentice to Mr. William Saunderson, a haberdasher, or shopkeeper,

at Staiths, a considerable fishing town, about ten miles north of Whitby. This employment, however, was very unsuitable to young Cook's disposition. The sea was the object of his inclination; and his passion for it could not avoid being strengthened by the situation of the town in which he was placed, and the manner of life of the persons with whom he must frequently converse. Some disagreement having happened between him and his master, he obtained his discharge, and soon after bound himself for seven years to Messrs. John and Henry Walker, of Whitby Quakers by religious professions, and principal owners of the ship *Free-love* and of another vessel, both of which were constantly employed in the coal-trade. The greatest part of his apprenticeship was spent on board the *Free-love*. After he was out of his time he continued to serve in the coal and other branches of trade (though chiefly in the former) in the capacity of a common sailor; till at length he was raised to be mate of one of Mr. John Walker's ships. During this period it is not recollected that he exhibited any thing very peculiar, either in his abilities or conduct; though there can be no doubt but that he had gained a considerable degree of knowledge in the practical part of navigation, and that his attentive and sagacious mind was laying up a store of observations which would be useful to him in future life.

In the spring of the year 1755, when hostilities broke out between England and France, and there was a hot press for seamen, Mr. Cook happened to be in the river Thames with the ship to which he belonged. At first he concealed himself, to avoid being pressed, but reflecting that it might be difficult, notwithstanding all his vigilance, to elude discovery or escape pursuit, he determined, upon farther consideration, to enter voluntarily into his Majesty's service, and to take his future fortune in the royal navy. Perhaps he had

some preface in his own mind; that by his activity and exertions he might rise considerably above his present situation. Accordingly, he went to a rendezvous at Wapping, and entered with an officer of the Eagle man of war, a ship of 60 guns, at that time commanded by Captain Hammer. To this ship Captain (now Sir Hugh) Palliser was appointed, in the month of October, 1755; and when he took the command, found in her James Cook, whom he soon distinguished to be an able, active, and diligent seaman. All the officers spoke highly in his favour, and the captain was so well pleased with his behaviour, that he gave him every encouragement which lay in his power.

In the course of some time, Captain Palliser received a letter from Mr. Osbaldeston, then member of parliament for Scarborough, acquainting him that several neighbours of his had solicited him to write in favour of one Cook, on board the captain's ship. They had heard that Captain Palliser had taken notice of him, and they requested if he thought Cook deserving of it, that he would point out in what manner Mr. Osbaldeston might best contribute his assistance towards forwarding the young man's promotion. The captain, in his reply, did justice to Mr. Cook's merit; but, as he had been only a short time in the navy, informed Mr. Osbaldeston that he could not be promoted as a commission officer. A master's warrant, Captain Palliser added, might perhaps be procured for Mr. Cook, by which he would be raised to a station that he was well qualified to discharge with ability and credit.

Such a warrant he obtained on the 20th of May, 1759, for the Grampus sloop; but the proper master having unexpectedly returned to her, the appointment did not take place. Four days after he was made master of the Garland; when, upon enquiry, it was found that he could not join her, as the ship had already sailed. On the next day, the 15th of May, he was appointed to the Mercury. The quick and successive appointments, shew that his interest was strong, and that the intention to serve him was real and effectual.

The destination of the Mercury was to North America, where she joined the fleet under the command of Sir Charles Saunders, which, in conjunction with the land forces under General Wolfe, was engaged in the famous siege of Quebec. During that siege, a difficult and dangerous service was necessary to be performed. This was to take the soundings in the channel of the river St. Lawrence, between the island of Orleans and the North shore, di-

rectly in the front of the French fortified camp at Montmorency at Beauport, in order to enable the admiral to place ships against the enemy's batteries, and to cover our army on a general attack, which the heroic Wolfe intended to make on the camp. Captain Palliser, in consequence of his acquaintance with Captain Cook's sagacity and resolution, recommended him to the service; and he performed it in the most complete manner. In this business he was employed in the night time, for several nights together. At length he was discovered by the enemy, who collected a great number of Indians and canoes, in a wood, near the water side, which were launched in the night, for the purpose of surrounding him and cutting him off. On this occasion, he had a very narrow escape. He was obliged to run for it, and pushed on shore on the island of Orleans, near the guard of the English hospital. Some of the Indians entered at the stern of the boat, as Mr. Cook leaped out at the bow; and the boat, which was a barge belonging to one of the ships of war, was carried away in triumph. However, he furnished the admiral with as correct and complete a draught of the channel and soundings as could have been made after our countrymen were in possession of Quebec. Sir Hugh Palliser has good reason to believe, that before this time Mr. Cook had scarcely ever used a pencil, and that he knew nothing of drawing. But such was his capacity, that he speedily made himself master of every object to which he applied his attention.

Another important service was performed by Mr. Cook while the fleet continued in the river St. Lawrence. The navigation of that river is exceedingly difficult and hazardous. It was particularly so to the English, who were then in a great measure strangers to this part of North America, and who had no chart, on the correctness of which they might depend. It was therefore ordered by the admiral that Mr. Cook should be employed to survey those parts of the river, below Quebec, which navigators had experienced to be attended with peculiar difficulty and danger; and he executed the business with the same diligence and skill of which he had already afforded so happy a specimen. When he had finished the undertaking, his chart of the river St. Lawrence was published, with soundings and directions for sailing in that river. Of the accuracy and utility of this chart it is sufficient to say, that it hath never since been found necessary to publish any other. One of which has appeared in France is only a copy of our author's on a reduced scale.

After the expedition to Quebec, Mr. Cook, by warrant from Lord Colvill, was appointed, on the 22d of September, master of the Northumberland, man of war, the ship in which his lordship sailed, in the following winter, as commodore, with the command of a squadron at Halifax. In this station Mr. Cook's behaviour did not fail to gain him the esteem and friendship of his commander. During the leisure which the season of winter afforded him, he employed his time in the acquisition of such knowledge as eminently qualified him for future service. It was at Halifax that he first read Euclid, and applied himself to the study of astronomy and other branches of science. The books of which he had the assistance were few in number; but his industry enabled him to supply many defects, and to make a progress far superior to what could be expected from the advantages he enjoyed.

While Mr. Cook was master of the Northumberland under Lord Colvill, that ship came to Newfoundland, in September, 1762, to assist in the recapture of the island from the French, by the forces under the command of lieutenant-colonel Amherst. When the island was recovered, the English fleet staid some days at Placentia, in order to put it in a more complete state of defence. During this time Mr. Cook manifested a diligence in surveying the harbour and heights of the place, which arrested the notice of captain (now Admiral) Graves, commander of the Antelope, and governor of Newfoundland. The governor was hence induced to ask Cook a variety of questions, from answers to which he was to led to entertain a very favourable opinion of his abilities. This opinion was increased, the more he saw of Mr. Cook's conduct; who, wherever they went, continued to display the most unremitting attention to every object that related to the knowledge of the coast, and which was calculated to facilitate the practice of navigation. The esteem which Captain Graves had conceived for him, was confirmed by the testimonials to his character that were given by all the officers under whom he served.

In the latter end of 1762, Mr. Cook returned to England; and, on the 21st of December, in the same year, married, at Barking in Essex, Miss Elizabeth Batts, an amiable and deserving woman, who was justly entitled to, and enjoyed his tenderest regard and affection. But his station in life, and the high duties to which he was called, did not permit him to partake of matrimonial felicity without many and very long interruptions.

Early in the year of 1763, after the peace with France and Spain was concluded, it was determined that Capt. Graves should go out again as governor of Newfoundland. As the country was very valuable in a commercial view, and had been an object of great contention between the English and the French, the captain obtained an establishment for the ferry of its coasts; which, however, he procured with some difficulty, because the matter was not sufficiently understood by government at home. In considering the execution of the plan, Mr. Cook appeared to Captain Graves to be a very proper person for the purpose; and proposals were made to him; to which, notwithstanding his recent marriage, he readily and prudently acceded.

At the end of the season, Mr. Cook returned to England, but did not continue at home. In the beginning of the year 1764, his old and constant friend and patron, Sir Hugh Palliser, was appointed governor and commodore of Newfoundland and Labradore; upon which occasion he was glad to take Mr. Cook with him, in the same capacity that he had sustained under Captain Graves. Indeed, no man could have been found who was better qualified for finishing the design which had been begun in the preceding year. The charts of the coasts, in that part of North America, were very erroneous; and it was highly necessary to the trade and navigation of his Majesty's subjects, that new ones should be formed, which would be more correct and useful. Accordingly, under the orders of Commodore Palliser, Mr. Cook was appointed on the 18th of April, 1764, marine-surveyor of Newfoundland and Labradore; and he had a vessel, the Grenville schooner, to attend him for that purpose. How well he executed his commission is known to every man acquainted with navigation. The charts which he afterwards published of the different surveys he had made, reflected great credit on his abilities and character, and the utility of them is universally acknowledged. It is understood, that, so far as Newfoundland is concerned, they were of considerable service to the King's ministers, in settling the terms of the last peace.

Before Capt. Wallis and Capt. Carteret had returned to Great Britain, another voyage was resolved upon, for which the improvement of astronomical science afforded the immediate occasion. It having been calculated that a transit of Venus over the sun's disk would happen in 1769, it was judged that the best place for observing it would be in some part of the

South Sea, either at the Marquesas, or at one of those islands which Tasman had called Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburgh, and which are now better known under the appellation of the Friendly Islands. This being a matter of eminent consequence in astronomy; and which excited the attention of foreign nations as well as of our own, the affair was taken up by the Royal Society, with the zeal which has always been displayed by that learned body for the advancement of every branch of philosophical science. Accordingly, a long memorial was addressed to his Majesty, dated February 15th, 1768, representing the great importance of the object, together with the regard that had been paid to it by the principal courts of Europe; and intreating, among other things, that a vessel might be ordered, at the expence of government, for the conveyance of suitable persons, to make the observation of the transit of Venus at one of the places before mentioned. This memorial having been laid before the King by the Earl of Shelburne, (now the Marquis of Lansdown) one of the principal Secretaries of State, his Majesty graciously signified his pleasure to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that they should provide a ship for carrying over

such observers as the Royal Society should judge proper to send to the South seas; and on the 3d of April, Mr. Stephens informed the society that a bark had been taken up for the purpose.

The gentleman who had originally been fixed upon to take the direction of the expedition, was Alexander Dalrymple, Esq; an eminent member of the Royal Society, and who, besides possessing an accurate knowledge of astronomy, had distinguished himself by his enquiries into the geography of the Southern oceans, and by the collection he had published of several voyages to those parts of the world. Mr. Dalrymple being sensible of the difficulty, or rather of the impossibility, of carrying a ship through unknown seas, the crew of which were not subject to the military discipline of his Majesty's Navy, he made it the condition of his going, that he should have a brevet commission as captain of the vessel, in the same manner as such a commission had been granted to Dr. Halley in his voyage of discovery. To this demand Sir Edward Hawke, who was then at the head of the admiralty, and who possessed more of the spirit of his profession than either of education or science, absolutely refused to accede.

(To be continued.)

CHARACTER OF THE SPANISH NATION

[From M. Peyron's *Essai sur l'Espagne*]

SPAIN was by turns inhabited and conquered by different nations; and with the chains of the conquerors received a part of their character. The reigning taste of the Spaniards for certain spectacles, as tournaments, and the tilings of the *maffranca*; the love of pompous titles; an endless list of names; their gallantry, and their great respect for the fair sex; these and the language of metaphor and hyperbole they received from the Moors. They inherited gravity of countenance in conversation, and the jealousy which renders them suspicious and vindictive, from the African Berber. From the Goths, and their ancestors, they derived frankness, probity, and courage, virtues which were their own. The Romans, and the Goths also, gave them the enthusiasm of patriotism, the love of great things, and superstition. To what a degree the Romans were superstitious may be learned from Plutarch. The superstition of Italy is changed in nothing but its object; and there,

as well as in Spain, its nature is still the same.

The Spaniards have been frequently described to us, but each province has its particular character, and there seems to exist between them a moral as well as a physical division. The provinces, which were formerly almost as many kingdoms, appear to have preserved the spirit of hatred to a greater or lesser degree, in proportion to the distance they are from each other.

The Catalans are the most industrious, active, and laborious amongst the Spaniards; they consider themselves as a distinct people, are always ready to revolt, and have more than once formed the project of erecting their country into a republic. For some centuries past, Catalonia has been the nursery of the arts and trades of Spain; which have acquired there a degree of perfection, not found in any other part of the kingdom. The Catalan is rude, vulgar, jealous, and self-interested, but open and friendly. The

The Valencian is subtle, false, and milder in his manners: he is the most idle and at the same time the most supple individual that exists. All the tumblers and mountebanks of Spain come from the kingdom of Valencia.

The Andalusian has nothing of his own, not even his language, and may be compared to the Gascon for extravagant expressions, vivacity, and vain boasting: he is easily distinguished amongst an hundred Spaniards. Hyperbole is his favourite language; he embellishes, and exaggerates every thing, and offers you his puff and every, in as little time as he takes to repent of it. He is a bully, an idler, lively, jovial, attached to the ancient customs of his country; nimble, well made, extremely fond of women, and loves dancing, pleasure and good cheer.

The Castilian is haughty, grave in his countenance, speaks but little, and seems wrapped in contemplation. His politeness is cold, but free from affectation; he is mistrustful, and gives not his friendship until he has long studied the character of the person on whom it is to be conferred. He has genius, strength of mind, a profound and solid judgment, and is fit for the sciences. Whenever he is cheerful it is almost the effect of deliberation.

The inhabitant of Galicia may be compared to the native of Auvergne: he quits his country, and is employed in the rest of Spain in much the same manner as persons of the same clats from Auvergne and Limousin are in France; in sweeping chimnies, cleaning shoes, &c. &c.

Most of the servants are Austrians: they are faithful; not very intelligent, but exact in the performance of their duty.

In general the Spaniard is patient and and religious; he is full of penetration, but slow in deciding; he has great discretion and sobriety, and his hatred against drunkenness takes date from the highest antiquity. Strabo tells us of a man who threw himself into a fire, because one had called him a drunkard. *Ad ebrius vocatus in rogium*. He is faithful, open, charitable, and easy: he has his vices, and where is there who is without them? Man is composed of vices and virtues, and a nation is the semblance of men. Whence, therefore, in any nation, the virtues and the social qualities overbalance the vices inseparable from constitution, climate, and character, that nation is justly deserving of our warmest esteem.

I can truly say, that except a supineness which has hitherto been less the effect of climate than of causes which perhaps will soon have an end; a spirit of vengeance, of which the effects are seldom seen; a

national pride, which, well directed, might produce the most beneficial effects; and a consummate ignorance, proceeding from a want of a proper education, and which has its source in that tribunal erected to the shame of philosophy and human understanding, I have seen in the Spaniards nothing but virtues.

Their patience in the wars of Italy and Portugal was matter of astonishment to the French; and, at the siege of Gibraltar, to every nation in Europe. The Spaniards were whole days without bread, water, or beds, and not the least murmur was heard in their camp: there was not the smallest symptoms of mutiny, but always most strict obedience.

They have ever been much attached to their sovereign. It was not without concern that the Spaniards saw Philip V. form a company of body guards. The Count de Aguilar, a brave nobleman, took the liberty to speak of it to the King. "If your Majesty," said he, "had resolved to sleep in the great square of Madrid, you would have been there in perfect safety; the market would not have began before nine o'clock, and all the Castilians would have served you as guards during the night."

Accustomed from their infancy to credulity and the ceremonies of religion, they are superstitious without knowing it, and really devout. Even in their debaucheries they preserve the appearance of devotion. The Spaniard, in the midst of his most violent passions, seems to preserve his tranquillity; and whilst his mind is inflamed, his countenance retains its accustomed gravity.

He has not that heedlessness, nor is he addicted to that noisy loquaciousness so common in France; neither has he, in his manner, the sneer and caustic satire of the English, or the humble, false, and flattering tone of the Italians. He is serious; his politeness is haughty but decent; his professions of good-will are not always lively, but they are often affectionate.

His national vanity, a prejudice much in favour of a government which knows how to turn it to advantage, is carried to an excessive degree. There is not a Spaniard who does not think his country the first in the world. The people have a proverb which says, *Doña Sta. Madrid calle el Mundo*, where Madrid is, let the world be silent. One of their authors has written a book which has for its title, *Solo Madrid es corte*, there is no other court but that of Madrid. A preacher, in a sermon on the temptation of Christ, told his audience, that the devil according to holy writ, took the Saviour to the top of a high

high mountain whence all the kingdoms of the earth were discovered; he shewed him, added he, France, England, and Italy; but, happily for the Son of God, Spain was hidden from his sight by the Pyrenees. Fathers of families, when at the point of death, have been known to congratulate their children on their happiness in living in Madrid, and have taught them to consider that advantage as the greatest benefit of which they could leave them in possession.

The residence in cities, especially in the capital, leaves the country deserted. A Spaniard never lives in the country; he cannot like it because he knows not what it is, and he who is obliged to reside there does not think of making improvements. The lively description of the beauties of the country, of the varied scenes of nature, which in the midst of the pleasures of the city inspire us with the desire of leaving them, the enthusiasm of Gesner, Thomson, and Lambert, are unknown in Spain.

Their ignorance is in general extremes; most of them make no distinction between other nations, and many will maintain that a Frenchman, although a Christian, is not a Catholic. Their reading is confined to comedies, and their prayers to a recital of the chapter, I beg the reader to remark, that I speak generally; for in Spain there are many men of learning to whose merit I wish I were capable of doing justice.

Their bravery in war is but momentary; and, among the troops, signs of the greatest cowardice have often succeeded the most valiant actions. Several corps which would shew abundance of courage in an attack in the day-time, shrink and are seized by a panic terror during a march by night. They are sometimes cruel in battle, which is a consequence of their phlegmatic disposition, and when once heated their rage knows no bounds. It was several times remarked in the wars of Italy, that they were in the habit of ill-treating their prisoners, and even of wounding them when they fell into their hands unhurt; they called this making sure of the prisoner, *asegurar el prisionero*.

They have often been accused of carrying the passion for vengeance too far; but in this respect the nation seems entirely changed. I do not think the Spaniards have lost their energy and vigour of character by which they were at once incited to great actions, and became a prey to the most dangerous passions; but reflection and a more just idea of honour have moderated its violence, and that vindictive spirit, which hurries them even to assassi-

nation, is confined to the lower classes of the people. The asylum afforded by churches, although at present limited to one in each city, will for a long time preserve that sure means of getting rid of an enemy.

The Spaniard is in general short, thin, and well proportioned; his complexion is olive; his manner grave; he has facility of expression, and speaks well; he has graces. Under his cloak which he wears, and handles, with dexterity, he carries a long sword to defend himself. He still retains a great partiality for the large round hat; and as soon as he is in a country where this is not prohibited, he quits with pleasure the hat with three corners, or the French hat, as it is commonly called in Spain. His favourite colour in dress is black. When he quits the Spanish dress for the military habit (for this the Spaniards call the French dress) he makes choice of the most lively colour; and it is not uncommon to see a common mechanic, fifty years of age, dressed in red or sky blue silk; in this particular there is no distinction of rank. The Spaniard loves to make an appearance, and spends, without reflection or calculation, every thing he has, and afterwards lives how he can.

One of the most commendable qualities of the Spaniards is their never discharging a domestic by whom they have been well served; the son keeps those of his father with his own, and the women who served his mother, and they all die under the roof of their master. On this account, in the houses of the great, it is common to see a prodigious number of servants.

I must not forget the most interesting class of the nation, that which every where consoles us, elevates our minds, constitutes our happiness, and has no vices except such as we communicate. Nothing is more engaging than a young female Spaniard at fifteen years of age, such as I have seen many in the country part of the kingdom. A face perfectly oval; hair of a fine clear auburn; equally divided on the forehead, and only bound by a silk net; large black eyes; a mouth full of graces; an attitude always modest; a simple habit of neat black serge, exactly fitting the body and gently pressing the wrist; a fine hand perfectly proportioned; in fine, every thing charms in these youthful virgins. They recall to our recollection the softness, beauty, dress and simplicity of the young Grecian females, of whom antiquity has left us such elegant models; the angels in Spanish comedy, are always represented by young girls.

The countenance of the Spanish women is extremely sensible and full of vivacity. They are highly satisfied with a person who shews them marks of his affection, very desirous of being flattered and courted, always ingenuous, and but seldom timid. They express themselves with facility, and have a seducing volubility of speech; they are hasty, opinionated and passionate; but have a good heart, and easily yield to reason when it is possible to induce them to listen to it. They have a singular passion for dress, especially for jewels; and, without choice or moderation, cover their fingers with plain and diamond rings. The poor as well as rich never go from home without a *basquina*, or a great black mohair or silk petticoat, put over their other dress, which is frequently very rich. On this account they hasten to take off their petticoat as soon as they enter either their own house or that of a friend. The small-pox makes fewer ravages in Spain than in France; it is rare to see a woman there marked with it. The Spanish women in general have eyes so lively, expressive and intelligent, that had they no other charms they would still be thought handsome.

What travellers have related of the extreme care the Spanish ladies take to conceal their feet, is no longer observable; and a woman who shews you her foot is not always ready, as these travellers say, to grant you every favour in her power. The length of their petticoat is less an effect of coquetry than of decency; and the folds spoken of by father Lahat, which were in the middle of the petticoat, to lengthen it at pleasure, are now out of use. The proportion which the men have assigned, as the true standard for a foot of a woman, is more variable in Spain than elsewhere, on account of the nature and heat of the climate, and the early maturity of the Spanish women; but these are follies which exist in the brain of only a few Spaniards. A Spanish woman seldom gives you her hand to touch and kiss; an English or French woman is familiar with none but her friends; and these rules of decency are common to every nation.

The most general devotion among the Spaniards is that which they pay to the Virgin Mary; and this, as a just acknowledgment for all the favours she has conferred upon them.

It would be difficult to express the veneration they have for her, and the two prayers she has made to mankind, the *rosary* and the *rosary*. Few women go out of doors, walk, play or toy without a *rosary* in their hand. The men are never without one hung round their necks. In their comedies if the devil be chained,

it is with a *rosary*; and he then makes a dreadful howling, by which the good people are much edified.

Equally remarkable is their respect for the dead, apparitions, and sepulchres; the latter they strew over with flowers, and water with holy water. Each drop of holy water, says their priest, that is shed upon the tomb of the dead, extinguishes a part of the fire in purgatory. Who would not shed over them all the water in a river? The diligent young girl waters the grave of her father and brother; may she never sprinkle that of her lover!

The devout desire to benefit departed souls is universal in Spain. The people know the day a soul is to be taken out of purgatory; and you frequently see an advertisement against the doors of churches; *Hoy se saca anima; to day a soul is delivered.*

After the death of any person the masses are without end; however poor the relations may be they must deprive themselves of every thing for the repose of the soul of their departed friend. The masses a man appoints to be said for him after his death are privileged; his soul is preferred to his creditors. Philip V. ordered, by his will, all the priests of the place where he should die, to say mass the same day for the repose of his soul: besides which they were to celebrate during three days, before privileged altars, as many masses as possible; and, that he might not fail in his purpose, he farther commanded an hundred thousand masses to be said in his behalf; the surplus of as many as were necessary to conduct him to heaven, reverible to poor solitary souls, concerning whom no person bestowed a thought.

The blind respect the Spaniards have for priests is derived to them from the Goths. The monks, priests and bishops, were infallible in the eyes of that people; they became the only judges in civil as well as ecclesiastical matters. The inferior clergy were looked upon by the prelates as a band of slaves, and the same prejudice still exists in modern Spain. The pages, land and house stewards, and servants of a bishop, are ecclesiastics.

The Spaniards are so infatuated with monks, that Alphonso the Warrior, King of Arragon, left, by will, his states to the orders of the knights templars. The grandees of the kingdom paid no attention to this strange bequest; they, however, elected a monk for their sovereign, Don Ramiro, brother to the deceased monarch. The templars had the imprudence to claim this crown, and, by way of accommodation, received a gift of certain lands in the kingdom.

The zeal of the Spaniards for religion, extends to the ministers of it. A priest is an object of veneration; to punish whom civil justice has no power, let him have committed ever so great a crime. A striking instance of this was seen a few years ago in Andalusia. A monk, of the order of barefooted Carmelites, had conceived a violent passion for a young girl to whom he was confessor. He had undoubtedly attempted in vain to explain to her his wishes; because, learning from herself that she was going to be married, and jealous lest another should possess her whom he idolized, he became frantic; and one day, after the young woman had made her confession to him, received the sacrament from his hands, and heard him say mass, he lay in wait for her at the church door, and, notwithstanding the cries of the mother, and the astonishment of all present, with three strokes of a poinard laid her dead at his feet. He was taken into custody, but the King being informed he was a priest, and certainly wishing to give him time to repent, condemned him to live at Porto Rico as a perfidiary, or galley-slave.

In order to form a proper idea of the manners or laws of any country, an observer should collect and compare facts, and examine the different judgments pronounced in similar cases. A canon of the cathedral of Seville, affected in his dress, and particularly curious in his shoes, could not find a workman to his liking. An unfortunate shoemaker, to whom he applied, after quitting many others, having brought him a pair of shoes not made to his taste, the canon became furious, and seizing one of the tools of the shoemaker, gave him with it so many blows upon the head as laid him dead upon the floor. The unhappy man left a widow, four daughters, and a son, fourteen years of age; the eldest of the indigent family. They made their complaints to the chapter; the canon was prosecuted, and condemned not to appear in the choir for a year. The young shoemaker having attained to man's estate, was scarcely able to get a livelihood, and overwhelmed with wretchedness, sat down on the day of a procession at the door of a cathedral of Seville, in the moment the procession passed by. Amongst the other canons he perceived the murderer of his father. At the sight of this man, filial affection, rage and despair, got so far the better of his reason, that he fell furiously upon the priest and stabbed him to the heart. The young man was seized, convicted of the crime, and immediately condemned to be quartered alive. Peter, whom we call the Cruel, and whom the

Spaniards, with more reason, call the Lover of Justice, was then at Seville. The affair came to his knowledge; and, after learning the particulars, he determined to be himself the judge of the young shoemaker. When he proceeded to give judgment, he first annulled the sentence just pronounced by the clergy; and, after asking the young man of what profession he was, 'I forbid you,' said he, 'to make shoes for a year to come.'

The Spaniards never carry light into an apartment without saying, *Bless'd be the holy sacrament of the altar.* The bystanders answer, *For ever.* Their salutation is, *God keep you.* Their farewell at separating, *Go with God, with the Virgin.* When they enter a house, the first words are, *Deo Gratias, Ave Maria.* The company answer, *Sim peccado concebida,* conceived without sin. This subject of so many disputes is made a form of compliment in Spain. Never were God, the virgin, and the saints so much spoken of as in that kingdom.

Easter week is the source of a thousand sacrileges, which are the consequence of billets of confession. The priests of Spain have a maxim equally false and cruel; they say that men should, by every possible means, be accustomed to do their duty, and that persuasion comes sooner or later. A few days before the holy week the vicar of each parish, accompanied by the register, makes a visit to his flock, and carefully takes down their names; fifteen days afterwards he repeats his visit, and all his parishioners are obliged to produce to him, not only a billet of confession, but another of communion. How many abuses result from this monstrous custom! The holy days are scarcely begun before a sacrilegious traffic is made of that for which religion teaches us the highest veneration. Prostitutes are seen to communicate in every parish church, and sell to their impenitent lovers the billets they have received. Priests, unworthy of the name, pay with the same money the favours of these wretches. Many persons, to spare the expences of a billet, become sacrilegious; and if any one, led astray by his passions, has preserved piety and decency enough to forbear having recourse to these horrid means, and on the day the curate makes his visit has not a billet of communion to present, he becomes the object of ecclesiastical censure; his name is shamefully posted up in the most public places; and if, in the time given, he does not fulfil the precept, he receives corporal punishment. Thus the man, perhaps the most religious amongst his brethren, is the most defamed; and

And falls a victim to his scruples and love of truth.

Few of the Spaniards, the women especially, are bled in the arm; this operation is generally performed in the hand or foot. They are all very partial to bleeding. It is common to hear them say, such a one has been indisposed; he has been bled four times and is now better. Most of the women are bled three or four times a month, by way of precaution. I am persuaded that the great number of blind persons in Spain is produced as much by the frequency of bleeding, as by the burn-

ing sands, with which several parts of the kingdom are covered.

Persons whom you see but seldom when in health, but not to make you frequent visits when you are confined by illness. A Spaniard seldom neglects exterior social duties. You will receive his visit on your birthday; but during the rest of the year you must not expect to see him.

Such are the observations I have made on the character of the Spanish nation; were I to say more on the subject, I should but repeat what others have said much better before me.

VIEW OF GREAT-BRITAIN, ITS LIBERTIES AND PRIVILEGES

[By M. Ardenbize, a Prussian Officer.]

THE island of Great Britain is so different from all the other states of Europe, in the form of its government, its laws, its customs, its manners, and the mode of thinking and of acting adopted by its inhabitants, that it seems rather to belong to some other globe than that on which we live. The contrast is uncommonly striking when one passes directly from France to England. On that occasion a stranger imagines himself transported to another planet, the voyage is so short, and performed in such a small space of time.

No country in the world ought more to interest the philosophical observer than that kingdom, of which so much is said and so little understood. This indeed will be always the opinion of every impartial man, who has resided there sufficiently long to learn the language of the country, and acquire the knowledge necessary to form a proper opinion.

The uncommon revolution that has taken place in England within the two last centuries, in the manners, the sciences, and the arts, in commerce, religion, and above all in the political constitution, is worthy of exciting the greatest astonishment. Notwithstanding the ancient privileges which the nation acquired with great difficulty, and which even in barbarous times assumed the name of liberty, the government was still tyrannical. Of this the history of the reign of Henry VIII and of the cruel Mary his daughter, will furnish the most incontestable proofs. However, in more prosperous times, they passed rapidly from the extreme of oppression to the most unbridled liberty in both civil and religious affairs. It is out of the bosom of this independance that those cha-

acters arise whose originality so much surprises us. A rich Englishman, and in general every inhabitant of that fortunate island, knows no other restraint on his conduct than the laws, and his own inclination. If he does not infringe on the jurisprudence of his country, he is entirely master of his own actions. From thence proceed those numerous follies and those extravagancies at which the nations among whom they are unknown seem so much shocked, for want of being able to investigate the cause, which would make them rather astonished that they are not more numerous. The opinion of the world, so formidable in other countries, is disregarded. Nobody consults any thing but his own judgment; and they all despise the sentiments of those from whom they have nothing either to hope or to fear.

There, as every where else, they laugh at a ridiculous person, but they treat him with a great deal of indulgence; and they do not esteem a gentleman less on account of his oddity, provided he hurt no one; for it is one of the particular features of an Englishman's character, never to lose sight of the laws of his country. I shall hereafter shew, by means of the most remarkable examples, the influence that this has on the national character.

The English have adopted in their literature, this liberty; or rather this propriety of thinking and of acting; and it is to this that we are indebted for so many bold systems, so many spirited and useful truths, with which their philosophers and mathematicians have enriched human nature. From thence also proceed that daring flight of genius, and those new paths which

which their historians and their poets have opened, and with which they have as it were enlarged the world of ideas.

This country has so many attractions, that no stranger ever remains there any time without being attached to it by some secret charm: there are two things, however, first necessary; the one, that he should understand English; the other, that he should have plenty of money, to enable him to live comfortably in a country where every thing is dear. He will then, whatever may be his taste, his age, or his manner of thinking, find every thing necessary to his satisfaction. This charm extends to all conditions, from the highest to the most wretched. During the residence of the present King of Denmark in France, all the arts were employed to amuse him: they made entertainments for him hitherto unknown; they even illuminated the forests, to give him the pleasure of the chase by torch light. Every witty expression which he said, or did not say, became at once the subject and the burthen of some new song. In one word, the nation strove on this account to metamorphose Paris into an Elysium. Nevertheless, London, where he enjoyed none of these pleasures, where no one, not even a common sailor, gave the wall to him, appeared much more charming.

It is proved by more than one example, that those of the most distinguished rank are not always sorry to feel that they are but men. A powerful Prince of the empire, who was too conscious of his high birth to deign ever to forget it, happening to visit England, found the Britons treat him with less respect than he had expected from his own subjects. He began at first to complain; but reflecting that it was only what he had a right to expect, he ended by joking at the circumstance; and although he had not afterwards any more occasion to be pleased with the court than with the politeness of the people, this did not prevent him from still thinking that his stay was agreeable.

The English themselves know so well how to appreciate the blessings enjoyed in their native country, that those malefactors who conceive the slightest hope of escaping from punishment, rather choose to be exposed to the perils attendant on a criminal process than to expatriate themselves. Exile is, in their eyes, a species of death little less dreadful than a violent end: for one always sees, at their public executions, wretches who might have easily escaped by flight.

Notwithstanding that this country differs in so many respects from all others, and according to the opinion of Montes-

quieu, is blessed with a more perfect government than any other; yet it so happens that its excellence is little known; nay, is often abused, even by those who pass for philosophers. From hence proceed those foolish doubts concerning the preference of an absolute monarchy, or a limited one like that of Great-Britain. I envy not any man those chains which he glories in; by comparison they may appear light and even honourable; but he must surely not only be unjust, but even mad, who wishes, by means of sophistry, to raise the condition of the subject of a monarchy above that of an Englishman.

Whoever will take the trouble to read the astonishing actions, recounted in this work, when I treat of the constitution, the laws, and the general welfare, will then, perhaps, cease to think the following speech of the Nabob of Arcot hyperbolic, on introducing Colonel Smith to the victorious sobbah of the Decan: 'Great prince! receive my present: it is a warrior with whom I give you the friendship of the English, who are a nation of kings!'

A German philosopher, of whom I shall hereafter make mention, gives this excellent definition of political liberty: 'I call that state free,' says he, 'where there is no greater restraint on human actions, than what is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the commonwealth; a state where nothing is regulated with partiality; but by general acquiescence, and with the full view of augmenting the general good; a state which, in the privileges of any individual, or any condition, has no respect but for the most distinguished merit; a state, in a word, where the greatest powers can at once display themselves, and act in concert.' I shall prove, by incontestable facts, that all this is more peculiar to England than any other country.

Notwithstanding the intestine dissensions inevitable in a republic, and which even appear necessary to its preservation, since, furnishing food to the democratical spirit, they keep the state in health by giving it life and activity; notwithstanding the unhappy issue of the American war; notwithstanding the enormous debt and devouring luxury of the nation; in fine, notwithstanding all the vices and imperfections which are the unhappy lot of human nature; the people of England still possess a felicity worthy to be envied, and of which, perhaps, other nations can scarce have a conception: so difficult it is, in living under the mildest yoke, to form just ideas of a national liberty grounded on the rights of humanity.

Nothing

Nothing ever appeared more jocular to the English than that passage in the manifesto of France, published at the beginning of the last war, where it is said, "that the most Christian King found himself under the necessity of protecting the Americans, whose liberty and privileges had been attacked." In their answer, the ministry did not testify a small share of astonishment, that they should make use of expressions in France which could not in that kingdom be understood.

It is a truth which will not admit of doubt, that no polished nation was ever so free as the English are at this day; and those who are acquainted with the constitution of ancient and modern kingdoms will not hesitate to subscribe to this opinion. We cannot but pardon his patriotism, when a Dutchman or a Swiss flatters himself with possessing as much liberty as an Englishman. A succinct account of British liberty, by affording a comparison, will render my argument apparent.

Without mentioning the great number of franchises and immunities of every kind, which the great charter and many favourable revolutions have at different times procured to the nation, we may arrange the rights of the people under six classes, viz.

- The Liberty of the Press;
- The Habeas Corpus Act,
- Public Courts of Justice,
- The Trial by Jury,
- The Right of being represented in Parliament.
- The Privilege of Public Remonstrances.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

It is with great reason that the English boast of the liberty of the press, and regard it as the palladium or safe-guard of their civil liberty. It is true that it is often abused by the publication of foolish pamphlets, and shameful libels; but this inconvenience is amply indemnified by the immense advantages produced from it*.

The most hardened servant of the crown; who in the cabinet and in parliament blushes not to propose the most pernicious plans, and who knows how to endure with the utmost coolness the most outrageous contradictions and reproaches, is stopped in the midst of his audacious en-

terprises by the public voice. Hitherto no English minister has dared to forget or despise this voice. It is this which often renders his bad designs abortive, and destroys his best-concerted projects.

The liberty of the press is also favourable to those popular assemblies so necessary in a free state; for the news-papers inform the public of the time, the place, and generally the object of those meetings, which they detail in a particular manner to the whole nation. In them every one enjoys the most entire liberty of speech; the members of parliament themselves, who often go to them, sometimes find matters better discussed there than in either house of parliament. The statesmen whose measures have been disapproved, there find a free access; there they employ their friends and their credit, and bring all the arts they are masters of into play to gain the people to their interests.

Without the liberty of the press, it would have been impossible for a state in which the king is the disposer of all the offices, dignities, and in a manner of all the riches of the country, to have maintained its independence so long. The most insignificant attempt of a minister, which in its remotest consequence, gives an appearance of a design on the national liberty, immediately sets the nation in movement; the people become clamorous; the minister trembles, and the project is abandoned. If the public were less attentive to trifles, the crown would soon extend its prerogative, and at last insensibly arrive at the end which it aims at—absolute power.

HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

This shelters the lowest subject in the state from oppression. By means of this, neither the minister, nor even the king himself, can keep any Englishman in prison, if the cause of his detention is not assigned in a few days; it also provides that he shall be produced before some public tribunal, face to face with his accuser: by its means one of the lowest of the people is perfectly secure against the greatest grandee in the state, although he may be aided by the sovereign authority. Can there be a greater contrast than betwixt this act and the famous lettres de-câchet, of which the ministers of

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France

* I must say, to the honour of our country, that, except England, there is no other kingdom in the world where an honest man may write so many bold truths, and discover so many abuses, as in Germany.

France were hitherto so prodigal? It was sufficient to have offended the under clerk of some statesman, to have been sent to the Bastille and buried alive. If we may believe Linguet, this infernal custom is still in vogue. This singular man, during his first visit to England, tortured his genius to abuse in his annals the liberty enjoyed by the English. Now better instructed in the school of the Bastille, he thinks differently, and regards England as the most sacred asylum. He publicly deploras his foolish patriotism, and assures us in his journal, that his cure is radical.

By means of the history of Wilkes, in part forgotten, and in part unknown in Germany, I shall hereafter shew the great advantages of the act in question.

PUBLIC COURTS OF JUSTICE.

These are a necessary appendage to a free state. In ancient Greece and Rome all suits and processes were discussed and determined in public. In such a situation it is difficult to be evidently unjust, when the auditory consists of a whole people, who observe the slightest action and censure the least improper word. There never was any judge but the decemvir Appius, so audacious as to bully a whole nation, and become guilty of an open injustice.

During the process against the duchess of Kingston in 1777, a circumstance occurred which clearly demonstrates the excellence of a public trial. This lady being the wife of a peer of the realm, was consequently tried before the House of Lords. All the peers of England were her judges, under the direction of a lord high steward named for that purpose by the King, his dignity ending with the trial. The theatre of this august scene was Westminster Hall, whose spacious enclosure was not sufficient for the crowd of spectators. The principal evidence on the side of the duchess was a bed-ridden old man, whom it was impossible to carry out of his chamber. However the deposition of this man was so favourable to the duchess, that it was indispensably necessary towards the gaining of her cause. What was to be done? She demanded

of her judges, that they would please to appoint a judicial deputation to receive his testimony at his own house. This was, indeed, a favour uncommon in England: It appeared, however, so equitable to a number of the peers, that they were about to make a decree to that purpose.

The Earl of Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice of England, a man, who to the eloquence of Cicero unites the most profound knowledge of the laws of his country, seeing the intention of the house, rose from his seat. After having informed them that it was his wish to allow to the accused all proper means of justification, he painted in the most lively colours the prejudicial consequences of such an illegal favour; he observed, that a precedent like this, the authority of which is always so powerful in the English courts of law, would induce, and even oblige them to consent to similar demands; that, in all processes of great importance, there are sick witnesses who wish to be privately examined; and would it not be easy, added he, to deceive or seduce a small number of men entrusted with such a commission, or even perhaps to procure the election to fall on a chosen few? He ended by saying, that this innovation would open the door to venality and seduction; that it would give a mortal stroke to the national liberty; that it would endanger the right of property so sacred in this island, and even the lives of their fellow citizens.

To comprehend the force of this reasoning, it is necessary to observe, that in all the English courts of justice, the sentence almost entirely depends on the deposition of witnesses, and that the oral testimony of one single evidence is of more avail than a thousand documents. The speech of Lord Mansfield made the most lively impression on his audience. Those of the peers who were the most zealous friends of the duchess immediately desisted from their demand and her eloquent defenders became silent. Was not this an interesting scene to a philosophical observer?

(To be concluded in our next.)

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PASSAGE OVER-LAND TO INDIA.

[From *Howell's Journal*, lately published.]

THE public service, as well as the interest of many individuals, is materially concerned in the knowledge of

what may be the best and most expeditious route between India and this country. I shall not waste the time of my readers

readers by advancing arguments in support of a position so universally admitted as this is. I shall content myself with reminding them of a fact, too melancholy to have been entirely forgotten, and which alone is sufficient proof of the importance of a speedy conveyance to our settlements in the East.

At the conclusion of the late war, in January 1783, advices were sent to India of the cessation of hostilities both round the Cape of Good Hope, and over the great desert of Arabia; but through the delays, to which conveyances by those routes are unavoidably subject, the dispatches were not received at Madras till the beginning of July. On the 13th and 25th days of the preceding month, six months after the date of the preliminary articles, above two thousand gallant men lost their lives in engagements between the French and British forces at Cuddalore, besides those who fell in the action between the two fleets about the same time. This unnecessary effusion of blood would have been prevented, if Government, or the India Company, had possessed such information on the subject of the route to India, as would have enabled them to have transmitted earlier advice to their officers of the important event of the peace.

I shall now proceed to the business of this paper, which is to point out, as concisely as possible, the superiority of the route by Constantinople over those by Aleppo and Cairo, which are considerably more expensive of time and money, without affording any greater security to the person of the traveller, than that which I am about to recommend.

The most usual course of those, who now come from India over land, is by the great desert of Arabia, over which they pass with the caravans from Bassora to Aleppo and Latichea; at which latter place they embark for some port of Italy or France. To those, who travel with much baggage, or who are unable to encounter fatigue, this route will certainly be found convenient, as a number of camels and horses, may always be procured proportionable to the quantity of baggage the traveller carries with him; but to those who are charged with public dispatches, or whose affairs require

expedition and oeconomy, this, perhaps, is the least suited of any. The times when caravans set out to cross the great desert are uncertain, and rarely occur above once or twice in a year; and, at the slow rate at which loaded camels travel, they seldom perform their journey under fifty days. If to this you add the tedious navigation of the Levant seas, in which northerly winds prevail three fourths of the year, it will be pretty evident, that this passage from India will engage the traveller for at least nine months.

Another mode of crossing the desert* is to hire a guard of forty or fifty men, with whom you set out without waiting for a caravan. This method appears to me the most ineligible of any; the great expence to which this mode of travelling must be subject, is too obvious to need any particular detail; neither is it necessary to dwell on the well-known risque of being attacked by the Arab plunderers, who, in parties of two or three hundred, infest the desert.

A third mode of crossing the desert is with four or five Arab guides; this, I must confess, appears to me preferable to the others; on account of the cheapness and quickness of the journey, which may be performed in this manner in twenty-two or twenty-three days; but it is incompatible with the carrying any large quantity of baggage.

The passage up the Red Sea, and over the little desert to Cairo, and from thence down the Mediterranean, has been lately recommended as more expeditious than the former; this, I believe, would be really the case, if the winds were favourable; but the fact is, that northerly winds prevail in those seas, at least ten months in the year, except in that part of the Red Sea which is within the Tropic; beside the navigation of the Red Sea is replete with danger and difficulty, which may eventually occasion a greater loss of time, than the more slow, but more certain passage over the great desert. However, packets might be forwarded to India by this route, with as much celerity, perhaps, as by any other; but if sent from India this way, must be liable to great and unavoidable delay.

The route I should recommend, in preference to the two already mentioned

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* The passage over the great desert is almost impracticable from the end of April till the end of August, on account of the parching heat of the climate, which few English constitutions are able to endure.

† I am assured by persons of great naval experience, that vessels are sometimes four or five months working up to Suez.

would be up the Persian gulph of Bussora, and from thence by the Euphrates in a boat as far as Hilla; then to Bagdad, and from this last place, with a tatar or courier, by Diarbekir to Constantinople: instead of embarking here, I would proceed by land through Vienna to Ostend, so as to be independent of all the contingencies to which the navigation of the Mediterranean is liable. The whole of the passage from India might thus be performed in a much shorter time than usual; and packets dispatched this route to India might reach Bombay in sixty-two days, provided the traveller can bear fatigue, will content himself with such baggage only as is essentially requisite, and submit, for a short time, to the Turkish customs and manner of living: this, I must confess, would not be agreeable to an unpractised person, and, I should imagine, would not be attempted without very powerful inducements. The advantages of this route are numerous; the traveller, at a small expence, is provided with provisions, and suffers no delay in waiting till a caravan can be formed, or escorts collected: if he travels unincumbered with any other baggage, beside his mere necessaries, he avoids being detained on the road by Custom-house officers, and offers no temptation to robbers, who in this country are seldom guilty of violence for a small booty. The face of the country from Bussora to Constantino-

ple is greatly diversified, and presents the curious traveller with a variety of productions, customs, climates, and romantic prospects, which, by engaging the mind, beguile the length of the journey; it also abounds in the necessaries of life, and in that essential article, water, the want of which has been sometimes so painfully experienced by the caravans of the desert.

From Constantinople it is preferable to continue the route by land through Vienna to Ostend, which is practicable in a short time, without any great inconvenience; and obviates the delay of waiting for a vessel, which is afterward to be exposed to the casualties of a voyage of no inconsiderable length.

From England you may reach Vienna in ten days, and Constantinople, I presume, in fifteen days more; from thence you may go to Bagdad by Diarbekir in twelve days, and from Bagdad to Bussora, in a light boat along the Tigris, in four days. If a vessel is ready there to receive you, Bombay may be reached in twenty one days.

This, I am persuaded, is perfectly practicable, if our ministers, and residents at the different places, make use of their influence in preventing unnecessary delays, and the persons charged with the packet is rewarded according to the diligence he has shewn in the performance of the journey.

ANECDOTES OF FREDERIC THE SECOND, LATE KING OF PRUSSIA.

[From the *Political Magazine*.]

IT has been remarked that Frederic knew men well, and was an excellent judge of their merit; many instances, however, might be given in which he was deceived. Before General Laudohn entered into the service of the Emperor, he offered himself to Frederic, and asked to serve in his troops. 'That man's physiognomy does not please me,' said the King on seeing him; and he declined his offers, of which he had reason to repent.

Nothing was so disagreeable to the King as ceremony, which he avoided as much as possible. When he repaired to Koenigsberg, to receive the homage of the

Prussians, he took the marquis d'Argens with him, to point out the ceremonies observed in France on those occasions, that he might conform to them. When the ceremony was at an end, he asked the marquis whether he had gone well through it? 'Very well,' said he, 'but I know one who would have acquitted himself still better.' 'And who is that?' asked the King. 'Louis XV.' replied d'Argens. 'And I,' rejoined the King, 'know somebody who would go through it better than Louis XV.' 'Who is that?' d'Argens, enquired in his turn. 'Baron,' (the player.)

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I imagine that the journey from Aleppo to Bussora over the desert, would be much sooner performed, if the traveller was to make directly for the Euphrates, and there take boat to go down the river to Bussora.

While Voltaire was still at Potsdam, an Englishman arrived, who told the King, that he could retain word for word a tolerably long discourse, after hearing it once read. Frederic put him to the test, and the Englishman succeeded. At this moment Voltaire is announced, who came to read a little copy of verses, which he had just finished, to the king. To amuse himself, Frederic hid the Englishman in an adjoining cabinet, recommending to him to get by heart what the poet was about to read. Voltaire enters, and recites his verses. The king listens to them coldly, and observes, 'Upon my word, my dear Voltaire, I do not conceive what you are about: for some time you have chosen to borrow the verses of others, and pass them off as your own.' Voltaire vowed that the verses were his own, and that he had but that moment finished them. 'That may be' said the King; 'but I have seen an Englishman who has already shewn them to me as his.' Having made this remark, Frederic sent for the Englishman, to whom he said, 'Be so good as to let me hear the verses you shewed me this morning.' The Englishman repeated them without omitting a single syllable. 'He must be the devil!' exclaimed Voltaire in a rage. The King, after amusing himself for some time with his fury, owned to him the trick, and finished by making the Englishman a present for the pleasure which he had afforded him.

Before Voltaire avowed himself the author of the Maid of Orleans, Frederic pretended that it was injurious to the first wit in France to attribute to him so infamous a rhapsody; but no sooner did Voltaire adopt it, than the king made Algarotti read it to him, and said, 'This is not the poem I have seen; this is charming; no person but Voltaire is capable of such a work.' It was, however, the very same; but such is the influence of names!

In 1753, a man sent a work to the king informing him, at the same time, that Voltaire and Montesquieu had found it so useful as to deign to receive and correct it; adding, that these authorities still did not satisfy him, but that he aspired after his approbation. The king answered him, 'You are too difficult; the names you mention are well worth those of all the kings in Europe: I accept your book, to have my name enrolled with theirs.'

In his youth, Frederic was not insensible to the pleasures of love, but he liked to fly from beauty to beauty, and never attached himself to any particular female. He said to some person who was speaking to him of this fickleness; 'It is the women's fault, not mine. I have sought for one to fix me, who has more virtue than prudence. All those I have known have coquetted with me for six months for a love-letter, and in three days capitulated for all the rest. I shall not change my conduct, till I find one who will grant me the love-letter in three days, and go no farther for life.'

A soldier, subject to get drunk, was accused of blasphemy, of saying a great many things of the king, and speaking ill of the magistrates of the town where he was in garrison. The magistrates, who wished to revenge themselves, did not fail to pronounce a severe sentence against him, condemning him as guilty of *crimen læsæ majestatis* both divine and human. The sentence being sent to Frederic, he wrote, — 'If the fellow has blasphemed God, it is for God to pardon him; what he has said against me, I pardon; but for having spoken ill of the magistrates, I order him to be kept 24 hours under arrest.'

Colonel Quintus, one day presented the king a picture painted in his dominions. At first sight he found it charming; but, on learning that the artist lived at Berlin, he said, 'No, it does not please me; take it away.' The painter was so hurt at this contempt that he instantly burnt his picture. Some time after the king wanted a companion to a picture in one of his apartments, and enquired after that which he had seen, to fill up the vacancy. Quintus told him of the consequences of the painter's chagrin. 'What caprice!' says the king. 'Yes, sire,' replies Quintus, 'he is a German artist, but he is as capricious as an Italian.'

When Mara came to Berlin, the king would not at first hear her sing, saying, 'Pho! she is a German; she will be good for nothing.' At length he suffered himself to be persuaded, and presented her with some very difficult airs, which she sang at sight. He was charmed, and said, 'I should never have expected this from a German.' He took her into his service, and gave her a pension of 4000 crowns a year.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

CHARLES PERRIN lost both parents before he could articulate their names

and was obliged to a charity-house for his education. At the age of fifteen he was hired

lured by farmer to be a shepherd, in the neighborhood of Lucetta, who kept her father's sheep. They often met, and were fond of being together. Five years thus passed, when their sensations became more serious.

Perrin proposed to Lucetta to demand her from her father: she blushed, and confessed her willingness. As she had an errand to the town next day, the opportunity of her absence was chosen for making the proposal. You want to marry my daughter, said the old man. Have you a house to cover her, or money to maintain her? Lucetta's fortune is not enough for both. It won't do, Perrin, it won't do. But, replied Perrin, I have hands to work; I have laid up twenty crowns of my wages, which will defray the expence of the wedding; I'll work harder, and lay up more. Well, said the old man, you are young, and may wait a little; get rich, and my daughter is at your service. Perrin waited for Lucetta returning in the evening. Has my father given you a refusal, cried Lucetta; Ah Lucetta, replied Perrin, how unhappy am I for being poor! But I have not lost all hopes; my circumstances may change for the better. As they never tired of conversing together, the night drew on, and it became dark; Perrin, making a false step, fell on the ground. He found a bag, which was heavy. Drawing towards a light in the neighbourhood, he discovered that it was filled with gold. I thank Heaven, cries Perrin in a transport, for being favourable to our wishes. This will satisfy your father, and make us happy.

In their way to her father's house, a thought struck Perrin. This money is not ours; it belongs to some stranger, and perhaps this moment he is lamenting the loss of it; let us go to the Vicar for advice; he has always been kind to me. Perrin put the bag into the Vicar's hand, saying that at first he looked on it as a providential present to remove the only obstacle to their marriage; but that he now doubted whether he could lawfully detain it. The Vicar eyed the lovers with attention; he admired their honesty, which appeared even to surpass their affection. Perrin, said he, cherish these sentiments; Heaven will bless you. We will endeavour to find out the owner. He will reward thy honesty; I will add what I can spare; you shall have Lucetta.

The bag was advertised in the newspapers, and cried in the neighbouring parishes. Some time having elapsed, and the

money not demanded, the Vicar carried it to Perrin. These twelve thousand livres bear at present no profit; you may reap the interest at least. Lay them out in such a manner, as to ensure the sum itself to the owner, if he shall appear.

A farm was purchased, and the consent of Lucetta's father to the marriage was obtained. Perrin was employed in husbandry, and Lucetta in family affairs. They lived in perfect cordiality; and two children endeared them still the more to each other.

Perrin, one evening returning homeward from his work, saw a chaise overturned, with two gentlemen in it. He ran to their assistance, and offered them every accommodation his small house could afford. This spot, cried one of the gentlemen, is very fatal to me. Ten years ago, I lost here twelve thousand livres. Perrin listened with attention. What search made you for them? said he. It was not in my power, replied the stranger, to make any search; I was hurrying to Port l'Orient to embark for the Indies, for the vessel was ready to sail.

Next morning, Perrin shewed to his guests his house, his garden, his cattle, and mentioned the produce of his fields. All these are your property, addressing the gentleman who had lost the bag; the money fell into my hands; I purchased this farm with it; the farm is yours. The Vicar has an instrument which secures your property, though I had died without seeing you.

The stranger read the instrument with emotion; he looked on Perrin, Lucetta, and the children. Where am I, cried he, and what do I hear? What virtue in people so low? Have you any other land but this farm? No, replied Perrin; but you will have occasion for a tenant, and I hope you will allow me to remain here. Your honesty deserves a better recompence, answered the stranger; my success in trade has been great, and I have forgot my loss. You are well intitled to this little fortune; keep it as your own.

What man in the world would have acted like Perrin? Perrin and Lucetta shed tears of affection and joy. My dear children, said he, kiss the hand of your benefactor. Lucetta, this farm now belongs to us, and we can enjoy it without anxiety or remorse. Thus was Honesty rewarded.

Let those who desire the REWARD, practice the VIRTUE.

THE FATHER: OR AMERICAN SHANDYISM.

(Concluded from page 107.)

ACT IV.

The Colonel discovered sitting pensive. Cartridge behind working with a boat.

Col. CARTRIDGE!

Car. (Stops working). Your honour. (Long pause.)

Col. Cartridge!

Car. Your honour. (Advances) I have finished three field pieces, Sir, and shall begin to-morrow to fortify the left corner of the grass plot—on the right I shall—

Col. (After a figb.) Cartridge!

Car. (Drops the boat.) Is not your honour well?

Col. No, my good friend. Enquire if Miss Felton may be spoken with.

[Exit Cartridge.

Colonel rises.

Col. Arrow of the angel of death! twice hast thou slain my son! gracious heaven! why is this sorrow brought afresh to overwhelm me? To spur into the grave a man, who, moving smoothly on, must soon have reach'd the goal? But let me not murmur—I have ever found a kind protector, a most bounteous master; let me not doubt now: I am but where I was. But then this treacherous gleam of light, thus vanishing, leaves me in tenfold darkness.—Why! why, must the asbes which the hand of time had strewn upon the embers of my sorrow, thus be puff'd off, and the sharp flame rekindled?

Enter Jacob, speaking to one without.

J. I tell you I hav'n't got nothing for you, so get along about your business—Ah! Cot pless you too—as much Cot pless you as you please.

Col. Who are you speaking to?

J. A blind fellow dere says he will pless me for sixpence.

Col. What is he?

J. Sair, he says he is an old soldier, Sair.

Col. Soldier! And have you been one, and do not feel yourself interested at the sound.

Enter Cartridge.

Car. Miss Felton has lain down, Sir, but will soon wait upon your honour.

Col. Very well, Cartridge, see who is at the door. [Exit Cartridge.

J. Ah! Sair, I never was a soldier for my own likings. I never like any pody better for being soldier: 'twas soldier took me away from my old Moder, to make me come here, and dar kill her, and I don't know w'at should like um for. [Exit.

Col. Duncan alone.

The stifening influence of liberty has

not yet melted from his heart the scaly crust with which tyranny and oppression had surrounded it. Who is it, Cartridge?

Enter Cartridge.

Car. An old soldier, Sir, he says, an English soldier, your honour.

Col. Not the worse for that, Cartridge.

Car. No, your honour. I think not the worse of a soldier, or a man, for being English; We are no longer enemies, your honour; and if we were—he is in distress, and blind.

Col. Then we will be his friends, Cartridge, bring him hither. [Exit Cartridge.

Col. Duncan alone.

How various are the woes of wretched men, brought on themselves by sin. (Looking out) A venerable figure, bow'd down by unrelenting time, and grief perhaps might make much younger shoulders crouch.

Enter Cartridge, leading an old soldier.

Sol. Heaven will reward you, Sir.

Car. Such acts reward themselves; you are now in the presence of Col. Duncan.

Sol. Duncan! (Aside.)

Col. How, fellow soldier, have you been left to beg your bread, in the country, where late your sword threatened destruction to any that should refuse a meal?

Sol. Sir, it is an irksome task; and, but for the hopes I have of finding a long lost son, who thinks me dead, I would willingly give up the remnant of a wretched life.

Col. A son! Is it a son you seek?

Sol. An only son, Sir. I have hopes that he is in this city; but I am poor and helpless, no friend to seek my child.

Col. You have! you shall stay with me, and I will find your son, and I will be a brother to you.

Sol. Now do I wish for fight, that I might gaze upon a form animated by a soul of love.

Col. You do not speak the language of your station.

Sol. Sir, I have seen much of mankind; and tho' my station has been humble, my study of the works of my Creator has raised my mind above it.

Col. How do you find your way in the street? Are you alone?

Sol. No, Sir; a young man who came from Halifax with me, has been my guide; he is now at the door.

Col. From Halifax! Did you know an officer of the name of Haller?

Sol. Haller! Yes, Sir—I have heard of him.

Col.

Col. Have you heard any thing of him lately?

Sol. No, Sir.

Col. You have not heard that he is dead?

Sol. No, Sir.

Col. Perhaps he is not?

Sol. I certainly should have heard it.

Col. Oh! my soul! But stay here if you please—perhaps—but the ring—stay a little if you please. I will return immediately. [Exit.

Sol. What means all this! is there any one with me?

Car. A brother soldier; shall I lead you to a seat?

Sol. No, I thank you, will you be pleased to send the young man from the door?

Car. I will. [Exit. Soldier alone. Lifts the bandage from his eyes.

Welcome once more the light! let me gaze upon the walls that enclose my much lov'd Caroline. I am in amazement at these enquiries. Sure, they have heard that I am dead, and the Colonel sympathizes in the grief of my Caroline. Some one comes. (Pulls the bandage down.) Is it you Campley?

Enter Mr. Campley.

Camp. It is—

Hall. (Lifting the bandage.) Well, what news?

Camp. Marsh is certainly in this city, and spends great part of his time in this house, it is said, paying his addresses to a young lady who lives here—

Hall. Then we shall have him. Oh Campley, I feel as if I was not doing right, to be here in this disguise—I hate deceit—

Camp. But the reason for it ought to reconcile you to it: Had you come here as Capt. Haller, Marsh would have immediately known it, and of course would have made his escape; then you might have had a chase all over the continent, and perhaps at last to no purpose, with additional loss to your money and ring, which you say you value so highly.

Hall. I do value it highly, for setting aside that it is the present of a dying parent, I have a superstitious idea, that my future fate some way or other depends upon it. But, my friend, when I told you the number of this house, and directed to be led to it, I did not tell you that my heart's treasure is lodged in it—

Camp. Miss Felton?

Hall. The same; I have spoke to her benefactor, Col. Duncan, and by what I can learn, Marsh has reported that I died of the illness in which he left me—

Camp. I have no doubt he thought you dead, at the time he robb'd you and went off—your ghost will surprise him—

Hall. I hear somebody coming—retire—
Haller alone.

I know not what reception I may meet with now my friend is away—rags and misery are generally thought intruders;—here will I take my station, perhaps I shall not be noticed—(Pulls down the bandage, after retiring back, seating himself on the floor, and leaning on a chair.)

Enter Racket and Ranter.

Ran. I should not think of requesting your assistance, but this cursed disappointment of my trunks not arriving; I will draw upon my banker in London, if you please—or I will give you my note, and pay you on the arrival of my trunks—

Rack. Why, to tell you the truth, I have not the money—I am pressed myself—faith, I have been a fool—

Ran. What, down in the mouth; hang it, rouse man, sell off some of your goods at vendue—I will give you good interest for your money—you have only a crash at last—

Rack. What, Sir! (Walks from him.) A strange proposal from a mere bottle companion. Sir, it is not in my power to assist you—I am sorry for it—if you please, we'll drop the subject.

(They cross the stage.)

Ran. Damn the fellow, he don't bleed so freely as I thought he would.

Rack. What was the cause of the last confusion between you and Col. Duncan?

Ran. Oh! nothing—I only happened to mention the death of one Haller—who, it seems, was known to Miss Felton and the Colonel; did you know him?

Rack. No I did not.

Ran. He was a good natured fellow, enough, but shallow, very ignorant, and between you and I, a cur'd coward—

Hall. Well said. (Aside.)

Ran. I lov'd the fellow; tho' with all his faults—poor Harry Haller! we were room mates at Halifax, I have saved him more than once from kicking; I once made him send a challenge—ha, ha, ha! Haller was so frightened, that he could not write it; I wrote it for him, and put a little lawyer to whom it was addressed; in such a panic, that he publicly begged Haller's pardon—never saw two poor devils in such a fright in my life, ha, ha, ha! but I believe it cost Haller his life.

Rack. How so?

Ran. Why, presuming upon the fright of the little scribbling lawyer, he challenged an officer, and had his brains blown out—hey day! who have we here? One would think your house an hospital—come, get up, old gentleman.—Have you lost the use of your limbs? I will lend you mine to help you. (Pushes him.)

Hall.

Hall. (Rising collar, &c.) I cannot see you, but the man who insults poverty and age, must have an appearance contemptible as his soul is mean. Despicable wretch, you are beneath the resentment of a soldier. (Throws Ran. from him, who retires frightened.)

Ran. Why—why—why—here's a sturdy beggar—an impudent rascal—

Rac. Pray, who are you, and how came you in my house?

Hall. The master of the house I will answer, Sir; I am a poor unfortunate soldier.

Ran. So, now we are to have a canting tale of an hour's length—

Hall. No, I shall not trouble you, I was sent for, or I would not have entered the house; there is one at the door that guides me, if I could find my way to him—

Ran. Send for a constable.

Rac. No, I will lead to his guide; come, old man. [Exit, leading Haller.]

Ranter alone.

Curse on my coward heart; if a worm but turns against me, I have not power to oppose; and yet I expose myself to continual dangers: when a boy, I was bold with the boldest; but ever since I robbed my father, and fled to this country, my guilty deeds make me start at each threatening shadow—and here comes two I must avoid. (Going meets Racket, and turns.)

Rack. I think I did wrong too, to send him off without further examination—an odd fellow!

Enter Col. Duncan and Miss Felton.

Miss F. Where is he? This messenger of joy?

Col. Where is the soldier?

Ran. There is no soldier here but your humble servant—

Col. You!—ay, Sir, I have a settlement to make with you—but first, the soldier—Mr. Racket, do you know any thing of him?

Rack. Sir, I found a beggar here, I did not know that you protected him—

Col. Where is he?

Rack. I sent him hence, Sir, but I will immediately send and have him brought back— [Exit.]

Col. Sir, you said Capt. Haller was dead—you saw him die—

Ran. I did, Sir.

Col. Villain!

Ran. Sir—Sir—

Miss F. Oh! for pity's sake, Sir—

Col. Villain, he lives to confound your face to face, I hope—you have robb'd him—thank heaven, you have not murder'd him—

Ran. (Aside) Whence is this?

Col. Guilt confounds you, pale faced ruffian—I have seen one, who knows him to be alive and

Ran. When was he so?

Col. Lately—very lately—I suppose—I do not know the time—I did not ask—

Ran. And am I to be abused because he was well—months, perhaps, ago? There has no vessel arrived since I came; the person from whom you received your intelligence has probably travelled from Boston by land; when he left the place Haller might have been alive, and dead before I departed. Is this usage for Capt. Haller's friend—for shame, Sir, age should have been more circumspect. [Exit.]

Col. I am confounded.

Miss F. Oh, Sir, this is too much.

Col. Oh, my child, how cruelly are we tortured.

Enter Racket.

Rack. I have been myself, but to no purpose.

Col. Lead her to her room—lean on your brother, my child—compose yourself, my Caroline; fly from your grief, and try to find repose.

Miss F. Repose for me! the heart that's void of comfort, rack'd with suspense, and torn like mine by anguish, can only find it in the peaceful grave. [Exit with Rack.]

Col. Duncan alone.

In what a maze of error and perplexity am I involved—a few short hours has robb'd me of my quiet. Cartridge.

Enter Cartridge.

Car. Your honour.

Col. Search for that blind soldier, and bring him here to me: No, stay, send some one else on that errand, and do you have an eye on Mr. Ranter; I fear he is a villain, Cartridge.—If he makes any preparations to leave the town, acquaint me. (Car. bows and exit.) Oh time, thou friend of the unfortunate, how are thy goodly offices rendered of no avail!—Long resigned, I murmured not that my son was cut off in the dawning of manhood, and thought him rescued from a life of woe. Oh that I had never been undeceived!

[Exit.]

A C T V.

Enter Ranter.

Ran. Well, I have secured my retreat! One deed of pleasure and then off. Let me see, (Looks at his watch) it is near the time I was to call for her at Mrs. Quail's—Faith I believe I had better be off; 'tis safest, and by staying I only add to my good deeds. It is not likely tho' that I shall meet the Colonel again; yet it's safest to be off—but then to break an appointment with a lady—oh for shame, not for the world.—Racket will be out—let me see—I must entice her home.

Enter Racket.

Rak. Racket, I thought you was for the play.

Rack. I am now on the wing.

Ran. I should be happy to accompany you, but that I am engaged to spend the evening at Mrs. Quels'. I shall have a curst time of it; stew'd up with a mass of old women at a card table, to play at half-penny lie.

Rack. I am sorry I cannot have your company.—Who is of your party?

Ran. I can only judge by what were there when I visited her before, and your wife says the same party always go together, as inseparable as Rooks, Lawyers, or Scotchmen.

Rack. What, Mrs. Jumpry, I suppose, and the Enlible sisters, with their hen-peck'd husbands.

Ran. Even so. When I was there before, I was seated between old Mrs. Mumble Crust and Mrs. Bounce Fobby, who opposite sat the elegant Miss Van-broewagenhaus and her papa. I think Captain says Mrs. Mumble, 'tis mighty warm, he, he, he, ha! don't you think to Captain, he, he, he, ha! It must be expected, says I, that I should be warm, situated between two fires whose charms I guess cries madam Bounce Fobby, interrupting my compliment, I guess the Captain is pretty well squeezed between us, for we are none of the smallest. Ha, ha, ha! Madam says I, I swear your wit is too much this warm weather. I think it is confounded hot. cries Mr. Van-broewagenhaus, taking off his hat and rubbing his pate. I swear like a sea-water man's horse, Car pick me, I am all of a muck. Law, papa, cries Miss, how can you use such vulgar dissensions.

Rack. Ha, ha! you are as censorious as the party you have been describing; but 'tis time you was with them, and I at the Theatre.

Ran. It is well, adieu—I will take care of your wife; pleasant thoughts to you.

[*Exit.*]

Enter Col. Duncan and Cartridge.

Col. No news yet of the old soldier?

Car. None, Sir. Jacob says he has been to every place where he thought such a poor old man might lodge, but hears nothing of him?

Col. Well, what of Raxter?

Car. I have watched all his motions, your honour. He has engaged horses of Hallet, to be at the city tavern by ten o'clock; he has been here, and is now gone to a house in the neighbourhood, where Mrs. Racket is but a few doors off.

Col. Then do you go and exert your-

self to find the aged soldier—all is uncertainty without him.

Car. I will find him, Sir, if possible—
[*Exit.*]

Col. Duncan alone.

Alas my poor Caroline! this last disappointment has been too much for her strength. Should the night pass away without further discovery, I fear for her health. I begin to lose my own sorrows in my alarms for her—

Stage darkned by degrees.

Enter Racket, Susannah following with a candle.

Sus. Well, there then.—you may take the clothes and dress yourself.—I'll go get a candle.

Rack. No, No! stay. There is not the least occasion for a candle—come this way—don't be afraid.

Sus. Why, I guess you don't want me.

Rack. Why, I guess I do;—come give me the clothes; give me the bundle, and then we will go into your mistress's room.

Sus. No, Sir, I can't indeed, I thank ye.

Sir, here's the clothes.

Rack. Thank ye (*Catches her in his arms*) little devil.

Sus. Law souls! how you do squeeze a body—Oh mercy—let me go—here's somebody coming—Oh dear me—fuz!

Rack. Here! here! they will soon pass.

[*Retire back.*]

Enter Doctor Quiescent, groping.

Qui. Did not I hear something?—Nothing.—Well, as I have found the street-door open, I will steal softly to her chamber, and tell her,—that Obadiah Clump is bit by a mad dog—opium—let me see—
[*Stands considering.*]

Enter Mrs. Grenade opposite, groping.

Wid. I am sure I heard a noise. It is but prudent to reconnoitre, however;—It is so dark, there would be no discovering an enemy till within pistol shot.

Qui. Ay! I will put him to rest—
[*Walks against the window, both start.*]

Wid. Ah! la! thieves!

Qui. I must skulk. [*Retires back.*]

Wid. I am so frightened I dare not scream—Oh dear me—I can't find the way back again—[*Groping about, gets from the front.*]

Mrs. R. (*Without*) Susannah! Susannah! hand a candle.

Sus. Oh! law souls, 'tis old Nick come for us.

Rack. Hush! they will soon pass—

Enter Mrs. Racket, groping, Raxter following, at from the street.

Mrs. R. Susannah! Jacob Cartridge? is there nobody to bring me a light?

Rax. Dear Madam, do not distress yourself on my account; make no stranger of me

fac.—I will assure you, I have not one fear at being left in the dark with you; we will keep close, and drive away hobgoblins.

Mrs. R. Where can the servants be; I hope, Sir, you will not misconstrue my consenting to return home with you—I thought Mr. Racket was at home, but I fear he is not—Susannah! Jacob! Mr. Racket!—Indeed, Sir, I was tired of the insipid company I was in, and expected to make a more agreeable party here—

Ran. You shall not be disappointed, Madam! Fortune favours us—your husband is at the theatre, the servants out, let us seize this moment, this happy moment, soimed, contrived, fated for our mutual happiness—

Mrs. R. Sir, my folly has betrayed me into an unexpected situation—I thought I had been with a gentleman, and my husband's friend.

Ran. You are with one that adores you—I think Madam, on your husband's usage is it not evident that he wrongs you with your servant? I think of his neglect—his debaucheries, and pity one that would hold himself blessed above mortals, if he had you for a wife—

Mrs. R. One who would violate the sacred laws of hospitality, and ruin the man he calls friend! Oh how low has my thoughts's levity and foolish scheme reduced me!

Ran. All aback—upon a wrong scent—damn me.

Mrs. R. Susannah! Jacob!—will you not bring me a light?

Ran. (*Aside.*) There seems to be no one in the house—why then all ye devils, who preside over, inflame and feed passion! assist me! look ye, Madam, you have by your behaviour (call it what you will) encouraged my desires, you have placed yourself in a tolerably convenient situation; this is as much as I in conscience could expect you to do. 'Tis now my business to act—and so by your leave, Madam—(*Seizing her.*)

Mrs. R. Unhand me, ruffian!

Col. (*Without.*) This way, Cartridge, see who it is—

Ran. Ha! (*Lets her go.*)

Mrs. R. I thank heaven!

Enter Col. Duncan, followed by Cartridge, with a candle.

Col. What have we here?

(*In the confusion, Ranter lays hold of the widow, the Doctor of Susannah, and Mrs. Racket flies into her husband's arms.*)

Ran. The widow, by all that's ugly!

Wid. Inoffensive puppy!

Sus. Law! Mr. Doctor, is it you? (*They stand confused.*)

Mrs. R. My husband! am I in your arms?

Rack. In my heart, firmly! firmly rooted—injured woman!—for you, rascal!

Mrs. R. Pity and despise him—think him beneath your revenge, and do not by a quarrel, risk a life now to be rendered precious to your friends.

Rack. Out of my house, Sir, and thank this injured lady, that I do not revenge myself.

Ran. Revenge! for what? for keeping your wife's company, while you preferred her servant?

Rack. Shame and tortures!

Col. Why Mrs. Susannah, how came you playing hide-and-go seek among them?

Sus. I—I—*my father*—he Ma'am—your clothes—*that is*—I—Ma'am—he—indeed I didn't—and so—and so Ma'am—that's all indeed. (*Cries.*)

Rack. Susannah is innocent, though to my shame be it spoken, my intention in criticising her here was not—but this intention (though evil) shall be blessed, and every thing which has served to open my eyes to my folly, and my wife's virtue—Susannah, go in, you shall not be blamed, I bear testimony that you are a good girl.

Sus. Thank ee, Sir—I'm sure I wouldn't for the world, so I wouldn't. (*Exit sobbing.*)

Col. A very extraordinary case this! that Racket, I once saw something like it in France. A gentleman—

Rack. As to you, Mr. Ranter, and the door.

Col. I think you might hear a body else.

Ran. Sir, your most obsequious servant—Madam, yours—(*Bows, going.*)

Col. Stop, Sir! I have an account against you.

Ran. Sir! (*Aside*) him I fear—well, Sir!

Col. I am not satisfied that you came honourably by that ring. I must know more—it belonged to my wife! to my son! (*All in surprise.*) You say he is dead, but I hope to find, that what you say is false.

Ran. (*Aside*) This is an unexpected stroke.

Col. Cartridge, you told me that you have found the soldier.

Car. I did, your honour, I could not prevail on him to come with me, but he said he would be here anon.

Col. Then Sir, I shall be enabled to judge, whether I am to look upon you as my son's friend or not. If what you say is true, I shall not so much regret his loss.

Ran. Sir, Captain Haller did not know that he had a father living—but, Sir—I—I am very sorry that I should be the mes-

senger of ill news to a father; and, Sir, as I suppose his ignorance of you occasioned his giving the ring to me, I am ready to give it to one, who has undoubtedly a prior title.—(Offers the ring.)

Col. No, Sir. Though valuable for the sake of the dear woman who once wore it, if my son gave it—it is your's, and wear it. It is something more precious, I would enquire into—does he live?—Tell me he lives, and keep it with my thanks.

Ran. I have already said he is dead. I have business, and do not chuse to stay, when I have been told to go.—(Going, meets Haller and Campley, he starts) now all's over!

Hall. Villain, thou canst not escape. Here your career is finished, ungrateful man!—(To Rack.) Sir, do not think me rude in thus seizing my servant, who, when I was on a sick bed, robbed me, and has with matchless impudence, imposed on your hospitality in my clothes. First let me strip him of these noble badges, which should only reside with honour. (Takes from him the cockade and sword.) And last, this ring on which, with superstitious veneration, I have believed my fate to depend. (Takes the ring, the Colonel gazes at him.)

Col. (Aside.) It is—it is himself! his mother shines in every look and action—Sir—I cannot speak—I choke—Sir, from whom did you receive it?

Hall. From my father, Sir. A dying father—close by my side he fell, striving to succour me, when fainting with my wounds, Henry, says he, if you should live—the ring—your father, he could say no more—excuse me, Sir—I lov'd him.

Col. Generous Haller! he would have told thee that thy father lived.

Hall. Sir—

Col. My boy! my noble boy!—I am thy father. (Clasps him in his arms.)

Hall. Col. Duncan, my father!

Col. Suspend your admiration for awhile. When your angel mother died, and I returned to this my native country, I left you an infant with the brave, the generous Haller, as his son. Fate has withstood our meeting till this moment, and long I mourn'd you slain.

Hall. I soon recover'd of my wounds, though left on the field for dead—to find such a father.—(Offers to kneel.)

Col. (Catching him in his arms.) My brave, my noble boy!—Oh 'tis too much—my old eyes play the fool—but there is another who claims a part in these joyful embraces, one my son, whose worth I hope you know, to whom I fly with the glad tidings of happiness and peace. [Exit.

Hall. Oh! Campley, you never saw me tremble thus before.

Camp. Courage, man! you have not much to fear, though I believe you will be made prisoner.

Rack. As an unworthy friend of your noble father, Sir, I give you welcome. Mrs. Racket, Sir, (Introducing her.)

Hall. The sister of Miss Felton? We shall be better acquainted. This is my friend, Lieut. Campley. (Racket bows to Campley; during this, the Doctor is very busily talking to Cartidge in the back scene, who seems uneasy.)

Rack. The noble Captain Ranter, has given me your character, Capt. Haller—this, Sir, is the good-natured, foolish, cowardly friend of your's who challenged the little lawyer, and had his brains blown out by an officer, the gentleman you used to save from being kick'd.

Ran. Gentlemen, you have detected me, and now have me in your power. Treat me as your generosity suggests.

Rack. I stand reproved: I cannot look upon you with an evil eye; you have been instrumental in restoring me to my senses, and shewing me the virtues of a good wife.

Mrs. R. One who will be so in future, Mr. Racket; he has been the means of shewing me the folly of thinking to reclaim, by an appearance of vice in myself. I trust, in future, when we shall feel each other's worth, and our mutual happiness, we shall be tempted to bless him.

Qui. (Comes forward.) What is all this? Has Miss got a brother, come home by chance? Are you (To Haller) Miss Felton's brother, Sir?

Hall. Her husband, Sir.

Qui. Ha, ha, ha! your servant for that, Sir—the is engaged to me—ha, ha, ha! her husband; well, that's laughable enough.

Hall. Engaged to you, Sir! pray, Sir, who are you?

Qui. A physician, Sir, took my degree at Edinburgh; obtained it by writing a thesis upon recovering drowned kittens; a surgeon, Sir, celebrated as a pharyngotomist, a phytologist, studied in Italy; a pharmacologist, a phlebotomist, versed in the physical, chirurgical, and obstetrical arts—Doctor Quiescent.

Hall. Poor fellow, he's mad.

Qui. Sir?

Mrs. R. I thought so this morning—poor Doctor! I heard him say something about mad dogs.

Qui. Madam!

Rack. Vanity has turned his brain—poor fellow!

Qui. Sir! what do mean, Sir?

Car. Jacob said he was crazy.

Qui. Sir!

Mrs. R. Go home and go to bed, Doctor!
Qui. Madam!—I'll be revenged for this
 reveng'd upon you all, by all that's
 physical, chymical, and galenical. [*Exit.*]

Rack. Poor fellow! ha, ha, ha!

Enter Col. Duncan and Miss Felton.

Hall. My Caroline!

Miss F. Henry! alive! under this roof!
 Oh let me fly (*Embrace.*) Merciful heaven,
 'tis he! he lives! it is my Henry—this is
 too much of joy. (*Embrace.*)

Col. Bless ye! bless ye, my children!
 Oh! may an old fond parent's prayers be
 heard, and you be ever bless'd.

Miss F. Captain Ranter here! I cannot
 bear his presence, he told me that he saw
 my Henry die.

Hall. Villain! could you, with cool de-
 liberate cruelty, torture such innocence?

Rack. Kick him out, Mr. Cartridge.

Car. Excuse me, your honour; when a
 man is going down hill, there will be en-
 ough to kick and push him without me.

Rack. Ought he not to fall?

Car. Yes, your honour, but his own
 guilt is heavy enough to sink him; heaven
 forbid I should make the weight more
 galling.

Miss F. Indeed, I did not know that he
 was unfortunate, or I would not have
 moved anger against him for the world.

Hall. Since you forgive him, my dear
 Caroline, I will take a lesson of this noble
 spirited old soldier. Marsh, when I took
 you as my servant, your being sick, and
 possessing more knowledge than we com-

monly meet with in the ranks, was your
 only recommendation: I heard your sto-
 ry, and believed you, but your behaviour
 since, makes me think, that what you then
 told me is false; tell me truly who you
 are, and be assured I can freely forgive you;
 I am too happy to bear malice.

Ran. Say, too good, Sir. I have been a
 most ungrateful villain all my life. My
 father was a clergyman, in the neighbour-
 hood of London, from whom I received a
 liberal education, which was finished at
 Oxford, I gave myself up to vicious cour-
 ses, and in a drunken brawl, thought I had
 killed one of my companions, I made off,
 and having robbed my father, I embarked
 for this country; and, after passing thro'
 various scenes of villainy and misery, I
 enlisted in your company—you know the
 rest.

Col. Your father!

Ran. My father! (*Turns from them.*)

Col. Is he dead?

Ran. My guilty deeds sent him with
 sorrow to the grave. The man whom I
 thought I had killed, recovered—but I
 murdered my poor father more effectually.
 Let me have justice—I am a robber.

Miss F. Would that Heaven would for-
 give as freely as all here do.

Col. It would be impious to think other-
 wise. Let us retire from this hall—We
 will restore you to peace, but first must
 restore you to the paths of virtue, for out
 of them there is none.

END OF THE COMEDY.

VANESSA: OR THE FEAST OF REASON.

[From the Observer.]

I mentioned in my seventh paper that I
 had a card from Vanessa inviting me to
 a *Feast of Reason*. I confess I was very cu-
 rious to know what the nature of this feast
 might be; and having been since favoured
 with a second invitations I shall take the
 liberty of relating what I saw and heard at
 that lady's assembly.

The celebrated Vanessa has been either
 a beauty, or a wit all her life long; and
 of course has a better plea for vanity,
 than falls to most women's share; her
 vanity is also in itself more excusable for
 the pleasing colours it sometimes throws
 upon her character. It gives the spring
 to charity, good nature, affability; it
 makes her splendid, hospitable, facetious;
 carries her into all the circles of fine peo-
 ple, and crowds all the fine people into
 her's; it starts a thousand whimsical ca-

prices, that furnish employment to the
 arts, and it has the merit of opening her
 doors and her purse to the sons of science;
 in short it administers protection to all de-
 scriptions and degrees of genius, from
 the manufacturer of a tooth-pick to the
 author of an epic poem: It is a variety,
 that is a sure box at an author's first night,
 and a sure card at a performer's benefit;
 it pays well for a dedication, and stands
 for six copies upon a subscribers list. Va-
 nessa in the centre of her own circle sits
 like the statue of the Athenian Minerva,
 incensed with the breath of philosophers,
 poets, painters, orators, and every vo-
 tarist of art, science, or fine speaking. It is
 in her academy young noviciates try their
 wit and practice panegyric; no one like
 Vanessa can break in a young lady to the
 poetics, and teach the Pegasus to carry a
 fig.

saddle. She can make a mathematician quote Pindar, a Master in Chancery write novels, or a Birmingham hardware-man stamp rhymes as fast as buttons.

As I came rather before the modern hour of visiting, I waited some time in her room before any of the company appeared; several new publications on various subjects were on her table; they were stitched in blue paper, and most of them fresh from the press in some she had stuck small scraps of paper, as if to mark where she had left off reading; in others she had doubled down certain pages seemingly for the same purpose. At last a meagre little man with a most satirical countenance was ushered in, and took his seat in a corner of the room, he eyed me attentively for some time through his spectacles, and at last accosted me in the following words; 'You are looking at these books, Sir; I take for granted they are newly published.' 'I believe they are,' I replied. 'I thought so,' says he. 'Then you may depend upon it their authors will be here by and by; you may always know what company you are to expect in this house by the books upon the table. It is in this way Vanessa has got all her wit and learning, not by reading, but by making authors believe she reads their works, and by thus tickling their vanity she sends to many heralds into the world to cry up her fame to the skies; it is a very pretty scheme, and saves a world of time for better amusements.' He had no sooner said this, than Vanessa entered the room, and whilst I was making a profound reverence I beheld something approaching to me, which looked like columns and arches and porticos in the perspective of a playhouse scene, as I raised my eyes and examined it a little closer I recognised the foins of Palmyra embroidered in coloured silks upon Vanessa's petticoat. I made a silent obeisance, and receiving a smile in return, retreated to my chair. My friend said a great many smart things upon the ruins of Palmyra, which Vanessa on her part contended to be a very proper emblem for an old woman in decay, who had seen better days; the wit replied that instead of Palmyra it ought to have been Athens, and then she would have been equipped from head to foot in character. Vanessa smiled, but maintained the propriety of her choice, bidding him observe, that though she carried a city upon her back, that city all the world knew was planted on a desert. She now addressed herself to me, and in the most gracious manner, asked me when I hoped to put my project in execution. I answered in about two months, thinking she alluded to the publication of these pa-

pers; a circumstance I knew she was informed of. 'Well I protest,' says Vanessa, 'I envy you the undertaking, and wish I could find courage enough to accompany you.' I assured her there was nothing in the world would make me so happy as her assistance, and that I was confident it would ensure success to my undertaking. 'Here you flatter me,' says she, 'for I should do nothing but look after shells and corals and the palaces of the Tritons and Naiads, if I was to go down with you.' Here I began to stare most egregiously. 'But after all,' added she, 'will your diving bell carry double?' This luckless diving-bell was such an unexpected plunge to me, that if I had been actually in it, I could scarce have been more hampered; so I thought it was better to remain under water, and wait till the real artist came in to set the matter to rights. This however my neighbour with the spectacles would not allow of, for expecting the maientendu, he began to question me how long I could stay under water, and whether I could see distinctly; he then took a pamphlet from the table, and spreading out a large engraved plan of a diving-bell, desired me to inform him how I managed those pipes and conductors of air; all this while he was shyly enjoying my confusion, till I summoned resolution to apprise Vanessa of her mistake; this produced a thousand polite apologies on her part. But these wretched eyes of mine, says she, are for ever betraying me into blunders. That is a pity indeed, replied the wit, for they illuminate every body else; but if they betray their owner, adds he, it is God's revenge against murder. Several literati now entered the room, to whom Vanessa made her compliments, particularly to a blind old gentleman, whom she conducted to his chair with great humanity, and immediately began talking to him of his discoveries and experiments on the microscope. Ah, madam, replied the minute philosopher, these researches are now over; something might have been done, if my sight had held out, but I lost my sight just as I had discovered the generation of mites, but this I can take on myself to pronounce, that they are an oviparous race. Be content, replied Vanessa, there is a blessing upon him who throws even a mite into the treasury of science. The philosopher then proceeded to inform her, that he had began some curious dissections of the eye of a mole, but that his own would not serve him to complete them: If I could have proceeded in them, says he, I am verily persuaded I could have brought him to his eye-sight by the operation of couching; and now, says he, I am engaged

engaged in a new discovery, in which I mean to employ none but persons under the like misfortune with myself.—So interesting a discovery raised my curiosity, as well as Vanessa's; to enquire into it, and methought even the wit in the spectacles had a fellow-feeling in the subject.—It is a powder, Madam, added the philosopher, which I have prepared for destroying vermin on fruit trees, and even ants in the West Indies; I confess to you, says he, it is fatal to the eye-sight; for I am persuaded I owe the loss of mine to it, rather than to eggs of mites, or the couching of motes; and accordingly I propose that this powder shall be blown through bellows of my own inventing by none but men who are stone blind; it will be very easy for your gardener, or overseer of your plantations, to lead them up to their work, and then leave them to perform it; for the dust is so subtle, that it is scarce possible to invent a cover for the eyes, that can secure them against it. I believe, added he, I have some of it in my pocket, and if you have any flies or spiders in the room, I will soon convince you of its efficacy, by an experiment before your eyes. Vanessa eagerly assured him there was no such thing in her room, and drawing her chair to a distance, begged him not to trouble himself with any experiment at present.

I here sat an ordinary old woman in a black cloak by the fire-side with her feet upon the fender and knees up, who seemed employed upon a cushion or pillow, which she kept concealed under her apron, without once looking at the work she was upon. You have read of the Witch of Endor, says she to me, (observing I had fixed my eyes upon her) I am a descendant of that old lady's and can raise the dead, as well as she could: Immediately she put aside her apron, and produced a head moulded in wax, so strikingly like my deceased friend, the father of Calliope, that the shock it gave me was too apparent to escape her. You know this brave fellow, I perceive, says she, England never owned a better officer; he was my hero, and every line in his face is engraved in my heart. What must it be in mine? I answered, and turned away to a circle of people, who had collected themselves round a plain, but venerable, old man, and was attentive to his discourse; he spoke with great energy, and in most chosen language; nobody yet attempted to interrupt him, and his words rolled not with the shallow impetuosity of a torrent, but deeply and fluently, like the copious current of the Nile. He took up the topic of religion in his course, and though palsy shook his head, he looked so terrible in Christian

armour, and dealt his strokes with such force and judgment, that infidelity, in the persons of several petty skirmishers, sneaked away from before him. One little fellow however had wriggled his chair nearer and nearer to him, and kept baying at him whilst he was speaking, perpetually crying out—Give me leave to observe—not to interrupt you, Sir—that is extremely well, but in answer to what you say.—All this had been going on without any attention or stop on the part of the speaker, whose eyes never once lighted on the company, till the little fellow growing out of all patience, walked boldly up to him, and catching hold of a button somewhere above the waistband of his breeches, with a sudden twitch checked the moving spring of his discourse, and much to my regret brought it to a full stop. The philosopher looked about for the insect that annoyed him, and having at last eyed him, as it were a skauunce, demanded what it was provoked him to impatience. Have I said any thing, good Sir, that you do not comprehend? No, no, replied he, I perfectly well comprehend every word you have been saying. Do you so, Sir? said the philosopher, then I heartily ask pardon of the company for misemploying their time to egregiously, and stalked out of the room without waiting for an answer.

Vanessa had now recollected or enquired my name, and in a very gracious manner repeated her excuses for mistaking me for the diver.—But if the old saying holds good, adds she, that truth lies at the bottom of a well, I dare say you will not scruple to dive for it, so I hope I have not given you a dishonourable occupation. I was endeavouring at a reply, when the wit in the spectacles came up to us and whispered Vanessa in the ear, that the true diving bell was in yonder corner; she immediately turned that way, and as she passed whispered a young lady loud enough for me to hear her.—My Dear, I am in your third volume. The girl bowed her head, and by the Arcadian grace that accompanied it, I took it for granted she was a Novelist.

I now joined a cluster of people, who had crowded round on actresses, who sat upon a sofa, leaning upon her elbow in a pensive attitude, and seemed to be counting the ticks of her fan, whilst they were vying with each other in the most extravagant encomiums. You was adorable last night in Belvidera, says a portly young parson with a high tuxes; I sat in Lady Blubber's box, and I can assure you she and her daughters too wept most bitterly—but then that charming mad scene, by my

my soul, it was *chef d'œuvre*; pray Madam, give me leave to ask you, was you really in your senses?" "I strove to do it as well as I could," answered the actress. "Do you intend to play comedy next season?" says a lady, stepping up to her with great eagerness. "I shall do as the manager bids me," she replied. "I should be curious to know," says an elderly lady, which part Madam, you yourself esteem the best you play?" "I always endeavour to make that which I am about the best."

An elegant young woman of fashion now took her turn of interrogatory, and with many apologies, begged to be informed by her, if she studied those enchanting looks and attitudes before a glass?—"I never study any thing but my author."—"Then you practice them in rehearsals?" rejoined the questioner.—"I seldom rehearse at all," replied the actress. "She has fine eyes," says a tragic poet to an eminent painter, "what modest dignity they bear, what awful penetration! mark how they play in those deep sockets, like diamonds in the mine! whilst that commanding brow moves over them like a cloud, and carries storm or sunshine, as the deity within directs: She is the child of nature, or, if you will allow me the expression, nature herself; for she is in all things original; in pity, or in terror, penitent, or presumptuous, famished, mad, or dying, she is her author's thought per-

sonified; and if this nation, which fashion now nails by the ears to the shameful pillory of an Italian opera, shall ever be brought back to a true relish of its native drama, that woman will have the merit of their reformation! This rhapsody was received with great tranquility by the painter, who coolly replied—"All that is very well, but where will you find finer attitudes, than in an opera dance, or more picturesque draperies, than in a masquerade? Every man for his own art." Vanessa now came up, and desiring leave to introduce a young muse to Melpomene, presented a girl in a white frock with a fillet of flowers twined round her hair, which hung down her back in flowing curls; the young muse made a low obeisance in the stile of an oriental salam, and with the most unembarrassed voice and countenance, whilst the poor actress was covered with blushes and suffering torture from the eyes of all the room, broke forth as follows:—

Oh thou, whom Nature's goddess calls
her own,
Pride of the stage and favorite of the
town.

—But I can proceed no further, for if the plague had been in the house, I should not have ran away from it more eagerly than I did from Miss and her poetry.

TRIALS ON CRIMINAL PROCESSES IN ENGLAND.

Trial of THOMAS GIRLING, for taking Money from a Letter.

THOMAS Girling was indicted for having kept a letter, directed to Mr. Hutchinson, No. 15, Bell-court, Gray's-inn-lane, containing three guineas, which were inclosed therein, and which letter was given to him at the General Post-office on the 20th day of July last, and for appropriating the three guineas to his own use, instead of delivering the letter according to its direction.

Mrs. Lloyd deposed, that on the 28th of July last she attended at the Post-office in Lanpetre, in Wales, and requested Mr. Jones, the Post-master of that place, to inclose in the letter which she brought three guineas, which she then had in her hand, and to seal the letter. Mr. Jones advised her to send the money by some other conveyance, but she persisting in her request, Mr. Jones, in her presence, inclosed the three guineas, sealed the letter, and

deposited it in the Post-bag; which being sealed up in the usual way, Mr. Jones said it should be transmitted to London agreeable to the directions of the letter.

Mr. Jones corroborated the evidence of Mrs. Lloyd.

Mr. Lovat, the Letter-porter at the Post-office, swore, that on the 20th of July he delivered the letter in question to Mr. Devereaux, another clerk of the Post-office, and the proper book was signed, as usual, on these occasions; that he believed, from the weight of it, that it was a money letter, nor had it to his knowledge been opened. It was delivered from Mr. Devereaux to Mr. Pippard, another clerk at the office. Mr. Pippard delivered it to the witness, who then gave it to the prisoner, with directions to deliver it according to the superscription. Of all this a regular entry appeared in the money-letter book of the Post-office, which book was produced in court.

Mr. Hutchinson the person to whom the

the letter was directed, was then examined, he swore that the prisoner called upon him on the 25th of July, and told him that there was a letter for him at the Post-office; that he asked the prisoner why he did not bring it, to which the prisoner said he would the next time he came by; this the witness said he was sure was on Wednesday or Thursday; that the prisoner did not call according to his promise, the witness therefore, on the Monday following, called, and enquired for Mr. Girling, who came to him; the witness asked him, 'Where is my letter?' to which the prisoner replied, 'I have not got it yet, but I will come to you in the evening.' That he never saw the prisoner afterwards, until he saw him at Bow-street, whither he went by the advice of the gentlemen of the post office.

That on the 12th of August he received a letter from Mrs. Lloyd, informing him that she had sent him a letter containing three guineas; that he went to the Post-office for the letter which contained the three guineas, and that he was told that justice should be done to him, and he was desired to attend at Bow-street, where he saw the prisoner.

On his cross-examination, he proved himself to be a man of confusion of intellect; first it was the 25th of July he saw the prisoner, he was sure of; then he did not know whether it was or not. Again, he was sure it was Thursday, and then he could not tell whether it was not Friday. Afterwards, the prisoner had never offered to give him the money contained in the letter, when he should hear from the country what sum had been remitted; and then followed, 'O yes, he did offer; but how could I tell what sum had been sent?' Again, the prisoner never gave him his address, only gave him a little direction. In short, this old man's superlative stupidity gave the court on this occasion as much difficulty as on other trials often occurs, in consequence of the knavery and craft of witnesses. He denied, however, that this *Direction* contained any thing but the name of the prisoner:— 'Where is the paper?' said the court. 'I have not got it here, but I have it at home very safe,' says the witness.

The prisoner said that the paper that he gave to the witness contained the whole of his address which was Lascelles-court, Broad-way, Bloomsbury. The witness denied this, and the prisoner expressed a desire that the paper might be produced, the witness was directed to go home, and return with the paper.

The old man went accordingly, and having returned, informed the court, that

this paper, which he had at home so safe could not be found.

The prisoner called witnesses, who gave him a good character.

The Jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner—*Guilty*.

Trial of GEORGE and DEBORAH DAWSON, for coining.

George Dawson, alias John Collet, and Deborah Dawson, alias Collet, were indicted for counterfeiting the silver coin of this realm, called shilling.—A second count charged them with coining six-pences.

Mr. Sylvester opened the case upon the part of the prosecution, and called John Fletcher, who being sworn, deposed, that he is a headborough of St. Paul's Shadwell, and having a warrant against the prisoners upon the information of a woman, he went to their house in Sun Tavern-fields, upon the 10th of August last. He was accompanied by several constables, they knocked at the door; but not receiving any answer, he and Stephen Reynolds went through the next house into the yard; and passing over the wall, Reynolds got in at the window, at which time the prisoner, Deborah, looked out of a window from above and said she was coming; Reynolds opened the street door, and let them all in. Having met the woman near the door, the witness secured her, while the rest went up stairs, but hearing a scuffle, he followed immediately; in the garret, he saw Dawson, having a flannel waistcoat and breeches upon him, without shirt, stockings or shoes; the witness assisted in securing him, and then proceeded to search the house. In the garret was a furnace of charcoal, burning with a crucible upon it, containing some metal; they found also frames, screws for two flauts (which are moulds of sand for casting in) scouring paper, files, crucibles, brass, copper, silver, and arsenic. All these articles he produced in court. He searched the woman, and found in one pocket two bad six-pences, while he dropped two from the other. They then went down stairs, where they saw the coat, which the prisoner acknowledged to be his, and which he put on. In the pockets of this were four shillings and seven sixpences, all base metal, and in the back window they found a number of others.

He was cross examined by Mr. Garrow. He did not know the woman who gave him the information, before that time;

he believed the man who cohabited with her was in custody, but whether for coining, or not, he could not say, nor did he know whether he lived in a garret of Dawson's house or not.

John West was next examined; he accompanied Fletcher to his house; as soon as he got in, he followed Stephen Reynolds up stairs; in the garret, he saw Dawson standing by a strong burning fire, with a pair of tongs in his hand; he quitted the fire place upon seeing them, and ran to another part of the room where the staks were, and scattered the sand about the room, the witness saw some pieces of money in the sand, which he collected; they proved to be good coin, used for the purpose of taking the impression—Dawson made some resistance at first, but seeing the rest of the officers, surrendered.

These circumstances were corroborated by Stephen Reynolds, and Thomas Reynolds, who were each examined.

Mr. Clark, an officer from the Mint, was then sworn; he explained the nature of the staks, and the manner of using them; he examined all the articles, and gave a clear account of their different uses.

The Jury retired, and after a deliberation of two hours, found George Dawson guilty but acquitted the wife.

Trial of Frederick Augustus Newman, for theft.

Frederick Augustus Newman was indicted for stealing out of the house of Mr. Yates, linen draper in Craven-street, Strand, two silk cloaks, six silver tea-spoons, two table spoons, and other articles.

Mr. Garrow as counsel for the prosecution, stated the circumstances of the case, and called the following witnesses, in proof of the facts mentioned in the indictment.

Miss Allen who lives in the house of the prosecutor, stated, that on Tuesday the 21st of July, two gentlemen came about six o'clock, or about five minutes past, to the house, that on a girl opening the door, they enquired about lodgings; their business being told Mrs. Yates, who was in the kitchen, she desired the witness to shew them. One of the gentlemen, she says, was dressed in green, the other in blue, when she came up stairs, she conducted the gentleman in green to shew him the lodgings, the other remaining in the passage. After about eleven minutes absence, they came down stairs, and the

gentleman in green said, he would call next day and give his answer. About an hour and a half after they were gone, she first missed the things, which she had seen five minutes before the gentlemen came. The Sunday after this happened, as she was walking with Mr. and Mrs. Yates in Kensington Gardens, she saw the two gentlemen walking, and informed Mr. Yates of it. They followed them upon this out of the garden, and a Mr. Watson having joined them in Hyde Park, he and the prosecutor walked up to the gentlemen; Mr. Yates tapped the prisoner on the shoulder, and asked him if he was not the gentleman who had called at his house the preceding Tuesday? The prisoner replied in the negative; he had, he said, never been there but once, about four months before. On some people gathering round them, the prisoner swore, and walked away. She did not see him again till the same evening, at Mr. Yates's house. On her cross examination by Mr. Fielding, (the prisoner's counsel) she said she had seen the prisoner before, four or five times, at the prosecutor's house; that when she saw him on the 21st, she did not immediately recollect him, till he was going out of the door. To the person of the prisoner she swore positively. The rest of her evidence, relative to the prisoner's behaviour in Craven-street, as it was more fully stated by the other witnesses, we shall omit.

Mr. Yates was next called. His evidence, respecting the meeting the prisoner, and the other gentleman, his brother, in Kensington Gardens, and in Hyde Park, was the same as that of the last witness. On tapping him on the shoulder, he said, 'I believe, Sir, you called at my house last Tuesday.' To which the prisoner replied, 'You scoundrel, what do you mean! I am a gentleman; you know nothing of me.' The witness replied he did. Aye, answered then the prisoner, 'I believe you live in Craven-street, but do not know my name.' Miss Allen coming up, said, she knew him well. A crowd now assembling, the prisoner and his brother walked away. On meeting them again in the Mall, the witness went up to him, and said, if I have offended you, I beg your pardon; and invited them to drink a glass of wine at home with him. The prisoner seemed rather to wish to go to the Canon Coffee-house—however, he at length consented to accompany the witness home. When they got there, he wanted to be informed of what they would accuse him. Instead of replying to the question, the witness begged him to drink, being unwilling to open the matter till a

constable, whom he had sent for, came. On his coming, and the business being explained to him, the prisoner said he was a ruined man, but innocent of the crime imputed to him. He was then requested to recollect where he was on Tuesday, the 21st. He replied, that it was with some reluctance he opened his affairs to them, but as it was now indispensibly necessary, he told them he was arrested on the Tuesday morning by Groves, a Bailiff, and confined at Laver's, in Chancery lane, till Wednesday morning. The witness was then proceeding to enquire at Laver's, but the prisoner recollected that it was the preceding Tuesday that he was arrested. On second recollection, he said, he was at Stirling's Wine Vaults in the Haymarket, where he was the whole day. On its being proposed to send for Stirling, he then said, he was not certain whether it was that day or not. He then enquired the value of the things, but the witness replied, he would hear of no composition, but the restoring of the things taken. The prisoner attested his innocence of the theft, but that he had rather pay the value of them than have his character exposed to a public trial. He then referred to Mr. O'Brien, and to Mr. Price, an Attorney in Northumberland-street, who could account for where he was. The prisoner's brother then went out, and continued some time; on his return, he said, he had found out where he was on Tuesday; however, on his not satisfying the prosecutor, the prisoner was taken into custody and carried to the watch house. On Monday he was examined at Bow-street in the morning, and discharged. In the evening he was taken up again, re-examined, and on Wednesday admitted to bail. On his cross-examination, he said, the prisoner had been in the house several times, though he had never seen him once; he was, however, known to Miss Allen, who made the discovery of the loss. On the witness's return home, on the 21st of July, he was going to unship some goods, and could give Miss Allen and Mrs. Yates down the river; they going to fetch the cloaks, discovered for the first time the theft. No one, they said, had been in the house, but the prisoner and the gentleman with him, since last the cloaks, &c. were seen. On being asked, whether the prisoner did not say to him in St. James's Park, I wanted to see you; he acknowledged he did. Being questioned why the prisoner was taken up a second time, he replied, that he had informed the Justice, he offered to pay the value of the goods. Why did not then the witness tell the Magistrate, the prisoner's accompanying ex-

pressions, that he would pay the value of the goods, though he was innocent, in order that his character might not be exposed by a public trial? The witness made no reply. He was then asked, whether an advertisement was not inserted in the papers, requesting all who had their lodgings robbed to attend; and, on their attendance, whether he did not know that they disclaimed all knowledge of the prisoner? To this he replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Watson was then examined. He corroborated what Mr. Yates had said, relative to the meeting in Hyde and St. James's Parks, and then going to Craven-street, when Mr. Yates was just set out to go to Laver's. The prisoner's brother recollected, that he was there the Tuesday before. To which the prisoner replied,—Oh, by God; it was—call the messenger back. The prisoner then seemed very affected, wrung his hands, and appeared in great distress; on being advised to be calm, and recollect where he was, he could not. Prisoner said, Mr. O'Brien would give him a good character; but he did not say that he knew where he was on the Tuesday. The affair then ended on the prisoner's being taken into custody.

On his cross-examination, it appeared that the prisoner, on being told that he was not in custody at Mr. Yates's house, did not avail himself of the liberty of going away, but said he did not choose to go.

Mr. Burke was called next. His evidence was the same as that of the two preceding witnesses, relative to the prisoner's agitation, and his persisting in his innocence. By the testimony of this gentleman, who was the constable, it appeared, that he had behaved to the prisoner, in a very tender and humane manner, in a manner we wish we could see others of his profession adopt also—He proved the taking him to the watch-house, and carrying him to Bow-street next day.

Mr. Luke Reilly's examination followed. He is the keeper of the Globe tavern, corner of Craven-street. He was sent for by Mr. Yates on Sunday; he saw the prisoner, his brother, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Watson there; the prisoner always persisted in his innocence. The witness contradicted the evidence of Miss Allen; he said that she alleged, that the only believed the prisoner was the man who had been at the house the preceding Tuesday.

Mr. Stephen Price, an attorney in Northumberland-street, had known the prisoner for 12 years. On the 21st of July he was at his house, from half an hour past four, till between five and ten minutes past six; had a blue coat, but no boots.

He came to his house by himself—nobody met him there, and he went away alone.

Mr. John Price, brother of the preceding witness, proved, that the prisoner had been there, and had gone away the time mentioned. He also alledged that he had on no boots, but light coloured stockings.

Mr. Reed, the next witness, lives in Pall-mall, at No. 130. The prisoner, he said, called upon him at nine or ten minutes past six;—they went together to Sterling's, where they staid till ten o'clock. Being on his cross-examination, questioned how he knew that the prisoner attended at nine or ten minutes past six—he replied that he was a great deal in his office, and wanted to send a letter to Dublin; he looked at the hour, to see whether it was too late for the post-man, who does not leave that end of the town till a quarter past six. Being asked how much he paid for his share of the reckoning at Sterling's, he replied two shillings.

Mr. James Collins was next called; he said that he went and paid his money at the Haymarket Theatre, to see the Farce of the Son-in-law; that it being only 20 minutes after six, he was resolved to go and get something to drink, and return by seven. On going to Sterling's, he saw the prisoner and Mr. Reed there; they asked him to drink, and, in short, prevailed on him not to go to the play—He continued with them till ten at night.

Louisa Fenning, the prisoner's servant, proved that her master returned home to his house in the King's road, Chelsea, between 12 and one, on Tuesday the 22d.

Charles Newman, brother to the prisoner, said, that he, with his wife, came to his house at eleven in the morning, where they staid till four; he then went out, returned a little after ten, supped and went home about half past eleven. The witness lives in Norris-street, Haymarket.

Jeremiah Newman, another brother, was with the prisoner when he was stopped in Kensington Gardens—He confirmed what had been before said relative to his brother's agitation, protestation of innocence, and Laver's, but denied that ever he said he had found out where his brother was on the Tuesday, because he did not see him all that day.

Several witnesses were called to the prisoner's character; among them Mr. Hammerley, the banker, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Kirkman, an eminent brewer, &c. who all gave him a good character; believing him to be man of honour, punctuality, and a gentleman.

The Recorder then summed up the evidence, and the Jury, immediately after he had finished it, brought in their verdict, Not Guilty, saying, at the same time, they had been convinced of his innocence long before.

The trial lasted seven hours.

CHARACTER AND MILITARY SERVICES OF THE DUKE DE VENDOME.

[By the Marquis d'Argenson.]

THE Duke of Vendome was born, like the Great Conde, inspired with the science of war; he had the same courage, the same coolness in the midst of the greatest dangers, the same just and rapid *coup-d'œil*; but these advantages were counterbalanced by great defects. I have never seen him personally, but I have had occasion to speak of him to so many military men who had served under his command, that I am not deceived in what I have just said of him.

After having served as a volunteer under the Great Conde, as a Colonel and a General officer under Marshal Luxembourg, the command of the army was given to him at the beginning of the war for the Spanish succession. He was sent into Italy in 1702, and during three or four of the first campaigns, he supported

the honour of the King's arms; he gained four battles, two of them before the defection of the Duke of Savoy, and two afterwards; yet he had to do with the famous Prince Eugene, who understood the art of war better than any man of the age in which he lived; provided in the best manner for every thing which could happen; knew better than any body how to sustain an army; and conducted it with wisdom, coolness, and reflection, in such situations as were capable of rendering it the most useful. M. de Vendome was not so profound in his designs, made fewer reflections and combinations in preparing for his operations; he was too neglectful of detail; but in critical and decisive moments, he awoke, as it were from a trance; seemed to recall his own genius; took measures eagerly with a vigorous

vigorous; and shewed more heroism and judgment than even the Prince Eugene perhaps would have done in a similar situation. The French soldiers, whom he did not subject to too severe a discipline, had so much confidence in his measures, that they would have risked every thing to have withdrawn him from any disagreeable situation into which he might have fallen. They feared nothing when they saw him at their head; and were persuaded that to go into battle under his command was to be led on to glory. It is generally believed, that a perfidious policy recalled him from Piedmont, and sent him into Flanders; and that when there he had not time enough to repair the faults which the Marshal Villeroy had committed. He was afterwards sent into Spain, without any body to second him, without an army or any kind of succour; but his name and reputation, added to the former confidence of the French who had served under him some years before, made up every deficiency; he reconducted Philip V. almost driven from his possessions, to Madrid; pursued the enemies, forced them to evacuate Spain and retire into Portugal. This was the fruit of the famous battle of Villa Viciosa, in 1710. Covered with glory, (which seemed to seek him rather than he to run after it) with honours, which he thought himself, as he really was, superior to, and with riches which he neglected and desposed, he died at Vinaros in Catalonia, of an indigestion, a kind of death which appears little worthy of one of the greatest and most able Generals of the age, but which answered otherwise well enough to his private life; for it must be agreed that this made a great contrast with his military one. His character was mild and beneficent; he was a stranger to envy, hatred, and revenge; he prided himself in thus resembling Henry IV. he was neither haughty, vain nor ostentatious; and fully persuaded that nobody could have a desire to be wanting in respect to him, effectively, he never had reason to think to the contrary. The princes of the blood only could dispute with him in France the superiority of rank, and he never had the least difference about it but with them; and even these, were always terminated in the most honourable and becoming manner.

Such was the Duke of Vendome, considered in the most favourable light. Let us at present examine what he was, according to other Memoires, perhaps as faithful, in a less advantageous point of view. He was of a middling size, and had a vigorous constitution; his figure and

air were noble, his look and conversation graceful; he had great natural sense, which was but little cultivated; he was even profoundly ignorant in the art of war, which he had never studied or reflected upon; brave even to intrepidity, daring when he could get the better of his indolence; he was generally successful by what may be called an effect of his happy star; he knew as much of the world and the court as he did of war, and in the same manner, by routine, and without any regular principles; notwithstanding this, he pleased every body, though he was no courtier, except to the King alone; and he made all the rest perceive that he was the son of Henry IV. and that he ought not to cede, except to the legitimate descendants of that monarch. This kind of vanity pleased Lewis XIV. who having like his grandfather, natural children, wished to make them equal to the princes of the blood. The Duke of Vendome was not excessively polite; and was reserved with those whom he thought capable of opposing him; but he affected to be familiar and popular with the lowest rank of officers, with the soldiers, and those of his servants, whom he believed incapable of abusing his goodness. Obstinate and inaccessible to the counsels and representations of those who would have been attended to by any other man; he suffered himself to be governed by such only as were extravagant in their praises of him, and in their admiration and respect for his person and qualities. As soon as it was perceived in the army that this was the means to obtain his confidence, there were found in the most distinguished military rank, men base enough to flatter his weaknesses, in hopes that he would put them in a situation to make their fortunes. He carried, particularly in the decline of life, libertinism, slovenliness and indolence to so great an excess, that it is inconceivable these defects were not more prejudicial to him. In the midst of the court of Lewis XIV. sometimes gallant, sometimes a devotee, he made no secret of his most indecent and culpable pleasures; and Lewis XIV. dared not approach him upon a kind of debauch, which, during the whole time of his reign, would have ruined any other subject. Every thing, which the court of Versailles would have blushed at, was openly braved in the little court of Anet. Those who served under him in his Italian campaign have assured me, that he had by mere indolence missed more than twenty times the finest opportunities of beating the enemy; and that he had by negligence as frequently exposed his army to be destroyed: but happily those

those who commanded the wings and in the rear, were more attentive and vigilant.

Every body has heard talk of the cool of the morning of M. de Vendome, an expression which is still made use of to describe a march made in the heat of the day: this comes from the custom M. de Vendome had, of announcing in the evening, that he would march very early the next morning; but when the moment indicated for departure arrived, he lay so long in bed, that it was generally noon before he was in motion; the warmest climates and seasons made no difference in this respect.

The greatest advantage he had over Prince Eugene, was in defeating his calculations, by making none himself. As he never took his departure from any place at the times he had previously fixed upon, no spy could give intelligence of his motions. He held no councils with his general officers, so that nobody ever knew what he meant to do; he began a campaign without any settled plan, and gave himself but little trouble about those sent him by the court, therefore his designs might well be said to be impenetrable. His audacity and penetration in great operations repaired all his faults. It was only in the campaign he made in Flanders, in 1708, where he had under his command, the Duke of Burgundy, presumptive heir to the crown, that his obstinacy in not taking every possible advantage, made him lose a battle, and all the fruit of a campaign which might have been happily terminated. The French army was encamped near Oudenarde; it was easy to take possession of that place, which was badly fortified, and to cut off all supplies from the enemy; but to effect this, it was necessary to anticipate them, before they could perceive it was possible to distress them. M. de Vendome, was frequently adverted of this, but as it did not come from those, who by their means had gained his confidence, he took no notice of what was said to him upon the subject.

Marlborough, who commanded the enemy's army, soon saw that M. de Vendome had only his motion to make, and that it was necessary to oppose him. But he could not approach Oudenarde, without making a considerable circuit, and he might arrive there too late for his purpose; the Duke of Burgundy went himself to prevail upon M. de Vendome to act without delay, he could not make him shake off his indolence, nor persuade him to quit the place he was in. Finally, M. de Biron, Lieutenant General, who commanded a *corps de reserve*, sent word

that the enemy approached, and went himself to confirm this advice. M. de Vendome refused obstinately for some time to believe it: at length M. de Biron ran to his corps, and put himself in the best posture of defence. The general had permitted him to do this upon condition only, that the enemy was near charging. The order was imprudent enough, but Biron was obliged to execute it; for the engagement began immediately between his advanced posts and the enemy, which came to reconnoitre them. Marlborough reinforced those who had begun the attack, and Biron did the same to his advanced posts. It became necessary for M. de Vendome to march, and it was in this manner that the battle of Oudenarde began. Notwithstanding the valour of the French troops, the efforts of the King's guards, and the personal bravery of the Duke of Burgundy, the ground not being favourable, because it had not been chosen, neither were the manœuvres prepared the success was not advantageous to us. Some troops were necessarily sacrificed to favour the retreat of the army, which was made to Ghent. The Duke of Burgundy did not remain in that city, but retired with the head of the army, behind the canal of Bruges. M. de Vendome on the contrary, stopped at Ghent to repose himself after the fatigues of a day, whereon he had given greater proofs of bravery, than of judgment. As soon as the Duke of Burgundy was fixed in his general quarters, he wrote to the King, informing his Majesty of what had passed; but he was delicate in what he said about the Duke de Vendome, knowing that the King loved him; M. de Vendome wrote also, and assured the King that he had gained the battle, and that if his success had not been complete, it was not his fault. Lewis XIV. was pleased to believe him, altho' France and all Europe were informed to the contrary. M. de Vendome did not lose the favour of his master which he ought to have done; on the contrary, the King believed that the Duke of Burgundy would never make a good officer, and that it was useless to continue to send him to the army. If he judged by what passed before, and at the battle of Oudenarde, this great monarch was deceived. The siege of Lillo, which the enemies undertook the following year, proved clearly what was the consequence of the loss of that battle: nevertheless, M. de Vendome was sent the next year to save Spain; and whose presence alone procured an army, which regained Philip V. his capital, beat the enemy at Villa Viciosa, and gave the young King the most magnificent bed which was ever

ever prepared for a sovereign, being composed of the ensigns of his enemies; but it was only necessary to excite the enthusiasm of the Spaniards and of the French who were in Spain. The name of Vendome had this effect. His reputation, justly or unjustly merited, frightened Staremberg and Stanhope, and his daring character and determined bravery did the rest. Yet his end, which is so brilliant in history, was melancholy and unhappy. After having passed the year 1717, in triumphing over the enemies of Philip V. he had no sooner received at Madrid all the honours which this King could confer on his liberator,—the title of Highness,—the pre-eminence over all the grandees of Spain,—in short, all the distinctions formerly enjoyed by the famous Don Juan of Austria, than he grew tired of his Spanish greatness; and leaving the court of Madrid, and the conduct of the army to his Lieutenant General, he retired to a burgh of Catalonia, called Vinaros; surrounded there by a small circle of flatterers and debauchees, he gave himself up to that kind of voluptuousness which was so agreeable to him. He glutted himself with fish, which he was extravagantly fond of; whether it were good

or bad, well or ill dressed, it was the same thing to him; he drank thick bodied and heady wine; and at length brought on a kind of indigestion, or rather an illness, the consequence of repeated indigestions, which might undoubtedly have been cured by diet and exercise. His disorder was treated in quite a contrary manner; and he had very soon no hopes left of being restored. The most honest of his courtiers then abandoned him; others took his furniture and equipage; and it is asserted, that seeing a few moments before he expired, some of his under Valets ready to take away and divide his best cloaths, he asked them as a favour to permit him to draw his last breath in his bed.—He was only fifty-eight years of age when he died. The Princess des Ursins, who had at that time the greatest influence with the King of Spain, got orders for his body to be laid in the Royal tomb of the Escorial. The most elegant funeral orations were delivered in honour of him, both in France and Spain. These have served to deceive posterity with respect to his real character; and no historian whom I have heard of, has yet given himself the trouble to undeceive it.

AN IMPROVED METHOD OF CULTIVATING THE TURNIP-CABBAGE.

[Sent by Mr. Reynolds, of Ashham in Kent, to the Society for the encouragement of Arts, &c. dated the 13th of May, 1768.]

ONE pound of the seed was with some difficulty procured from a noted seedman in Holland, who informed Mr. Reynolds, that it was the growth of Russia; adding, that both the Swedes and Russians assured him, it would stand the frost of their severe climates.

Sixteen perches of ground, consisting of a gentle hazle mould, had been for some time prepared by three good ploughings. This land was stirred on receiving the seed, which made a fourth ploughing. The seeds were sown on the 15th of April, 1767. As there was room sufficient for the growth of the plants, there was no necessity for planting them out, till the weather was suitable for the purpose.

Two acres of the field into which the plants were transplanted, had been the year before in fallow, two acres in oats, and one in rye; the whole field consisting of five acres. In order to see what effect dunging would have thereon, a certain

part of this field was thick folded with sheep's dung, the fold passing through the whole field lengthwise; by which means it covered part of every different soil, the other parts were left unfolded. This was done in order to see the different effects the dung might have one way or other, upon each soil; the field chosen for this purpose having in it different soils intermixed with each other, viz. clay, or stick earth, strong cledge, light gravel, or stone ground, gentle loam, hazle mould, and a small patch of crumbly chalk of a very irregular figure; surrounded with woods, and, of course, well sheltered from cold winds.

Knowing that all the cabbage tribe required deep earth to root in, three acres were ploughed of different depths, viz. of ten, twelve, and thirteen inches. This was done quite thro' the whole field lengthwise, by which means the plough passed through all the different soils in one fur-

row, thick and thin, oats, rye, fallow, all together. This was performed about the middle of December, 1766.

This second ploughing was cross ways; which we called balking (a term used for striking furrows ten rows to the rod.) This was performed in January, 1767. The third ploughing was done in the same manner, towards the end of March, 1767. This we call splitting of balks; previous to this last, the balks were harrowed down dry.

The fourth and last ploughing, was towards the end of May following, length-ways, exactly of the same depth with the first ploughings. In this manner were the ploughings (which were performed dry) completed; and thus did the land lie, till within two or three days of planting: then it was well dressed (a term for harrowing and rolling, that the ground might be sufficiently fine to receive the plants; and which should be performed sooner, if the weather be suitable, least it should prove too dry in transplanting)

The transplantation was begun at the latter end of June, 1767. It was performed in rows across the field; some at two feet intervals, some at two feet two inches, and others at two feet four inches.

In the first, the plants were two feet apart in the rows: in the second, they were twenty two inches; and in the third they were twenty apart: some few of two feet, and others of eighteen inches. Four acres were planted in this manner: and besides, by way of trial, several rows of common cabbage, two sorts of brocoli, favoy, and Siberian borecole, commonly called Scotch kale, were planted: these with some coleworts, sown in the broad way, completed the field. The plantings were performed as fast as the plants advanced in bigness, so that a few days intervened between the several plantings; yet the whole was finished before the end of July. Frequent showers often followed, and all grew to admiration. But a little time discovered, that we had but a small sprinkle of the common turnip cabbage among the whole; not more than an hundred plants per acre, one with another, throughout the plantations. Finding, however, that there were among them a new species of plants, which nobody here knew any thing of, and liking their countenance, they were treated in the best manner possible. The common cabbage, the two brocoli's, the favoy, and the Siberian borecole, together with the sprinkle of common turnip-cabbage, were all treated alike, with these new plants; save only that the former were planted further apart. Mark the

event! none but the brocoli, and these new comers survived the frost. Every individual plant besides, were destroyed thereby. An instance of this of the superiority of the new species over the other sorts, particularly in its being impenetrable by the frost.

We made use of a kind of trowel, instead of a dibble, for the purpose of planting. This instrument penetrates easily into the ground the depth required, the planter pulling the earth after him, and then placing the plant up to the foot. Back of the leaves behind the trowel in a sloping direction towards the mark of the line, made use of for planting, before the trowel was drawn out of the ground; the plant being thus placed, the planter then trod the earth close with his foot; whence the ground, by hard pressure, sunk a little lower than the surface, and was thence enabled to preserve the rain more effectually to the roots of the plant.

Two men worked at one line, which was worked at the distance designed for the arrangement of the plants. A number of plants were laid at each end by the drawer of them: the planters dropped the plants at the marks, till they met at the middle of the line; then returned back, planting at the same time; each man getting at the same time to the end of the line, in order to remove it the required distance; and so proceeded. The stones, clods, or bits of chalk, were brushed away, with the trowel at the mark; so that none of them, nor any dry earth, entered the ground with the plant; this method has been found to be far the best of any in planting of the cabbage tribe, and madder also.

In a short time after the planting, the hand-hoe was applied to the plants in the rows; which nourished them greatly. The horse-hoe was made use of for the intervals three several times, according as the weeds advanced; the last hoeing was in February last. The earthing them up gradually by horse-hoeing, proved very useful, as they were thereby well screened against the frosts. This likewise prevented any ill effects from the crows, or rooks, which are great enemies to this plant, by picking holes therein, and thereby occasioning a decay or rottenness. Two kinds of horse-hoes were made use of, a strong and a plate-hoe: the former, about fifteen inches wide, for the first hoeing; the latter about a foot. Both were made to fit one and the same wood-work. The land-hoe was six inches and a half wide.

One horse and man hoed four acres in a day, the intervals only; the hand hoe did the rest, as occasion required.

The effects were, that the clay, or brick-earth soil, did not turn out to be so good by one half, as some of the other; nay was the worst in all the field.

The stiff cledgy land was but little better; the plants on it weighed something more than the other.

The stoney-flint, gravel, gentle loam, and hazle-mould, were but little different from each other: the latter rather preferable.

The plants on one perch indifferently chosen, where the deep ploughing was performed, being taken up the 15th of February, weighed 254 pounds. Those of another taken up in the same manner, on the 26th of March, weighed 393 pounds.

A third drawing, from the same quantity of ground, on the 26th of April, weighed 476 pounds. The number of plants which produced these, were sixty-eight, and no more; yet that on the crumbly exceeded this, by four pounds; the weight being 480 pounds, and the number of plants the same, viz. sixty-eight. A vast return! It was, however, wrong to take up the plants so soon; for what were drawn in February, would now maintain twice as much stock, as they did at that time; they being, this 13th of May, 1768, as good as ever. Turnips grow thick, when going to seed, these do not. The sheep spoil none, but eat them up, both root and branch, with great gladness of heart. A circumstance of no small weight is, their thriving best on dry ground; because they are better fed off on such soils, than on those that are cold and wet.

In order to gain as much experience as possible in the cultivation of these roots, an acre in another piece of ground was prepared, on a small part of which was laid two cart loads of good dung and mould mixed together, which was spread, as in the usual manner for corn, before the first ploughing. Then the ploughings were performed in the same manner, as in the first five acres, at twelve inches deep: after this, two cart-loads more of the same dung were laid on at another place, on the surface of these ploughings; the field being a poor, thin, chalky soil. Nor had it been manured in the memory of man, except what it received from these deep ploughings only.

Here some of the plants were planted, at two feet intervals, and eighteen inches apart in the rows. This trial was made merely through curiosity, no advantage being expected from it. Yet the growth on this poor ground was every where alike; no distinction could be made between that part manured with the dung and mould,

and that which was not manured at all. And, what is still more extraordinary, the produce of this, when taken up, was equal to that of any one acre in the other field. The plants, from one perch thereof, weighed, on the 15th of February, 284 pounds. This proves, that no dung is required in the cultivation of this plant, deep ploughing or tillage being alone sufficient.

The horned cattle are fond of the herb, age of this plant.

They may be eaten off more than once if required, half an acre being, on the 13th of May, feeding off with six milch cows and a bull, for the second time. The milk and butter are found to be exceeding good. Full-grown sheep should not be put in before the plants are designed to be totally consumed; for they fall immediately upon the roots, which occasions the plants to rot; but lambs will not. Half an acre was eaten off by them twice; the first time in November, 1767, and the second in January, 1768, when the weather was very severe. The lambs liked their entertainment; and sheep will thrive well upon these plants only; which they will not do on turnips. A happy discovery, that such good food can be had in great plenty by industry only, from soils, where little or nothing could be expected; and even at a season of the greatest scarcity.

REMARKS.

It is not necessary to pay any particular regard to soil, for the turnip-rooted cabbage; they will grow full as well on poor lands, as on those which are wet, strong, and stiff; and that too without any sort of dung or manure whatever, provided the ploughings are duly performed.

Dry lands, or such as can be made so, are most like to succeed. Yet let it be observed, that the last summer was uncommonly wet, which might greatly favour the poor dry land, and injure the stiff, cold, and cledgy.

The foldings in this field seemed to be useless; no marks appearing from the dung in the least degree, the unfolded parts being equal to those which were folded; deep ploughings are, therefore, sufficient without dung.

The greatest weight of food was on the two feet intervals, and eighteen inches in the rows. This distance is, therefore, recommended. If planted nearer, there will not be proper room for the horse-hoe; on which much of the success depends.

The winter herbage will undoubtedly pay the expences of planting. The feeding of the lambs on the chalky soil, proves it to be worth, at least, fifteen shillings per acre.

P O L I T I C S.

REVOLUTION AT LIEGE.

In Council of the noble city of Liege, held specially the 20th of August, 1789.

IN consequence of the redintegration of all citizens in their rights and prerogatives, which they enjoyed before the regulation of 1684, and also in consequence of the new order of affairs to be established, it appears that the places in the chambers formed by the bishop to represent the generality, are to be suppressed.

The council therefore will communicate to the citizens in print, the plan of their municipal order, with a desire that they may thoroughly inspect it, to the end, that what is to produce welfare to all, may be truly the result of the general will.

The council declares, that its principle being to respect the property of every individual whatever, the reimbursement of those places, acquired on good faith, will be secured to all those who possess them; the citizens are required to reflect on the multitude of affairs which are rapidly succeeding each other since the first day of our happy revolution, and which keep the council continually employed night and day, in assuring the felicity of the people who have honoured them with their confidence; and being impressed to give momentarily an account of their operations, and of all that is done for the people, that it may be known to and approved by them; they order that the present ordinance be printed, affixed up, and distributed to the public.

By order of the said council,
ROUYEROY,
pro de COLOGNE.

On the 26th ult. the clergy declared, by their deputies to the council, 'That from henceforward they were disposed to concur and agree with the citizens, to the ease and welfare of the people, by uniform means.'

In the evening of the same day, the magistrates held a meeting, which they styled committee, appointed to form the plan of a general municipality, and in which they came to a resolution, repeating those rights they declared the first day of the revolution.

In consequence of this proceeding, the Prince Bishop came to a resolution, which people think little conformable to the gospel, which says, 'A good pastor ought to expose his life for his flock, and never quit them.' But his highness, on account of

his health, precisely at this moment left the capital, after sending the following

Declaration of the Prince Bishop.

'I demand the printing and publication of this declaration.

'The approaching business of the state is likely to be tumultuous, and of a nature to affect my health, which being desirous to preserve, for the welfare of my nation, I have thought proper to withdraw for some time from my capital.

'I assure the nation that I love it, and that it is not in the design to solicit any foreign succour, or in the intention to make any complaint to his Imperial Majesty, or the Diet, or the supreme tribunals of the empire, that I take this step. Moreover, I have not given any person commission of any sort to make the least complaint; and I disavow, in the face of the universe, all those which may, in the present situation of affairs, have been made in my name, not having given such commission, or manifested such a desire, to any person whatever.

'I exhort the nation to deliberate with calmness and moderation on the useful and necessary changes which they may judge the constitution susceptible of; to respect property, and not exercise any species of vengeance against any person whatever.

'I shall make known the place where I will stay, that I may be informed of the resolutions entered into.

'I recommend with fervour all the nation to Divine Providence, to enlighten it, and give it the spirit of peace and of concord; and that the work which they are destined to undertake may be such as may assure the tranquillity and felicity of future generations.

'Done at Seraing, the 26th of August, 1789.

CONSTANTIN FRANCOIS,
'Bishop and Prince of Liege.'

In a Special Council of the Noble City of Liege held the 27th August, 1789, in the morning.

'Having read the above declaration, written in the hand writing of his royal highness, and brought this morning to the town hall by the chancellor, the council order the printing and publishing it.

'Some perverse spirits have, without doubt, again surprised the religion of his royal

royal highness, in wickedly alarming and making him fear tumults during the present proceedings of the states. The known goodness of the people of Liege, their loyalty, their love of order, which they have hitherto manifested, are guarantees of tranquillity. The enemies of the public good and welfare of the poor, which it is high time to ease, are the only things which will trouble this order; but the council,

in order to assure it more and more, declare, that all those who, against the interest of their fellow citizens and the prohibitions of the magistrates, dare excite the least trouble or excess, or foment divisions at this time, when concord and harmony are indispensably necessary, shall be punished with the utmost vigour of the law.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Sept. 26.

THE National Assembly, having considered the urgency of circumstances, and read the report of the Committee of Finance, accepts confidentially the plan proposed by the first Minister of the Finance.

Such was the decree on the memorial of M. Necker, after a debate which lasted from nine in the morning till half an hour past seven in the evening.

The Marquis de Montesquieu opened the debate by reading a plan of administration drawn up by the Committee of Finance, in which were proposed the following reductions :

	Livres.
The household of the King, Queen, and Princes,	8,000,000
Foreign department,	8,300,000
War ditto	8,900,000
Marine ditto,	2,000,000
Finance ditto,	1,000,000
Pensions, besides the reductions already made,	6,000,000
Intendants and Delegates	1,800,000
Registers and Farmer General	2,600,000
Mint	1,700,000
Premiums and encouragements to trade	600,000
The Royal Gardens	36,000
Library,	62,000
Stud (to be suppressed)	800,000
Contingencies	2,500,000
Fund reserved for lotteries to be suppressed	173,000
Plantation of forests	817,000
Clergy	2,502,000
Charities	5,513,000
	53,301,000

It next proposed to establish two public banks; one at the disposal of the executive power, with an annual receipt of 205 millions of livres, the amount of the national expenditure after the above reduc-

tions; the other with an unalienable revenue of 273 millions charged with the interest of the national debt, and the expenses of the provinces, the former of which was estimated at 240 millions and the latter at 29.

A motion was made to carry all the plate of the churches to the Mint, for the benefit of the public.

The Archbishop of Paris immediately said, that the clergy, who had often succoured the State in times of distress, were still ready to make the greatest sacrifices for the good of their country; and that they willingly gave up all the church plate, reserving only as much as was necessary for divine worship.

This patriotic proposal was received with universal applause, but necessarily gave place to the main question.

M. de Mirabeau proposed an unqualified assent to the minister's plan. As it was much too extensive to be fully discussed in a short time, it was absolutely necessary to confide in the wisdom of its author. If it should fail, all Europe would exculpate the National Assembly, and the blame would fall on M. Necker. If it should succeed, the merit and the honour would be exclusively his.

This motion was carried, as stated above, by 405 voices against 127.

In the evening the decree respecting the revenue was carried, as drawn up by M. Anson, with some amendments.

28. M. Mounier was elected President by 364 voices against 135.

The monks of Saint-Martin-des-Champs of Paris, (Benedictines) made an offer of their effects, possessions, and revenues and the services of all their fraternity to the State. To appraise the Assembly of the value of this offer, they stated, that their order consists of two hundred and eighty persons, distributed in thirty-four houses.

that their revenue amounts to 1,800,000 livres; one half of which goes to abbeyes and priories held in commendam; that their houses are worth about four millions; that by the sale of all their domains, allowing only a pension of 1500 livres to each monk, the state will gain immediately an annual revenue of 900,000 livres, which will gradually double as the pensioners die off; and that for thus laying all their fortunes, all their hopes, on the altar of their country, the only favour they ask, is to be allowed to mix with their fellow citizens, and to be employed each, according to his talents, as public teachers, or officiating priests.

A decree was passed, declaring le Droit de Franc Fief, to be suppressed by virtue of the abolition of the feudal system, and annulling all process of recovery that may have been had upon it.

29. M. Thouret read a plan for a general national representation, drawn up by the Comité de constitution, which was received with strong marks of approbation, and ordered to be printed. It is in substance as follows:

1st. France shall be divided into eighty grand divisions, or counties, of 18 leagues in length, by 18 leagues in breadth, each.

2d. Each grand division into nine commonalities, of six leagues by six.

3d. Each commonality into nine cantons, of two leagues by two.

4th. All Frenchmen born, come of age, residing in a place for one year, not of servile condition, and paying a direct tax, to the value of three days labour, shall be admitted to the primary assemblies.

5th. Each member shall attend in person, and no man shall be a member of two Assemblies at the same time.

6th. There shall be one Assembly at least in each canton.

7th. When the inhabitants of a canton shall exceed 600, there shall be several.

8th. When the inhabitants shall amount to 900, each Assembly shall consist of 450 voters; and if to 1050, one Assembly shall consist of 600, and the other of 450.

9th. The primary Assemblies shall send deputies directly to the Assembly of their respective commonality.

10th. Who, besides the above qualifications, shall pay a direct tax, to the value of nine days labour.

11th. A deputy shall be chosen for every 200 voters.

12th. The Assemblies of the Commonalities shall form, by their deputies, the Assembly of their respective grand divisions.

13th. In each Commonality a deputy shall be chosen for every twenty-seventh

of the population, one for every twenty-seventh of the land, and one of every twenty-seventh of the public contribution.

14th. The National Assembly shall consist of 720 members, viz. 240 for the land, 240 for the public contribution, and 240 for the population.

15th. The deputies of the National Assembly shall not be capable of being re-elected till after the interval of one legislature.

N. B. Paris and its liberties to form a supernumerary grand division.

M. Target then explained a plan from the same Committee, for regulating the functions of the Legislative body, and the executive power, which was likewise ordered to be printed.

OH. I.

CRIMINAL LAW.

M. de Beaumetz read an excellent memorial on the reform of the criminal laws. He urged the necessity of making trials and examinations public; to permit them to employ counsel, and to enable them to bring forward every species of justification which they might think necessary. He demanded the suppression of torture, according to the dispositions already manifested by the King.

M. Thouret then read the plan of a law, founded on the above principles, and contained in twenty-seven articles: These were in a great measure founded on the maxims of English jurisprudence, and particularly in the important article of jury. They were ordered to be printed.

LEGISLATURE.

M. Target had, on Tuesday, submitted a report from the Comité de the Constitution, on which they requested the sense of the General Assembly. They were the ten following articles:

Art. I. The King may invite the National Assembly to take a matter into consideration, but the origination of decrees belongs exclusively to the Legislative body.

Art. II. The executive power cannot make a law, not even provisional, but only issue proclamations conformable to law, either to order or to repeal the execution of them.

Art. III. The creation and suppression of offices, commissions, and employments, belongs exclusively to the legislative body.

Art. IV. No tax, no raising of money, nor even a loan under any denomination,

whatever,

whatever, can be made without the consent of the nation.

Art. V. Every contribution shall be equally borne by all.

Art. VI. No tax shall be laid but until the commencement of the ensuing session.

Art. VII. The Legislative body shall present their decrees to the King: to be sanctioned.

Art. VIII. The royal consent shall be expressed on each decree, in this form: *Le Roi consent—et fera exécuter.*

Art. IX. The suspensive refusal, by these words: *Le Roi avouera.*

Art. X. The King shall order the decrees to be sealed, and that they be sent to the courts, and secondary Assemblies; to be registered, and executed without delay.

The three first of these articles were this day taken into consideration. M. Demeunier proposed an amendment to the first, by using the words, 'Representatives of the nation,' instead of 'Legislative body,' and it was adopted. It was afterwards proposed to use the word 'Laws,' instead of 'Decrees,' and this was also adopted; and the article, though Mr. Trichard argued that it was useless, was agreed to by the majority.

The second article occasioned more discussion. M. Malonet said, they should at least leave to the King the power of making rules of administration for the departments holding under him. This opinion was supported by the Bishop of Langres, the Viscount de Mirabeau, and M. de Clermont de Lodeve; but it was combated with admirable force by M. Target, Anson, Rebell, Lapoule, Gouy de Prefeluz, Buzot, Dupont, Peytion de Villepeuve, Demeunier, Leberthon, de Bonner, and St. Fargeau. They were for postponing the detail of the departments until they came to the organization of the executive power; and the article was carried.

They then came to the third article. The clergy and noblesse, who have ever tasted the sweets of the King's power to multiply places, *ad infinitum*, were strongly against this article. M. de Virieux said, if the King had not the power to compose his army as he pleased, it would open a wide field for the National Assembly; and that, in fact, the King would be dethroned. In fine, after it had been with various amendments put to the question for several times, the amendments were lost, and the article was carried.

The three articles, finally digested, stood thus:

1. The King may invite the National Assembly to take a matter into their con-

sideration, but the proposition of laws belongs exclusively to the representatives of the people.

2. The executive power cannot make a law, not even provisionally; but are merely to issue proclamations conformable to the laws, to order or repeal their observance.

3. The creation and suppression of offices can only take place in execution of an act of the Legislative body sanctioned by the King.

10. The discussion of that part of the constitution which regards the Royal Veto, gave rise to four opinions. The first was, that of those who maintained, that as the National Assembly was not a Convention deputed by men in a state of nature to form a constitution, but the ancient States-General, united into one house, whose duty it was only to restore and correct the government, they had no right to subvert the fundamental principles of the Monarchy; that the Royal Sanction was necessary to legalize even the Acts they were now passing; and that there was therefore no room to debate the question. This doctrine, though supported by the Duc de Lancourt and M. Mounier, had but few partizans, and was abandoned before the decision. The opinion which may be regarded as the opposite to this is, that of those zealots of democracy, who contended against any share of legislation being given to the Monarch.

The absurdity of opposing the will or judgment of one individual, perhaps weak and corrupt, to the voice of the nation, and many similar specious and illusive abstractions, furnished topics of eloquent declamation to the advocates of this opinion; and it must not a little astonish those who more correctly understand the nature of a mixed government, to be informed, that more than a hundred members, at the final decision, gave their voices against any Veto whatever; but the first opinion accorded too little with popular sense, the latter with the good sense of the assembly, to have much probability of prevailing. The great question lay between the advocates of an absolute, and those of a suspensive Veto. The expediency of resting in the King an absolute negative, was pleaded with great reason and force of eloquence by M. Thonot, M. Lally Tollendal, but above all by M. Mirabeau, who deserves to be considered as a model of eloquence, and a master-piece of political reasoning. Their arguments may be thus abridged:

1. A share in legislation is necessary to the King as a shield for the representatives of the executive Magistrate;

Such restraint on the National Assembly, they might assume to themselves the executive power.

2. To give the depositary of the public force, no interest in the constitution, is to make him its enemy; and there is small probability that he will execute laws well to which he has not consented.

3. This prerogative is necessary as a bulwark against an aristocracy, that must ever secretly form the representatives of the people. It is this that ensures their dependence on their constituents.

These arguments were combated with great plausibility by M. Cartellare, M. Clermont Tonnerre, M. Rabaud, or St. Etienne, &c.—They contended; that the King should only possess the right of suspending the execution of a law till in a dissolution of the assembly, and an appeal to the people; the constituent body should decide between him and their representatives. The support of an absolute Veto confessed the speciousness of this project, but urged that all its benefits were in fact attained by their system with less inconvenience.—The dissolution of an assembly, after the King had exercised his Veto, must ever be an appeal to the people; for if the same representatives were elected, possessing the power of refusing supplies, they could extort his sanction from the Monarch; so that this prerogative, unlimited in theory, would be only suspensive in its operation, and would ultimately be subject to the controul of the popular voice. It was further remarked, that if laws were thus to be discussed in the separate bodies of the constituents, France would be divided into a number of confederated democracies. Notwithstanding the soundness and ingenuity of these reasonings, it was decided for the Suspensive Veto, by a majority of 670 to 325. The attempt was made by the King to preserve his prerogative. During the debate, the President received a letter from M. Necker, informing him, that his Majesty's Ministers had thought it their duty to communicate to him the discussion relating to the Veto, and that he had herewith sent a Memoire which he thought might tend to produce order and harmony. On the question being put, it was, however, resolved, that the King's Memoire should not be read. It was easy to discern that it might, at some future period, have been construed into a precedent favourable to the unconstitutional system of Royal interference during the dependance of a question before the National Assembly.

Nov. 16. The following articles were voted respecting the divisions and representation of the kingdom in the National Assembly.

Each district shall be divided into cantons of about four square leagues each.

In each canton shall be at least one primary assembly.

If the number of active citizens in a canton do not amount to 900, there shall be only one Assembly in that canton. If they amount to 900, they shall form two assemblies of 450 each.

Each assembly shall consist, as nearly as possible, of 600, which shall be the mean number; the least number 440.

It was also determined that there shall be only one intermediate assembly between the national and the primary assemblies. The number of electors to be sent to these intermediate assemblies by each canton, and whether it shall be proportioned to the number of families, or the number of active citizens in each, was reserved for discussion.

18. The following articles relative to the mode of representation were decreed:

The assemblies of election, for the nomination of deputies to the national assembly, shall be held at the principal place in each district of the respective departments, alternately.

The primary assemblies shall choose electors from among the active citizens of their respective cantons.

The electors chose by the primary assemblies of each district shall choose members of administration for the district from among the qualified persons of all the cantons in it.

The Electors shall choose the members of administration for each department from among the citizens of all the districts in it, in such manner, that there shall be always two members from each district in the Assembly.

All the deputies to the National Assembly who shall be nominated by each Assembly of department, shall be chosen from among the citizens duly qualified in the electing department.

The numbers of electors to be nominated by the primary Assemblies, shall be in proportion to the number of active citizens present, or not present at the time of election, at the rate of one elector for 100 active citizens and upwards to 150 and upwards, to 250, and so on.

19. The following articles were added to the constitution:

Each administration, whether of department or district, shall be permanent, and one half of the members shall be renewed every two years, for the first time by lot, and by the time they have sat ever after.

The members of administration shall

be in office four years, except those who go out by lot, as mentioned above.

After choosing deputies to the national assembly, the electors of each department shall choose the members of the assembly of department.

The electors of each district, returning to the chief place in it, shall choose the members of administration for that district.

The administration of each department shall consist of thirty six members.

The administration of each district shall consist of twelve members.

Each administration of department shall be divided into two parts: the one under the title of *The council of department*, shall hold one annual session of six weeks at most, for the first time, and one month at most ever after, to settle regulations for every part of the administration, and the expences of the department; the other, under the title of *Directory of department*, shall be always in a state of activity for the dispatch of business, and accountable for its conduct to the *council of department*.

The account given in by the directory of department shall be printed and published annually.

The members of administration for

each department, at the end of their first session, shall choose eight of their number to compose the Directory of Department, one half of whom shall be renewed every two years, the other twenty-four forming the council.

The representatives nominated by a particular canton, for the administration of a district, shall never be considered but as the representatives of that district, and not as the representatives of a particular canton.

The representatives of a district in the Assembly of Department shall never be considered but as the representatives of the department, and not as the representatives of a particular district.

The representatives sent by a department to the National Assembly shall never be considered but as the representatives of all the departments, that is, of the whole nation.

Consequently the members of administration of districts, departments, and the National Assembly, can never be recalled or expelled, but in consequence of a sentence adjudging that they have forfeited their seats.

ESSAY ON THE NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND.

[From the Political Magazine.]

AT the era of the Revolution no national debt existed; i. e. no debt borrowed on parliamentary security, for discharging the interest of which national taxes were imposed and mortgaged. It is one of the most astonishing facts in all the records of history, that in the century which has elapsed since that memorable event, a debt has been contracted by the Government of this country, which cannot be estimated at less than two hundred and fifty millions sterling; a sum so vast, that it probably exceeds the whole aggregate value of the precious metals actually in circulation throughout all the kingdoms of the globe. A political phenomenon so extraordinary, could not fail to excite the attention, and employ the sagacity, of the ablest statesman and philosophers; closely connected as it is with considerations of the utmost importance to the welfare, and even the existence of the State. In opposition, however, to the most confident predictions, and, indeed, contrary to every apparently reasonable ground of expectation, we find by experience, that the kingdom is not only capable of sustain-

ing the pressure of this immense load, but that it exhibits plain indications of internal vigour, and even of increasing wealth and prosperity. That there is a point, however, beyond which the accumulation of the public debt must prove destructive and fatal, cannot be doubted; and to this general conviction we owe the late institution of a permanent fund for its redemption.

It is well known, that in the year 1716 Sir Robert Walpole established a fund distinguished by the appellation of the sinking fund, which was appropriated, under the authority of Parliament, to the sole purpose of redeeming the national debt, at that time amounting to about fifty millions. This fund was formed by the reduction of the legal rate of interest, from six to five per cent. aided by various surplusses, arising from the different duties and taxes imposed for the payment of the interests of particular loans. It is evident that a fund so constituted, if faithfully and invariably applied to its original destination, must be not only a fund continually increasing, but a fund increasing

Increasing with a perpetually accelerated rapidity; for not only the interests of the sums annually discharged by the original fund were to be regularly added to it, but the interests of the sums discharged by those interests, and so on in progression, *ad infinitum*; or, in other words, the original fund was a fund continually improving at compound interest; and as the public debt at that period bore an interest of five per cent. a very slight knowledge of figures will suffice to prove, that at the termination of a period of about fourteen years, the fund would be able to disengage annuities equal to its own amount. Estimating, therefore, the original fund at one million, at the end of fifty-six years it would be increased to no less than sixteen millions; that is to say, three hundred millions of debt, bearing five per cent. interest would, at the expiration of this term, be totally extinguished. This is, indeed, amazing; but, as it admits of an easy demonstration, it cannot, at least it certainly ought not, to incur the reproach so often cast on the airy dreams of speculative politicians. The radical idea of this plan of redemption is, it must be owned, so obvious and simple, that it is very easily conceivable, even the minister who established it might not himself be duly sensible of its latent energies. When we consider, however, the great abilities of Sir Robert Walpole as a financier, and his extensive political knowledge, as well as the very able and masterly manner in which the nature and powers of this fund were explained and defended by the ministerial advocates and writers of that time, it can scarcely be imagined that Sir Robert Walpole was himself the dupe of those despicable arguments, by which the House of Commons was induced by him to consent to the total alienation of the sinking fund, in a very few years after its first establishment. The true motives which influenced the conduct of that minister, therefore, it may be presumed, were the desire of avoiding the odium of imposing new taxes, in order to provide for current services during a time of profound peace, and a secret reluctance in the Court, to lessen the political influence and security which the reigning family was supposed, not without reason, to derive from the existence of a public debt of such magnitude. For almost half a century after the practice of alienation commenced, the attempts made to restore the sinking fund to its original state, were few and feeble; and, at length, notwithstanding the prodigious increase of the national debt, in consequence of the wars terminated by the treaties of Aix la Chapelle and Fontenoy, all ideas of its

nature and efficacy, appeared to be totally lost; and the whole nation absorbed in contests as disgraceful to its reputation as injurious to its interests, possessed neither leisure nor inclination to direct its views to an object, in comparison of which the political controversies of the day appear egregiously trifling and ridiculous. At length, however, about the year 1772, a private clergyman, not of the establishment, once more awakened the attention of the reflecting and intelligent part of the community, by a most animated and masterly 'Appeal to the public on the subject of the national debt;' but though it was scarcely possible, by any exertion of human ability, to display the ruinous tendency of the measures actually pursued, or the advantages attending the restoration of the original plan of Sir Robert Walpole, in a more striking or convincing point of view, it did not immediately produce any very sensible effect. Every discussion relative to the finances, was supposed, by the generality of persons, to be involved in darkness and mystery; and the noble Lord then at the helm of Government, and in the zenith of his power and reputation, affected to consider the mathematical demonstrations of Dr. Price, as the ingenious but Utopian speculations of a visionary writer; and not a single advance was made by Lord North, in the whole course of an administration of near thirteen years, towards the re-establishment of the great and necessary plan of a permanent redemption. On the contrary, after the war with America commenced, the annual loans were invariably and avowedly negotiated on the dangerous and desperate principle, that redemption was wholly impracticable; and in conformity to this maxim, in order to effect a trifling saving in the article of interest, that minister scrupled not to create an enormous addition of superfluous capital. In the year 1781, for instance, twelve millions were borrowed, for which the public paid precisely five and a half per cent. interest. Had a capital been created of twelve millions, at five per cent. and an annuity granted for a limited term, by way of premium, it is evident, that whenever the debt came into a regular course of redemption, no more would be paid by the public than was actually received; and that the high rate of interest would also greatly accelerate the progress of redemption; but the plan actually adopted by his Lordship, was to grant for every hundred pounds subscribed, one hundred and fifty pounds three per cent. and twenty-five pounds four per cent. capital stock; so that a new capital of twenty-one millions

Was created, when twelve millions only were actually paid into the Exchequer. Supposing the three per cents, therefore, in the course of redemption, to rise to par, and under the administration of Mr. Pelham they rose considerably above par, a premium of nine millions must be paid by the public for the loan of twelve. That a British minister should be so fond rash and unadvised enough to propose so extravagant and monstrous a plan, or that a British House of Commons should be induced, by any arguments whatever, to give it the sanction of their approbation, must equally excite our astonishment and indignation. Happily for the nation, and, indeed, for the world in general, a change of administration soon succeeded, and after a short interval, Mr. Pitt was placed at the head of the finances; and I most willingly join the general plaudit, which the integrity and ability displayed by him in the management of them have so justly excited. In the year 1786, he had the merit of forming a plan, which soon passed into a law, for appropriating one million annually to the redemption of the public debt. The plan of Mr. Pitt, is, indeed, radically and essentially, the same with that first projected by Sir Robert Walpole, and revived by Dr. Price. In some important circumstances, however, it differs, and, I think, appears to much advantage in the comparison. In the first place, the money appropriated to the purpose of redemption, is regularly issued from the Exchequer, at stated times, and consigned to the management of commissioners, who are obliged by law, upon the usual transfer days, to employ it in the purchase of stock, agreeably to certain rules of proportion established by the act. Thus the House of Commons hath, as it were, erected a barrier against its own encroachments. The money once paid into the hands of the commissioners, becomes a kind of sacred deposit; and though the Legislature may, doubtless, by a new act, discontinue the payments from the Exchequer, or even compel the commissioners to refund or alienate what has been already appropriated, yet this would be an effort of political violence, which could not fail to excite a very general alarm, and a very powerful opposition; and a minister who would not scruple to propose an alienation of a sum, such as the public exigencies might happen to require, of which he had himself the custody, and which presented every moment the most tempting opportunities of seizure, would find himself in very different circumstances when the transfer had been actually made; and his purpose could not be effected, unless a

fund, solemnly appropriated to a service of the highest importance, were openly and publicly plundered.

Another capital improvement of the original plan, consists in the power vested in the commissioners, to advance money, during war, by way of loan, on interest, to the Government. This regulation, proposed by Mr. Fox, is attended with a double advantage—as it obviates the principal inducement to alienate the sinking fund, arising from an urgent necessity for a supply of money, during a season of public danger and distress; and as it must have a powerful tendency to restrain the rate of interest on public loans within moderate and reasonable bounds. Various other particulars, though of inferior importance, might be specified, in which the plan of Mr. Pitt may justly claim a degree of merit superior to that of his predecessor. Notwithstanding, however, the very general approbation with which it was received, a most vehement attack was immediately made upon it, from a quarter whence so rude an assault could scarcely have been apprehended. The present Earl Stanhope, a nobleman nearly allied to, and closely connected with, Mr. Pitt, on this occasion entered the lists against the minister, armed ‘*cap a pie*,’ defying him, ‘*a l’outrance*,’ with the lowering brow and menacing air of a fierce and implacable combatant. Happily, being myself placed beyond the reach of the ‘*whiff and wind*’ of his Lordship’s fell sword, I am the better enabled to observe and report the astonishing feats achieved by this noble champion. Raillery apart, it must be owned that his Lordship’s first charge seems intended as a mere flourish, viz. That the commissioners may, by means of the powers given them by this bill, make large fortunes by gambling in the public funds. ‘As the commissioners,’ argues Lord Stanhope, ‘must certainly know in which of the public funds they mean to lay out the free revenue, they may previously employ secret and unsuspected agents, to purchase as largely as they think proper into that stock, which will necessarily be raised by the consequent appropriation of the public money.’ But his Lordship seems not to recollect, that by this bill the commissioners are obliged to bring the public money to the public market in regular and equal portions; therefore no rise can ever take place in any particular stock, in consequence of any vast or unexpected purchase; and as to the gradual rise which will doubtless be the necessary consequence of the gradual purchases of the commissioners, it is evident, that if the whole

whole produce of the sinking fund was applied to the redemption of any particular stock, the rise of every other stock would maintain an exact proportion to the rise of the stock so redeemed; as from obvious causes, the different public funds have always preserved, and must ever continue to preserve, one common level. Dismissing this objection, therefore, as trifling and captious, let us proceed to the second, which we shall find more deserving of our attention, viz. That this plan does not propose any conversion of stock. 'This plan,' says his Lordship, 'is so contrived, that an enormous and unnecessary expence will be incurred by the public, in the redemption of the present three per cents, which alone form a capital of one hundred and eighty millions.'

Lord Stanhope here professedly grounds his reasonings upon the probability that the three per cents. will not be redeemed at an average lower than ninety. This, as a matter of probable conjecture, and as a sufficient basis of argument, where certainty is unattainable, may, I think, be fairly admitted; and, in this case, the advantage of a general conversion of the three per cents. into four per cents. is manifest. If a hundred millions of three per cents. redeemable at ninety, could be converted into seventy-five millions of four per cents. redeemable at par, it is evident, that the sum of fifteen millions would be saved to the public. This plan of conversion was first proposed by Dr. Price, to the present Marquis of Lansdowne, when Earl of Shelburne, and at the head of the Treasury. It obtained the approbation of that nobleman, who meant, had he continued in office, to have combined it with the plan formed for raising the loan for the service of the year 1783. It is, however, liable to a very serious objection, viz. that the stockholders will require so large a premium to induce them to convert, that the sum necessary to accomplish the conversion, might be applied with more effect to the purpose of immediate redemption. That this assertion, however, cannot rest on any absolute grounds of certainty, is evident; because, in order to ascertain the advantage resulting from such conversion, the average rate of redemption must be previously known. From a general inspection of the present transfer prices, it appears, that the sum of two millions five hundred thousand pounds, would be necessary to effect a conversion of one hundred millions of three per cents. into seventy-five millions of four per cents. Here then arises the question, whether it would be most beneficial to the public, to employ this

sum in the redemption of stock, or in the conversion of it. An annual fund of one million, employed in the redemption of seventy-five millions of four per cents. would liquidate the whole debt in thirty-six years; but the same annual fund, aided by the sum of two millions and a half, applied to the immediate purpose of redemption, in preference to conversion, in the space of thirty-six years would discharge only eighty-eight millions of three per cents. allowing ninety to be the average rate of redemption. A loss of twelve millions, therefore, would, at the end of that period, be sustained by the public, in consequence of applying the sum of two millions and a half to the purpose of redemption, rather than of conversion. The truth, however, is, that it is not, in the remotest degree, probable the gross sum of two millions five hundred thousand pounds will ever be applied either in the one way or the other. But a practicable plan, doubtless, might be formed, by which a gradual progress might be made in the process of conversion; and as the principal cause of the comparative depreciation of the four per cents. is the apprehension of a reduction of interest, or a redemption at par, the value of the new four per cents. might be considerably raised, and consequently the expence attending the conversion considerably lessened, by enacting, that the new capital should neither be redeemable; nor the interest reducible, till the old four per cents. were previously and entirely liquidated. Lord Stanhope, indeed, proposes a plan, according to which a general conversion of stock would, as he pretends, take place, without subjecting the public to any extra expence. If so, the public are certainly under very great obligations to the noble Lord; but I apprehend that few words will suffice to expose the futility of his Lordship's pompous project. The inducement which Lord Stanhope holds out to the proprietor of stock, in lieu of a premium, to engage him to convert, is the right of priority of redemption, and the sinking fund is to be inviolably applied to the purpose of redeeming the new four per cents. at par according to the order of time in which the conversion shall have been made. It is most certain, therefore, that as long as the three per cents. remain below seventy-five, the stockholders, who have interest sufficient to procure early subscriptions, would need neither arguments nor menaces, lavish as his Lordship is of both, to induce them to convert. But it is, at the same time, just as certain, that a loss would be sustained by the public, exactly equivalent to the

difference between the actual transfer price of the stock so converted, and the sum at which it is to be redeemed. But, if the three per cents. should rise above seventy-five, not all the eloquence of Demosthenes, or Cicero, would prevail upon a single stockholder, obstinate and insensible as they are, to convert his three per cents. into four per cents. unless a bonus was secured him equal, at least, to the difference between the market price and the price of redemption. A bonus the noble Lord allows to be, in these circumstances, indispensably necessary; and, as priority of redemption is the grand allurements held out by this plan, the bonus must of course correspond, or keep pace, with the advance of the original stock. If ninety, therefore, he, as his Lordship supposes, the average rate of redemption of the original stock, it follows, that a bonus of fifteen millions will be necessary, in order to procure a conversion of one hundred millions of three per cents. into seventy five millions of four per cents. or, in other words, the conversion would be merely nominal, and the same sum would operate exactly in the same manner, if applied to the redemption of the three per cents. under their original denomination. His Lordship's project is, therefore, in part, absurd and extravagant, and, in part, nugatory and ridiculous.

The third objection urged by Lord Stanhope, against the plan established by Mr. Pitt, is, that no effectual means are provided to prevent an alienation of the fund from the purpose of redemption. Now I acknowledge, and I have already mentioned it as one of the advantages attending Mr. Pitt's plan, that the most ef-

fectual means are, in my apprehension, provided, which human wisdom can devise, to prevent any such alienation. If Lord Stanhope can point out any means more effectual, the public would certainly deem themselves still more indebted to him, than even for his incomparable scheme for the conversion of stock, free of all expence. The means actually proposed by his Lordship, are, however, totally inadequate to the purpose. It must be confessed, indeed, that so far as his Lordship's plan participates of the nature of a contract, it would not be considered by Parliament as alterable, but with the concurrence of all the parties concerned; and, it is evident, that so long as the three per cents. should continue below seventy-five, the consent of those proprietors of the new four per cents. who were in expectation of a speedy redemption, could not be obtained. If any serious intention of alienation, therefore, was entertained, a stop must previously be put to the process of conversion, which could never be anticipated to any great degree, but under circumstances of enormous disadvantage to the public. But, whenever the three per cents. rose above seventy-five, the process of conversion would cease of itself, unless the public voluntarily offered a bonus, as an inducement to convert, which might be continued or withheld at pleasure. It is plain, therefore, that the sinking fund could never be incapable of alienation for any considerable period of time; and for such time only as it was employed in operations of finance, peculiarly pernicious, extravagant and absurd.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

THE House met agreeable to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor's proclamation.

Robert M'Elhinny, Esq; returned duly elected for the township of Londonderry, took the usual oaths and his seat.

A message was received from his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, commanding the attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The Speaker and the House attended accordingly.

And being returned,

The Speaker reported, that they had attended upon his Excellency, and that he was pleased to open the Session with a speech, a copy of which he read.*

Ordered, That Mr. Day, Mr. Bulkeley, Colonel Lawrence, Mr. M'Monagle, and Mr. Dight, be a Committee to pre-

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* For the speech and answers, see our Magazine for Feb. page 131.

pare an address in answer to his Excellency's speech.

After which the House adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 26.

Colonel Delancey, the new member for Annapolis, was introduced—took the usual oaths, and his seat.

Mr. Hill gave notice that it was his intention to bring in a bill (unless the House by a similar resolution of their own should render it unnecessary) to oblige the different towns and counties to defray the expences of their respective members.—He was led to this measure, by comparing the great sum expended in this way with the slender ability of the Province to support it.

Mr. Hill also mentioned his intention to bring in a bill, for reducing the fine for chimneys catching fire: and stated that, from the present exorbitancy of the fine, the act was seldom carried into execution, and when it was, it often proved very oppressive to the poor.

Mr. Pyke moved for leave to bring in a bill for establishing a Free School in the town of Halifax.—Leave was granted.

Mr. Schwartz requested leave to bring forth a bill for altering and amending an Act for the maintenance of the Halifax Light House. Mr. Schwartz declared, that as the bill now stood, it was a great burthen on the mercantile part of the community, who were concerned in shipping.

Leave being granted, the bill was presented and read.

The purport of it was a reduction of one penny per ton in the light-money tax.

Major Barclay moved to adjourn, and the House adjourned accordingly.

Saturday, Feb. 27.

The House met according to adjournment, when, no business appearing before them, they adjourned to

Monday, March 1.

Osborn White, Esq; returned duly elected for the township of Barrington, took the usual oaths and his seat.

A petition was presented from Mr. John Tyson, praying a release from a bond given by him for paying a duty on a certain quantity of molasses, by him imported, and which was afterwards taken by the Sheriff and sold for the benefit of his creditors.

Also, a petition from Mr. Cockaine,

keeper of Shelburne light-house, praying for some allowance for his services.

Both petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

Tuesday, March 2.

Mr. Pyke presented his promised bill for establishing a Free School in the town of Halifax, to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, to those poor children whose parents were unable to give them schooling.—The bill proposes, that for this valuable purpose the sum of one hundred pounds shall be paid annually from the licence money collected within the town of Halifax.

The bill was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table for further consideration.

Mr. Marchinton then rose to give notice to the House, that he intended to propose an alteration in the Act relative to mortgaged Estates. He said, that the law, as it at present stood, was injurious, both to the mortgager and mortgagee: That a person might let out 300l.—take a mortgage for three years; that at the expiration of that period, to close his mortgage, he was obliged at a great expence to go into Chancery; that two years redemption being then allowed, and that period often extended to three as matters were managed—by the time the creditor got his money into his hands, the expence attending it was such, as deprived him of the advantage he originally expected to receive by lending his money. And he also stated that many times before the business was completed, the property was materially injured in its value.

Major Barclay thought the law as it now stood, provided every remedy that was necessary. He said, that ejectment was the ready remedy to obtain the possession, and which would necessarily compel the mortgager to redeem; or, if the mortgagee thought proper, he might take the slow, though more effectual remedy, by foreclosing the equity of redemption.

Mr. Marchinton stated in reply, if the law continued as it now did it would be impossible for a person who had ever so good an estate borrow to a farthing upon it. He mentioned two persons who he knew, had money to put out—one 1000. and the other 900l.; but they would not do it in the Province as the present law offered them no encouragement whatever.

Several other observations rather in a desultory way, were thrown out by different gentlemen, when the House at length agreed to appoint a Committee of five, to examine the present law on this subject,

subject, and to see if it was expedient to make any alteration in it.

Major *Barclay* then stated to the House, that in the County of Annapolis, and in other parts of the Province, mile posts, boards and stones had been erected to ascertain the distance from place to place; that in several instances, which he stated, they had been injured and defaced. He, therefore requested leave to bring in a bill to punish persons who should be guilty of so wanton an offence.

Leave being given accordingly—Major *Barclay's* bill was presented and read a first time. The bill exposes persons guilty of this offence to a pecuniary fine, to be inflicted on conviction, and if unable to pay, to a number of stripes—20 at least, and not exceeding 39. The bill remains for further consideration.

Major *Barclay* again rose and said, that in all political Assemblies, it had ever been accounted proper that their existence should be limited to some fixed time. That some had preferred septennial, others triennial. He mentioned that the duration of the British Parliament was seven years, and he wished that to be the period adopted here; and for that purpose he had framed a short bill, which if the House would permit he would beg leave might be read.

Leave being given, the bill was read for the first time accordingly.

There appeared no opposition in the House to this measure. A desultory conversation took place, in which it appeared, that though the last House of Assembly sat 17 sessions, yet, upon an average, the House had usually been dissolved once in six or seven years, as there had been six Houses of Assembly since its first establishment.

Mr. Belcher next mentioned his wish that the quorum of the House, who had the power of doing business should be increased to 19 at least. He said that when the House consisted of much fewer members, the number limited might be proper; but the House now consisting of 40 members, he thought 19 or 20 the least number that ought to have the power of doing business.

Major *Millidge* thought the present number a very good one, for that in the House of Commons, which consisted of 500 members, 40 were possessed of the power of doing business. He wished to imitate the example of Great Britain, and thought the number as it stood bore a full proportion to that of the British Parliament.

Major *Crane* thought that 20 ought to be the number at least, as if it stood as it

now did, there were almost enough in the town to do without the courtry altogether.

Major *Barclay* also thought that twenty at least should be the number. That no precedent could be drawn from the custom of the British Parliament that would apply to this country: for though the drudgery of the business might be commonly done by 40 members, yet it was well known that the members, in general were in town, and when any great question was to be agitated, a general attendance took place immediately. So that though 40 members might be attending to the common routine of business, yet no material matters were left to their decision.

Several other observations were made in the way of conversation, but there being no direct question before the House on the subject, the business was dropped for that time.

At the motion of *Mr. Day*, the House then entered into a resolution, that when a division at any time took place, at the request of a single member the names of the members dividing should be inserted in the Journals.

Major *Barclay* presented to the Speaker a specimen of some Iron, from the Iron works lately established in the Township of Wilmot; and at the same time referred the House to Major *Millidge* for further information on the subject.

Major *Millidge* rose, and said he should be willing to state to the House what had come to his knowledge relative to these works. The House requesting him to proceed—he said, that in his way from home to this place, he had spent a day in examining the works that had been erected. That he found the works well watered, with a stream that never failed; that he also found there was abundance of wood contiguous, so that there was no danger of a want of that article. That there were immense quantities of bog ore, all along the river; that he was also informed, there were great quantities of mountain ore; that some of the mountain ore was shewn him; but that as to the quantity to be obtained of it, he could say nothing from his own knowledge, but solely from the information of others.

On being asked by the Speaker, what quantity of Iron he supposed the work in its present state could produce yearly—he said, about 30 tons; but the proprietor was about erecting another fire, which would enable him to produce at least 60 tons.

This information gave much satisfaction to the House, who were also much pleased with

with the sample of the Iron produced.

Mr. Hill mentioned, that as the Speaker had the last session been intrusted to write to the Agent of the Province on sundry important matters, he could wish that the correspondence might be communicated to the House.

The Speaker said, that a copy of the letter he had written to the Agent would be ready to lay before the House to-morrow, but that he had not received any letter from the Agent containing any thing important on the subject: but supposed such a letter had been sent in one of the mails, which had not yet arrived. He had only received a short letter from the Agent, acknowledging the receipt of his, and acquainting, that the things requested should be inserted in a memorial he was shortly to present to Government.

Major Barclay then moved, that the House prepare an Address to be presented to his Majesty, congratulating him on his happy recovery, and expressive of the joy which that interesting event gave to his loyal subjects in this Province. He likewise moved for a congratulatory Address to the Queen.

These motions met the most cheerful concurrence of the House, and Major Barclay, Mr. Wilkins, Col. Lawrence, Mr. Dight and Mr. Day, were immediately chosen a committee to prepare those Addresses.

A conversation now took place relative to the light house at the entrance of this harbour; after a few loose observations on the subject, it was agreed to take this matter into consideration at a future day.

The House then resolved itself into a committee, to take into consideration the state of the Poor-House.

Mr. Pyke took the chair.

The Speaker (Mr. Solicitor General Unthank) then rose, and made some apology to the House for taking the lead in a matter of this kind; but said his office of a Commissioner had led him to make enquiries into every matter relative to the revenue of the Province. That it appeared by a paper which he held in his hand (which was a statement of the expence of the house, made out by the Keeper) that the expediture for the last year amounted to upwards of 1,600l. that the whole revenue of the Province for the year 1789, amounted to only about 6,649l. some odd shillings; that the Committee would see that the enormous expence attending this House, swallowed up a fourth part of the revenue of the Province. He then adverted to the number of rations stated in the paper he held in his hand to have been issued last year; by

which he declared it appeared that it had cost the Province upwards of twenty eight pounds per head. He said, a child could be boarded and educated at Windsor for 20l. per ann. and the Province must pay eight or nine pounds more to maintain a vagabond. He dwelt much on the enormity of the expence, and the inability of the Province to support it; said it was a matter that had long engaged his serious attention, and said, that what he would propose to the House was, to separate the Town and Province poor—to let the Overseers of the Town of Halifax take care of the Town poor, as is done by the Overseers in other towns; and let two or three Commissioners be appointed, who should have power to send away all transient poor, that may get footing among us, to the respective places where they may belong. That the persons who were at present of that description in the Poor House, might be boarded out, or distributed in the different counties of the Province, and the House shut up altogether. He also proposed an Act to be passed, to compel Masters of Vessels, frequenting this port, to give bond to carry away again all persons of this description they brought among us, or to be liable to a penalty if they did not. By this plan the Province would be freed of the expence, and he would venture to assert, that the country would soon be cleared of vagabonds altogether.—For so long as it was known, that there was an asylum open for them in this Province, they would be flocking to us from all parts of the States, and from the neighbouring Provinces. He said he had information, that persons had been hired to bring from the States five or six at a time; that they had flocked in to us from New-Brunswick—from Sydney, and that Governor Fanning had even sent some here from the Island of St. John's with an order for them to be received into our Poor House. The Sol. General made many other similar remarks, and concluded with telling the Committee, that he thought some such mode as he had proposed ought to be adopted.

Major Barclay was fully of opinion that some steps should be taken to relieve the Province from so enormous an expence as had been stated by the Sol. General to be incurred for the support of the transient poor. He said that he had the last session made a proposal to give a certain sum for this purpose, but it was not adopted. He now declared, that it was his opinion that nothing should in future be allowed for the support of transient poor. He said that this measure would no doubt
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throw an additional burthen on the town of Halifax. That it was not however his wish to oppress them; for it was fully his opinion that the town of Halifax possessed advantages so superior to every other part of the province as was sufficient to counterbalance the inconvenience, this measure if adopted, would expose them to.—Here was the capital of the province—here resided his Excellency the Governor and the Honourable his Majesty's Council—Here was stationed the Admiral with the Squadron under his command—Here also were quartered the principal part of the troops—and the money arising from all these sources is spent in the town of Halifax.—He said he knew it would be answered that the principal part of the articles from which the revenue was raised were imported into Halifax; yet large quantities were purchased of the merchants and carried into the country, where they were consumed; and it was well known that the consumer and not the importer paid the revenue.—For these reasons, he was of opinion the province ought not to be burthened with the support of the transient poor. He seemed however to think if the House was to grant any sum for this purpose, that it would be proper to adopt that part of the Speaker's plan, which went to the separating the charge of the transient poor, from the town poor, and appointing persons expressly to attend to it: For he supposed that the town of Halifax not having to pay for the support of the transient poor, the overseers ought not to be so cautious who they admitted into the Poor House, or so vigilant in preventing improper persons from gaining a residence, as if the expence was to fall upon the town.

Mr. Hill said, though he wished some better regulation to take place, he could not agree with the proposal for shutting up the Poor-House altogether.—There were many poor objects who came under the description of transient poor, that ought to be taken care of, who had obtained no legal residence here, and whom the town of Halifax was not bound to maintain. It had been hinted, that if the overseers were more vigilant these people might be prevented from getting footing in the Province. This was a mistake—For, in the manner in which these persons are introduced into the community, if all the town were overseers they could not prevent it. Some place ought, therefore, to be provided for them. It had been said, that they might be dispersed in the different counties of the Province. This measure, he said, would not answer. Many of the persons now in the Poor-House,

in a few weeks, would be able to go and earn their living; but others, labouring under similar misfortunes, were continually applying for relief.—Are they to be sent up the country? How is this to be done? It is impracticable. Mr. Hill also stated, that accidents, such as having their limbs broken, frequently happened to poor people who were employed in different harbours along our coast, where no provision was made for their recovery. It would be hard to deprive such unfortunate people of an asylum, or to throw the expence on the town of Halifax, which was already overburdened with poor taxes.

Mr. Wilkins said, that the regulation of the poor had long puzzled the wisest heads in Great-Britain. He did not agree with Major Barclay, that the Province should be wholly exonerated from the support of the transient poor, but thought a middle course should be adopted. He was fully of opinion, that they ought not to be maintained in a state of idleness: That junk ought to be provided for them to pick into oakham; that spinning-wheels ought, also, to be provided: That in Holland, and other countries, this was the case, and he could not see why it should not be adopted here. In short, Mr. Wilkins's ideas seemed rather to go to the establishment of a provincial Work-House, than a Province Poor-House.

Mr. Marchinton stated, that while he was an overseer, great care was taken to be as prudent as possible; and, in order to rid the Province of the vagabonds in it, the overseers had shipped off upwards of 60—and he was in hopes the Province would not have been so burthened again: But he found that the gentlemen who succeeded him had been, also, obliged to ship off a great number—and there seemed to be no end to them; they came from Passamaquaddy—from St. John's, and, in short, from all quarters. He said, that it was the first of January, when the overseers, who served with him, took charge of the Poor-House; at which time there was neither wood, a bushel of potatoes, or any kind of food in the House; that every thing was obliged to be laid in at that dear season of the year, when they were obliged to pay very high for every article. He said, it was also a month or two before a new overseer could become acquainted with the business of the House; and, he said, he supposed it was with the gentlemen in general, who were chosen, as it had been with him, looking forward to the time when they should be able to wash their hands of the troublesome business altogether. He said, it cost 200l. to pay the

the Keeper and other attendants their wages; that he had long seen it was a very heavy expence; and the people we were obliged to maintain, were the worst set of vagabonds he ever saw in any country.

The *Speaker* rose again, and contended for the plan he had proposed. He said, he did not doubt but the overseers had expended the money fairly, and he had no fault to find with the Keeper, who, he believed, was well calculated to take charge of such a House; but he contended that it was a charge the Province was not able to support. He said, he had learned that persons committed to Bridewell by the magistrates, instead of being kept to hard labour and to bridewell allowance, had been fed as transient poor. He next noticed what Major Barclay had said, relative to the principal parts of the Revenue not being paid by the town of Halifax: In doing this, the *Speaker* stated, that Halifax paid 5,321:—Annapolis 393l. 18s.—Shelburne 450l. 18s. 3d.—Hants 151l. 2s.—Liverpool 179l. 15s. 8d.—Sydney 109l. os. 3d.—King's County 74l. 7s. 5d.—Lunenburg ol.—Cumberland cl.—By this statement it would appear how large a proportion was paid by this town. The way the gentleman took to shew that a large part of this money was drawn from other parts of the country, was not a just one. The only way to ascertain this, would be to apply to the office and see the number of permits granted for articles subject to duty, sent from this town to other parts of the Province. The gentleman, he was persuaded, would in this way find, that the quantity sent from this town into the country had not been so great as he supposed, and that the other parts of the Province must, in a great measure, have been supplied by articles smuggled into them. He said, he was persuaded that very little smuggling had taken place in Halifax the past year; that great pains had been taken to prevent it, by taking every private precaution; and had it have taken place, he was sure it must have been detected. So that he was convinced that the revenue, as far as respected the port of Halifax, had been faithfully collected.

Major *M'Niel* begged leave to rectify a mistake which the *Speaker* had made, in stating the comparative sum paid by the different counties into the Treasury. He said, that in the sum stated to have been received from Halifax, the whole receipt for the year was included; whereas, from the out-ports only three quarters were stated: He instanced the port of Shelburne, where, in the statement given by the *Speaker*, only 450 pounds was mentioned as received, though he had paid into the Treasury upwards of 500l.

Mr. *Belcher* rose in consequence of what had fallen from the *Speaker*, relative to persons who were committed to bridewell, being maintained as transient poor. He read that part of an act of the Province, which expressly directs, that persons of this description should be kept to hard labour, and maintained out of their earnings. He thought the accounts ought to be examined, and that if there were any improper expenditures they ought not to be allowed. He appeared fully to agree with the gentlemen who had been for striking off the support of the transient poor altogether.

The *Speaker* readily acknowledged the observation of Major *M'Niel* to be just; but still contended that though it was admitted, yet the comparative difference would appear very great. The *Speaker* gave another reason why no additional burthen should be laid upon the town of Halifax; which was, that they had been assessed for the last half year to the amount of 500l. that he had attended at the time the assessment was laid, and had offered, if he might be released from his poor-tax, to take one of the poor for his own share, and take care of him. He stated, that in the year 1784, he had acted as an overseer, jointly with Messrs. Cochran, Newton, and Pyke— that the expence of the House in the year 1783 had been upwards of 1200l.— that they reduced the Province part of this charge to between 4 and 500l. and laid out besides 100l. in repairs on the House.— That they also reduced the town-charge to between 1 and 200l. It was true, he said, he believed, they had been rather too economical in their arrangements, for the Keeper they employed, so far from making money by it, was so reduced, that the succeeding overseers were obliged to receive him as a pauper, into the Poor-House.

Several other gentlemen spoke on this subject; but the statement we have given contains the substance of the arguments made use of.

Mr. *Hill* at length moved, that the House be resumed, and that the Chairman report progress and ask leave to sit again.

And, after a Committee was appointed to go and examine the present state of the Poor-House, the House adjourned to

Wednesday, March 3.

The House met at eleven o'clock, according to adjournment.

Mr. *Morris* presented a petition from Poitcou, and the different contiguous settlements, praying for permission to hold Courts of Session in the Township of Poitcou:

Poistou; their remote situation making it impossible, without great loss, to attend at the Court-House in Onslow. He stated that the settlement of Poistou alone, consisted of upwards of 400 families. He spoke highly of the industry of those settlers, and the rapid progress which they were making in the cultivation of their lands; and was convinced that in a few years there would not be a more valuable settlement in the province. By advertising to the map of the province, the House would see how remote the settlers were from the county Court-house, and how reasonable was the prayer of their petition.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table for further consideration.

Colonel *Dilancy* also presented a petition in behalf of the County of Annapolis, stating that a liberal subscription had been entered into by the inhabitants, amounting to upwards of 300*l.* for the beneficial purpose of building a bridge over Allen's Creek, near Annapolis. That individuals had subscribed at the rate of 2*g*l. yet they were afraid of commencing the undertaking, as the expence, by calculation, would amount to at least 500*l.* They therefore applied to the House to give them such assistance as would prevent so valuable an undertaking from falling to the ground.

This petition was also ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Pyke's bill for establishing a free-school in the town of Halifax, was then read a second time.

Major *Barclay* thought the bill a good one; but gave notice that he should object to the mode in which the hundred pounds, intended for the support of the school, was to be raised. He, therefore, wished the bill deferred till the Committee of Accounts had made their report, and till the House had an opportunity of seeing the state of the revenue.

Major *M'Niel* said he had no objection to the bill; but should think, if it passed, the same benefit ought to extend to the town of Shelburne.

The *Speaker* thought it would be well if similar establishments were to take place in all the towns or counties of the Province.

Major *Barclay* said, in the towns of Halifax and Shelburne, he believed, such establishments were necessary; but they were not so in the country—as the country people were able to pay for the education of their children. Besides, he said, there was an allowance to the different towns of 1*g*l. per ann. from the Society for propagating the gospel; and if all the towns had not received the benefit of it,

he had no doubt but they might, on making application.

The House then agreed to adjourn the further consideration of this bill to a future day.

It was then agreed that the House should go into a Committee to take into consideration such bills as stood committed.

Mr. Pyke took the chair, and the Committee went into the examination of Major Millidge's election-bill.

This bill had three objects in view, viz. To enable the sheriff to remove the poll, at the request of the candidates—to compel the electors to chuse persons to represent them who resided within the towns or counties for which they were respectively elected—and the third object was, to make it necessary for the candidate to be worth an estate of 100*l.* at least.

The Committee went into the discussion of it clause by clause.

On reading of the first clause, Major *Millidge* said, that the right of election was one of the greatest privileges we enjoyed: To put it, therefore, in the power of the electors to exercise this privilege, was the only motive he had for inserting this clause in the bill. Many counties in the Province were so large, and the settlements so far distant, that it was impossible for the greater part of the electors to assemble at the county court-house. This, he said, was the case in the county of Halifax, and it was particularly so in the county of Annapolis. He mentioned the inconvenience the town of Digby (which he represented) would be put to, in being obliged to go to Annapolis.—These difficulties not only arose from the distance, but from the badness of the roads, which, at some seasons of the year, were impassable.

Mr. *Morris* contended that the poll should be removed. He said, that the very flourishing settlement of Poistou, which consisted of upwards of 400 families, had never been able to give a vote at all.

Mr. *Jessen* opposed this clause of the bill. He thought the law relative to elections stood very well already. In the county he represented, there was no necessity for having the poll removed—he therefore wished no alteration to take place.

The other members from Lunenburg concurred in sentiment with Mr. *Jessen*.

Mr. *M'Monagle* wished no alteration in the county of Hants.

Mr. *Dixon* contended that the clause was a very necessary one. As the law now stood, it was impossible for the greatest part of the freeholders to give their suffra-

ges. That it was certainly much easier for the sheriff and his assistants to go into one or two parts of the county, than it was for persons who lived remote to come to the county court-house. He thought also, that it would have a tendency to prevent jealousies between the different parts of a county.

Mr. Day had no objection to the removal of the poll, if the bill made the candidates liable to the expence attending it. Indeed, he thought it would be right to make the candidate, who insisted on the removal of the poll, bear all the expence attending it.

Major Barclay said, in reply to Mr. Day, that it was unnecessary to provide for the expence, as the act, now existing, made ample provision for that purpose, by allowing the sheriff 10s. per day while the poll remained open.

The Speaker said, he had heard no complaints from his constituents on this subject; nor had he ever been instructed to request a removal of the poll. And, for his own part, he had seen so much of the inconveniences of elections, that he should ever wish to have the poll held as far as possible from the place where he resided.

Major Barclay said, that the gentleman's not having heard complaints from his constituents on this subject, might arise from his being very little acquainted with them, or they with him. He thought, when a measure was a proper one to be adopted in that House, it ought to be adopted, whether they had instructions from their constituents or not.

The Speaker arose, with warmth, and resented the expression made use of by Major Barclay, that his constituents were little acquainted with him, or he with them. He considered such language as very improper from any member of that House; nor was he conscious that any thing he had said deserved such a reply. He believed, he had a very general acquaintance with all parts of the country. That even his profession was calculated to make him very generally known. He had no objection, to the poll being removed, if members in general thought it necessary; but as he had heard no complaint from his constituents, he did not wish for any alteration to take place.

Major Barclay said that in making use of the expression which had given offence to the Speaker, his meaning was, that as two thirds of the county of Halifax lived very remote from the town, they had not an opportunity of an acquaintance with the Speaker, in order to communicate their sentiments on this matter. Mr. Archibald, who was acquainted with the

sentiments of many of them, had said, they were dissatisfied with the present representation. Mr. Morris had also stated, that the inhabitants of Poillon had instructed him on this very head.

Many other gentlemen spoke on this clause, but the debate was so desultory, and to much in the way of conversation, that it is impossible to detail all the observations made. It, however, appeared to be the general sense of the members, that the purpose of the clause should be retained; and that it should be amended by specifically mentioning one place besides the county court house, and the Chairman was proceeding to put the question, when

Mr. Bulkeley arose and said, that having no instructions from his constituents in this matter, he should be at a loss to point out the spot to which it ought to be removed. That when the last election took place, the poll had been removed by the consent of the candidates to two places, viz. Country Harbour and Antigonish.--- That there were valuable settlements at both these places, though Country Harbour was the most extensive. That if the poll was therefore removed at all, he must insist on its being carried to both those places.

Several other members also concurring in opinion that it ought to be removed to different places within their respective counties, the Chairman at length put the question on Mr. Bulkeley's motion,

Which passed in the negative.

The Committee then agreed, that the poll should be removed to one place in the county, and the members were called on to point out the most convenient situations in their respective counties, for this purpose—Which being done,

The clause compelling residence in the town or county was next considered.

Major Millidge stated, that his reasons for this clause were, that it was impossible for a gentleman to be so well acquainted with the state or wants of a town or county as if he resided within it. That he was convinced there were proper persons in the different towns and counties qualified to represent them.

Mr. Jesson objected to this clause; and stated the very great inconvenience, that would arise from it to the county which he represented. That they were chiefly Germans, unacquainted with the English language, that business frequently brought them to this town, that by choosing a gentleman of integrity in the town of Halifax to represent them, they had always some person to look up to for advice and assistance. He therefore was against the clause;

clause: and, indeed, he said, he objected to the bill *in toto*.

Major Barclay was in favour of the clause; he thought it a very proper one. He stated that there was information from the towns and counties that could only be given by persons residing in them. He mentioned also the inconvenience which individuals laboured under who had private applications to make to that House, and which ought to come through their representatives, but being at so great distance from them, they were thereby exposed to great inconveniences; for these, and other similar reasons, he was for retaining the clause.

Mr. Day thought the clause an improper one, and that the electors should be at liberty to choose who they pleased. He said he did not believe that the county of Hants would ever elect a person that did not reside among them. He said, there were persons in different towns of abilities, and of gentlemanly manners, who were calculated to represent the places where they resided; but in some instances they were in debt to the merchants of Halifax. If therefore, he was to have the choice which of the two to elect he had much rather choose the principal than the dependant.

Several other gentlemen spoke on the occasion; when at length, the Chairman put the question,—Whether this clause should stand as part of the bill?

Which was negatived by a considerable majority.

After a short debate the other clause was also rejected.

After which the House being resumed, Major Barclay's bill for limiting the duration of the Assembly, was then read a second time and committed.

The Mile-Post bill was also read a second time and committed.

After which the House being resumed, The Speaker acquainted the House, that it had been customary at an early period in every session, to appoint a committee to examine and report the revenue laws that were near expiring: That it would therefore be necessary to appoint a committee for that purpose.

The House immediately appointed a committee agreeable to the wish of the Speaker.

The Speaker then said, that as there appeared to be nothing before the House, he would, with their permission, read the rough draft of the letter which, at their request, he had written to the Agent of the Province. A fair copy was nearly completed, and should, when finished, be laid upon their table, for the inspection of the members.

The House manifesting a wish that the Speaker should proceed, he read the letter accordingly.

The letter pointed out the rapid progress which the Province was making in agriculture, commerce, and the fisheries; and, in order still further to promote these useful purposes, from which the future prosperity of the country must flow, and which alone could render it a valuable appendage to the parent state. It stated, with great propriety, the many ways in which those desirable purposes might be accomplished. The flourishing state of our whale-fishery was pointed out; and, also, how much more flourishing, in all probability, it would have been, had not a check been given to the further emigration of the valuable inhabitants of Nantucket, by the orders which his Excellency the Governor had received; and that unfortunately at a time when many families were purposing to remove here. The letter requests, that the Agent will exert himself to have the door again opened for the emigration of those people. The Agent is also requested to make application that a Free Port may be established in the Province, for the reception of American and other produce—that, by this means, our vessels would be furnished with cargoes for the West-Indies, nearly as cheap as from the States; the trade of the Province would be greatly increased, and the mother country ultimately benefited by the sale of large quantities of British goods, which the trade would take off; and the money thence arising, would at last centre in Great Britain. The Agent was also instructed to make application for custom-houses to be established in several of the out-ports of the Province, that masters of vessels might not be put to the inconvenience of coming so great a distance, as they now are, to enter their vessels. The Agent was also requested to apply to government to obtain permission for our vessels that go to the Mediterranean for salt, to bring also from thence wines, fruit, &c. by which means the salt would come much cheaper, and our fisheries be thereby materially benefited. There were many other objects pointed out—such as, an application for further assistance in building churches—in procuring a charter for the college at Windsor—and for assistance to forward that necessary establishment—to procure a bounty similar to that which had been formerly granted on timber imported from the colonies. In short, the letter embraced a variety of important objects, which, could they be accomplished, would be productive of essential benefit to the Province at large. *(To be continued.)*

NEW BOOKS.

The Four Gospels, translated from the Greek: with preliminary Dissertations and Notes, critical and explanatory. By George Campbell, D. D. Principal of the Marischal College, Aberdeen. 2 vol. 4to. Price Two-Guineas in Boards. Cadell.

(Concluded from page 137.)

BEFORE we give a specimen of this Translation, as we promised in our last Number, we must say something of its external form.

The text is printed in one column, and divided into separate sections; each of which has a short title; as, *The Nativity, The Baptism, The Transfiguration, The Crucifixion, &c.*

The chapters and verses are marked on the left-hand margin; and the concordantial references, alternately, on the right and left; that is, always on the outer margin.

The historical part is printed in Italic, the speeches and quotations in Roman letters.

Along with the text are very few notes, and these merely explanatory: but the critical remarks at the end of the volume are numerous, and occupy nearly one half of it. Two indexes conclude the work; the one of the texts of other parts of scripture, the other of Greek words, occasionally illustrated.

Besides, each Gospel has its peculiar preface, and its general contents prefixed.

The paper is a neat demy, the type not elegant, and the printing sufficiently correct.

As a specimen of the version, we shall give the whole Sermon on the Mount:*

1. Matt. ch. v. *Jesus seeing so great a concourse, repaired to a mountain, and having sat down, his disciples came to him.*

2. *Then breaking silence he taught them, saying,*

3. Happy the poor who repine not; for the kingdom of heaven is theirs!

4. Happy they who mourn; for they shall inherit the land!

5. Happy the meek; for they shall inherit the land!

6. Happy they who hunger and thirst for righteousness; for they shall be satisfied!

7. Happy the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy!

8. Happy the clean in heart; for they shall see God!

9. Happy the peace-makers; for they shall be called sons of God!

suffer persecution on account of righteousness; for the kingdom of heaven is theirs!

11. Happy shall ye be, when men shall revile and persecute you; and, on my account, accuse you, falsely;

12. every evil thing! Rejoice and exult; for great is your reward in heaven;

for thus they persecuted the prophets who were before you.

13. Ye are the salt of the earth. If the salt become insipid, how shall its salt-ness be restored? It is, thenceforth,

14. fit only to be cast out and trodden by men. Ye are the light of the world.

15. A city situate on a mountain must be conspicuous. A lamp is lighted to be

16. put, not under a corn measure, but on a stand, that it may shine to all the family. Thus let your light shine before men; that they, seeing your good

17. actions, may glorify your Father who is in heaven.

18. Think not that I am come to subvert the law or the prophets. I am

19. come not to subvert, but to ratify. For verily I say unto you, heaven and earth shall sooner perish, than one

20. iota, or one tittle of the law shall perish without attaining its end. Who-

21. soever, therefore, shall violate, or teach others to violate, were it the least of these commandments, shall be

22. in no esteem in the reign of heaven: but whosoever shall practise and teach them, shall be highly esteemed in the

23. reign of heaven. For I warn you, that unless your righteousness excel

24. the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall never enter the

25. kingdom of heaven. For I warn you, that unless your righteousness excel

26. the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall never enter the

27. kingdom of heaven. For I warn you, that unless your righteousness excel

28. the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall never enter the

29. kingdom of heaven. For I warn you, that unless your righteousness excel

30. the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall never enter the

31. kingdom of heaven. For I warn you, that unless your righteousness excel

32. the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall never enter the

33. kingdom of heaven. For I warn you, that unless your righteousness excel

34. the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall never enter the

35. kingdom of heaven. For I warn you, that unless your righteousness excel

36. the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall never enter the

* We are sorry that the want of Greek types will not allow us to give the notes that accompany this translation.

- ever shall call him miscreant, shall be obnoxious to hell fire." Therefore,
23. if thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there recollect that thy brother hath
24. ground to complain of thee; leave there thy gift before the altar; first go and procure reconciliation with thy brother; then come and offer thy
25. gift. Compound betimes with thy creditor, while ye are on the road together; lest the creditor consign thee to the judge; and the judge consign thee to the officer, and thou be thrown
26. into prison. Verily I say unto thee, thou wilt not be released until thou hast discharged the last farthing.
27. Ye have heard that it was said, 'Thou shalt not commit adultery.'
28. But I say unto you, whosoever looketh on another man's wife, in order to cherish impure desire, hath already committed adultery with her in his
29. heart. Therefore, if thy right eye insnare thee, pluck it out, and throw it away: It is better for thee to lose one of thy members, than that thy whole body be cast into hell.
30. And if thy right hand insnare thee, cut it off, and throw it away: it is better for thee to lose one of thy members than that thy whole body be cast into hell.
31. It hath been said, 'Whosoever would dismiss his wife, let him give her a writ of divorce.' But I say unto you, whosoever shall dismiss his wife, except for whoredom, is the occasion that she becometh an adulteress; and whosoever marrieth her that is dismissed, committeth adultery.
32. Again, ye have heard that it was said to the ancients, 'Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform thy oaths to the Lord.' But I say unto you, Swear not at all; neither by heaven, for it is God's throne; nor by the earth, for it is his footstool; neither shalt thou swear by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the great
33. king; nor by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or
34. black: But let your Yes, be yes; your No, no; for whatever exceedeth these, proceedeth from evil.
35. Ye have heard that it was said, 'Eye for eye, and tooth for tooth.'
36. But I say unto you, resist not the injurious. But if any one strike thee on the right cheek, turn to him also the
37. left. Whoever will sue thee for thy coat, let him have thy mantle likewise. And if a man constrain thee to go one mile with him, go two.
38. Give to him that asketh thee; and

him that would borrow from thee put not away.

43. Ye have heard that it was said,
44. "Thou shalt love thy neighbour and hate thine enemy." But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them who curse you, do good to them who hate you; and pray for them who arraign and persecute you; that ye may be children of your father in heaven, who maketh his sun rise on bad and good, and sendeth rain on just and unjust. For if ye love them only who love you, what reward can ye expect? Do not even the publicans so? And if ye shew courtesy to your friends only, wherein do ye excel? Do not even the Pagans as much? Be ye therefore perfect, as your Father who is in heaven is perfect.

Chap. vi.

1. Take heed that ye perform not your religious duties before men, in order to be observed by them; otherwise ye will obtain no reward from your Father who is in heaven.
2. When, therefore, thou givest alms, do not proclaim it by sound of trumpet, as the Hypocrites do, in the assemblies and in the streets, that they may be extolled by men. Verily, I say unto you, they have received their
3. reward. But thou, when thou givest alms, let not thy left hand know
4. what thy right hand doth; that thine alms may be in secret; and thy Father to whom nothing is secret, will himself recompense thee.
5. And when thou prayest, be not like the hypocrites, who affect to pray standing in the assemblies, and at the corners of the streets, that men may observe them. Verily I say unto you,
6. they have received their reward. But thou, when thou wouldst pray, retire to thy closet; and, having shut the door, pray to thy Father; and thy Father, to whom, though he is unseen himself, nothing is secret, will
7. recompense thee. And in prayer talk not idly as the pagans, who think that using many words will procure
8. them acceptance. Imitate them not, for your Father knoweth what things ye want before ye ask him. Thus
9. therefore pray ye: "Our Father, who art in heaven; thy name be hallowed; thy reign come; thy will
10. be done upon the earth, as it is in heaven; give us to day our daily
11. bread; forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors; and abandon us
12. not to temptation; but preserve us from

from evil. [For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory for ever. Amen.] For if ye forgive others their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you; but if ye forgive not others their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.

16. Moreover, when ye fast, look not dismal, as the hypocrites, who disfigure their faces, that men may observe that they fast. Verily I say unto you, they have received their reward. But thou, when thou fastest, anoint thy head, and wash thy face; that thy fasting may not appear to men, but to thy Father; and thy Father, to whom, though he is unseen himself, nothing is secret, will recompense thee.

19. Amass not for yourselves treasure upon the earth, where moths or rust may consume it, or thieves breaking in may steal it. But provide for yourselves treasure in heaven, where are neither moths nor rust to consume it, nor thieves to break in and steal it.

21. For where your treasure is, your heart will also be. The lamp of the body is the eye. If, therefore, thine eye be sound, thy whole body will be enlightened; but if thine eye be distempered, thy whole body will be dark. And if even the light which is in thee be darkness, how great will the darkness be?

24. A man cannot serve two masters; for either he will hate one, and love the other; or at least will attend one and neglect the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon. Therefore I charge you; be not anxious about your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor about your body, what ye shall wear. Is not life a greater gift than food, and the body than raiment? Observe the fowls of heaven; they neither sow nor reap; they have no storehouse: but your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are not ye much more valuable than they? Besides, which of you can, by his anxiety, prolong his life one hour?

28. And why are ye anxious about raiment? Mark the lilies of the field. How do they grow? They toil not, they spin not. Yet I affirm, that even Solomon, in all his glory, was not equally adorned with one of these.

30. If then God so array the herbage, which to-day is in the field, and to-morrow will be cast into the oven; will he not much more array you, O ye distrustful? Therefore say not

anxiously, as the heathens do, what shall we eat, or what shall we drink; or, wherewith shall we be clothed? for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye need all these things. But seek first the kingdom of God, and the righteousness required by him; and all these things shall be superadded to you. Be not then anxious about the morrow; the morrow will be anxious about itself. Sufficient for every day is its own trouble.

Chap. vii.

1, 2. Judge not, that ye be not judged; for as ye judge ye shall be judged; and with the measure ye give, ye shall receive. And why observest thou the mote in thy brother's eye, but art insensible of the thorn in thine own eye? Or how dardest thou say to thy brother, 'Let me take the mote out of thine eye;' thou, who hast a thorn in thine own? Hypocrite, first take the thorn out of thine own eye; then thou wilt see to take the mote out of thy brother's eye.

6. Give not that which is holy to dogs; and cast not your pearls before swine, lest they trample them underfoot, or turn upon you and tear you.

7. Ask, and ye shall obtain; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and the door shall be opened to you. For whosoever asketh, obtaineth; whosoever seeketh, findeth; and to every one who knocketh, the door is opened. Who amongst you men would give his son a stone, when he asketh bread; or a serpent, when he asketh a fish? If ye then, though evil, can give good things to your children, how much more will your Father who is in heaven, give good things to them that ask him?

12. Whatsoever ye would that others do to you, do ye also to them; for this is the law and the prophets. Enter through the strait gate; for wide is the gate of perdition, broad is the way leading thither, and many are they who enter by it. But how strait is the gate of life; how narrow the way leading thither; and how few are they who find it?

15. Beware of false teachers, who come to you in the garb of sheep, while inwardly they are ravenous wolves. By their fruits ye shall discover them. Are grapes gathered from thorns; or figs from thistles? Every good tree yieldeth good fruit; and every evil tree evil fruit. A good tree cannot yield evil fruit, nor an evil tree good fruit. Every tree which yieldeth not good

- good fruit is felled and turned into
 20. fewel. Wherefore, by their fruits ye shall discover them.
21. Not every one who saith unto me, 'Master, master,' shall enter the kingdom of heaven; but he that doth the will of my Father, who is in heaven.
22. Many will say to me on that day, 'Master, master! have we not taught in thy name, and in thy name expelled demons, and in thy name performed many miracles?' To whom I will declare, 'I never knew you. Depart from me ye who practise iniquity.'
24. Therefore, whosoever heareth these

- my precepts, and doth them, I will compare to a prudent man, who built
 25. his house upon the rock. For altho' the rain descended, and the rivers overflowed, and the winds blew and beat upon that house, it fell not, because it was founded upon the rock.
26. But whosoever heareth these my precepts, and doth them not, shall be compared to a fool, who built his
 27. house upon the sand. For when the rain descended, and the rivers overflowed, and the winds blew and dashed against that house; it fell, and great was its ruin!

REPORT of a Committee of the Council on the subject of promoting the Means of Education. Quebec. Neilson. 1790.

SO early as the 31st of May 1787, his Excellency Lord Dorchester called the attention of his Council at Quebec to the great object of the education of youth; and charged a select committee to enquire and report with all convenient speed, the best mode of remedying the defects, an estimate of the expence, and by what means it may be defrayed.

The Chairman of this Committee (*Mr. Chief Justice Smith*) on the 26th of November 1789, informed them that in order to furnish materials for their consideration, he had put into the hands of Mr. Panet, one of the Canadian lawyers, a series of queries, in hopes of obtaining answers from the several parishes, in the two districts of Quebec and Montreal; but that as yet Mr. Panet had not (*possibly from the interruptions of his practice at the bar*) sent in any answers to these questions.

The questions were these—'Enquiry to extend to,

'(1) The condition or present state of education.

'A list of the parishes and incumbents, and of the number of the parishioners in each, and the amount of their respective church-revenues.'

'The number of their schools, and the kind of instruction. What their support? Can it be true, that there are not more than half a dozen in a parish, that are able to write or read?'

'(2) The cause of the imperfect state of instruction.

'What kinds of public and general tuition are established? What the funds? What the income? To what the uses and ends? What the impediments?'

'A minute detail desired, that the re-

medy may be the better adapted to the evil, and the necessity there is for proper institutions.

'(3) The remedy or means of instruction. The main object is the cultivation of knowledge.

'Suppose a union for this purpose safe to the Catholic as well as Protestant persuasions, and encouraged by all enlightened and patriotic characters, whatever the diversity of their religious tenets, is it possible to hope, to take a step towards establishing a University in the province? or to find schools introductive of a University? How may instructors be acquired? By what means can a taste or desire of instruction be excited in the parishes.

'The means must be adapted to the condition of the Colony.

'(1st.) To the strength and ability of the inhabitants.

'(2d.) To the aid to be expected from the provincial Legislature.

'(3d.) To the contributions probable from abroad, in money, and books, and towards an apparatus for experiments in Natural philosophy.

Upon the first point.

'Will the chief inhabitants concur in asking for an incorporation? Will the subscribers for the library place it in the hands of a corporation for a college?'

'May any thing be hoped for, in the way of private contribution, for an erection of the establishment, in any particular place or part of the province?'

Upon the second point.

'What lands of the crown are there, proper to be settled, for the use of such a Society?'

Upon the third point.

Without an establishment by charter, every gift will be dependant upon private confidence; and then nothing is to be expected from abroad.

This will not be so, if the stock and revenue are in hands having the confidence of the Government—and may it not be expected to find men of learning for the professor's chair, free from narrow prejudices?

May we not flatter ourselves, that a circular letter to the pastors of each parish, will bring us an exact account of the parishes, and awaken a spirit of enquiry, and afford useful information of the peculiar advantages of the parishes, for the special improvements of which they are capable?

The Chairman stated, that he had next applied to the heads of the Roman Catholic Clergy, having written to the Bishop and his Coadjutor in the following words:

Quebec, 13th Aug. 1789.

Right Reverend Sir,

A Committee of the Council, of which I am Chairman, have had it in charge ever since the 31st May, 1787, to report to the Noble Lord at the head of the Government, upon the interesting subject, of giving a spring to science upon a great scale, by a University in this province.

The questions inclosed, are stated for acquiring some information, preparatory to a meeting of the Committee, and were put for that purpose into private hands, who have not succeeded; and are now submitted to your inspection, in the persuasion that your power and inclination, will be equal to a design, which independent of the benefits of promoting the children of this country, by qualifying them for public honors and service, is conducive to the prosperity of the province, and the interests of humanity at large.

I have transmitted another copy to your venerable coadjutor; and am persuaded that our committee will accept yours, and his aids, and of all the clergy under your care, with great gratitude; and be very ready to co-operate with you in this honourable and great work.

I have the honour to be,

Right Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient,

And most humble servant,

WM. SMITH.

Monseigneur L'Evêque de Québec.

Quebec, 13th August, 1789.

Right Reverend Sir,

The inclosed queries were designed to procure information, for a report to the Governor General from a committee of the council, with a view to the erection of a University in this province.

Having written this day to Monseigneur L'Evêque upon this subject, I send you a copy of the queries, in the persuasion that your good offices cannot be wanting in a concern of such interesting utility.

I have the honour to be,

Right Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient and

Most humble servant,

WM. SMITH.

Right Revd. Mr. BAILLY, }
Coadjutor, &c. &c. }

To this letter the following answers were received.

Quebec, 13th August, 1789.

SIR,

I have the Honor of your Letter of this day; I shall have that of returning you an answer, when I shall have maturely considered the important object to which it relates.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,

Your most humble and

Most obedient servant,

JEAN FRANCOIS,

Bishop of Quebec.

The Honorable WILLIAM SMITH.

Quebec, 13th August, 1789.

SIR,

It was this morning when I received the Honor of your letter. I shall consider it a duty to return an answer to your demand, as soon as it will be in my power to do so, persuaded that You will assist in accomplishing a work so useful to the province.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,

Your most humble and

Most obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCOIS DE CAPSE,

Coadjutor at Quebec.

The Hon. WM. SMITH.

A second letter from the Bishop was afterwards received by the chairman, which, though of considerable length, we will present to our readers in a future number, as we deem it extremely curious and interesting.

(To be continued.)

P O E T R Y.

ODE ON LEAVING HOLLAND.

[By Dr. Akenfide.]

FAREWEL to Leyden's lonely bound,
The Belgian Muse's sober seat ;
Where dealing frugal gifts around
To all the fav'rites at her feet,
She trains the body's bulky frame
For passive, persevering toils ;
And lest, from any prouder aim,
The daring mind should scorn her homely spoils,
She breathes maternal fogs to damp its restless flame.

Farewel the grave, pacifick air,
Where never mountain zephyr blew :
The marthy levels lank and bare,
Which Pan, which Ceres never knew ;
The Naiads, in obscene attire,
Urging their lazy urns to flow ;
While round them chaunt the croaking choir,
And haply sooth some lover's prudent woe,
Or prompt some restive bard and moderate his lyre.

Farewel ye nymphs, whom sober care of gain
Snatch'd in your cradles from the god of love :

She render'd all his boasted arrows vain ;
And all his gifts did he in spite remove.
Ye too, the slow-ey'd fathers of the land,
With whom dominion steals from hand to hand,
Unown'd, undignify'd by public choice,
I go where liberty to all is known,
And tells a monarch on his throne ;
He reigns not but by her preserving voice.

O my lov'd England, when with thee
Shall I sit down, to part no more ?
Far from this pale, discolour'd sea,
That sleeps upon the reedy shore,
When shall I plough thy azure tides ?
When on thy hills the flocks admire,
Like mountain snows ; till down their sides

I trace the village and the sacred spire,
Broad oaks and furrow'd fields which
The green copse divides ?

Ye nymphs who guard the pathless grove,
Ye blue-ey'd sisters of the streams,
With whom I wont at morn to rove,
With whom at noon I talk'd in dreams ;
O ! take me to your haunts again,
The rocky spring, the greenwood glade ;

To guide my lonely footsteps deign,
To prompt my slumbers in the mur-
m'ring shade,
And sooth my vacant ear with many an airy strain.

And thou, my faithful harp, no longer mourn
Thy drooping master's inauspicious hand ;
Now brighter skies and fresher gales re-
turn,
Now fairer maids thy melody demand.
Daughters of Albion, listen to my lyre !
O Phœbus, guardian of th' Aonian choir,
Why sounds not mine harmonious as thy own,
When all the virgin deities above
With Venus and with Juno move
In concert round th' Olympian father's throne ?

Thee too, protectress of my lays,
Elate with whose majestic call
Above the soft Italian's praise,
Above the slavish boast of Gaul,
I dare from impious thrones reclaim,
And wanton sloth's ignoble charms,
The honours of a poet's name
To Ashley's wisdom, or to Hamden's arms,
Thee, freedom, I rejoice, and bless
thy genuine flame.

Great citizen of Albion ! Thee
Heroic valour still attends,
And useful science pleas'd to see
How art her studious toil extends.
While truth, diffusing from on high
A lustre unconfin'd as day,
Fills and commands the public eye ;
Till, pierc'd and sinking by her pow'r-
ful ray
Tame faith and monkish awe, like
nightly demons, fly.

Hence the whole land the patriot's ardour shares :
Hence dread religion dwells with social joy ;
And holy passions and unfulfill'd cares,
In youth, in age, domestic life employ.
O fair Britannia, hail !—With partial love
The tribes of men their native seats ap-
proye,
Unjust and hostile to each foreign fame :
But when for gen'rous minds and manly laws
A nation holds her prime applause,
There public zeal shall all reproof dis-
claim.

AN ADDRESS TO MOTHERS.

[From *Infancy, or the Management of Children*. By *Hugh Downman, M. D.*]

O MOTHER, (let me by that tenderest name
Conjure thee) still pursue the task begun;
Nor unless urged by strong necessity,
Some fated, some peculiar circumstance,
By which thy health may suffer, or thy child
Suck in disease, or that the genial food
Too scanty flows, give to an Alien's care
Thy orphan Babe. Oh! if by choice thou dost—
What shall I call thee? Woman? No,
tho' fair
Thy face, and deckt with unimagined charms,
Tho' sweetness seem pourtray'd in every line,
And smiles which might become a Hebe,
rise
At will, crisping thy rosy cheeks, tho' all
That's lovely, kind, attractive, elegant,
Dwell in thy outward shape, and catch the eye
Of gazing rapture, all is but deceit;
The form of Woman's thine, but not the soul,
Hadst thou been treated thus, perchance the prey
Of death long since, no child of thine had known
An equal lot severe. O unblown Flower!
Soft bud of Spring! Planted in foreign soil,
How wilt thou prosper! Brush'd by other winds
In a new clime, and fed by other dews
Than suit thy nature! From a stranger hand
Ah, what can Infancy expect, when she
Whose essence was inwove with thine,
whose life,
Whose soul thou didst participate, neglects
Herself in thee, and breaks the strongest seal
Which Nature stamp'd in vain upon her heart.
O luckless Babe, born in an evil hour!
Who shall thy numerous wants attend?
explore
The latent cause of ill? thy slumbers guard?
And when awake, with nice sedulity
Thy every glance observe? A parent might;
A hireling cannot; though of blameless mind,
Tho' conscious duty prompt her to the task,

She feels not in her breast th' impulsive
goad
Of instinct, all the fond, the fearful
thoughts
Awakening: Say, at length that habits'
power
Can something like maternal kindness
give,
Yet, ere that time, may the poor nursing
die.

Besides, who can assure the lacteal
springs
Clear, and untainted? Oft disorder lurks
Beneath the vivid bloom, and cheerful eye,
Promising health; and poisonous juice
secrete,
Slow undermining life, stains what should be
The purest nutriment. Hence worse than
death,
Long years of misery to thy blasted child.
A burthen to himself, by others shunned,
He wishes for the grave, and wastes his
days
In solitary woe; or haply weds,
And propagates th' hereditary plague;
Entailing on his name the bitter curse
Of generations yet unborn, a race
Pitiless, and weak, of faded texture, wan;
Like some declining plant, with mildew'd
leaves,
Whose root a treacherous insect gnaws un-
seen.

REFINEMENT.

[From the same.]

BY social laws estranged from nature's
paths,
We lead an artificial life; and feel
Unnumber'd wants, which indolence be-
gets
On fond imagination. Polish'd high,
The cultivated manners yield no doubt
Joys of superior kind; hence speaks the
stone
At sculpture's touch, the breathing can-
vass lives,
And Poetry and Music fire the soul.
A thousand nameless elegancies mix
Our jarring minds; and by collision soft
Vanquish their native roughness; modest
love
Binds her enchanting Cestus; on our steps
The Graces wait; we drop the tear hu-
mane
Of sacred pity; and benevolence
Tho' powerless to relieve; affords a sigh.
The chaster Genius of convivial mirth—
Around

Around our table smiles, and drives far off
Brutal ebriety; profusion yields
The place to neatness; and th' internal
sense

Is caterer to th' external. Thus upraised
By slow degrees from barbarism obscure
Man gains his elevation. Oh! how blest,
Could ever-roving fancy be content!
But always on the wing she strains her
flight
In quest of novelty. Hence every thread
Fine stretch'd before, must still be finer
drawn.

Our polisht manners turn to frivolous;
The soul of art neglected, we behold
The outward shew; unskill'd to compre-
hend

The large design; on parts minute, on
toys,

And splendid colourings we doat; reject
The strain emphatic, curious of the phrase
Uncommon, or sonorous period round;
And music must surprize, not charm the
heart.

To elegance succeeds the spurlous brood;
Of soft voluptuousness. Love; holy love,
The fairest flower life's garden e'er can
boast,

Falls to the ground, and changeful wan-
tonness

Rank particolour'd weed springs forth,
sure bane.

To every virtue. Pity dwindles down
To mean self love; and seeming generous
We're but the slaves of vanity. We seek,
We covet the protracted meal, and still
Goads as it palls, our jagged appetite
With new incentives.

THE SOLDIER AND THE VIRGIN
MARY.

[From 'Subjects for Painters.' By Peter
Pindar.]

A SOLDIER at Loretto's wond'rous
chapel,

To parry from his soul the wrath divine,
That follow'd mother Eve's unlucky ap-
ple,

Did visit oft the Virgin Mary's shrine;
Who every day is gorgeously deck'd out,
In silks or velvets, jewels, great and
small,

Just like a fine young lady for a rout,
A concert, opera, wedding, or a ball.

At first the soldier at a distance kept,
Begging her vote and interest in hea-
ven—

With seeming bitterness the sinner wept;

Wrung his two hands, and hop'd to be
forgiv'n:

Dinn'd her two ears with Ave-Mary sum-
mery;

Declar'd what miracles the dame could
do,

Ev'n with her garter, stocking, or her
shoe,

And such like wonder-working mummery.
What answer Mary gave the wheedling
sinner,

Who, nearly, and more nearly mov'd to
win her,

The mouth of history doth not mention,
And therefore I can't tell but by inven-
tion.

One day as he was making love and pray-
ing,

And pious Aves, thick as herrings, saying,
And sins so manifold confessing;

He drew, as if to whisper, very near,
And twitch'd a pretty diamond from her
ear,

Instead of taking the good lady's
blessing.

Then off he sat, with nimble shanks,
Nor once turn'd back to give her thanks;

A hue and cry the thief pursu'd,
Who, to his cost, soon understood,

That he was not beyond the claw
Of that same long-arm'd giant christen'd

Law.

With horror did his Judges quake—
As for the tender-conscienc'd Jury,

They doom'd him quickly to the stake,
Such was their devilish pious fury.

However, after calling him hard names,
They ask'd if ought he had in vindica-
tion,

To save his wretched body from the flames;
And sinful soul from terrible damna-
tion.

The soldier answer'd them with much
sang-froid,

Which show'd, of sin, a conscience void,
That if they meant to kill him, they
might kill:

As for the diamond, which they found a-
bout him,

He hop'd they would by no means doubt
him,

That Madam gave it him from pure
good will.

The answer turn'd both Judge and Jury
pale:

The punishment was for a time deferr'd,
Until his Holiness should hear the tale,

And his infallibility be heard.

2F 2

The pope, to all his counsellors, made
known

This strange affair—to cardinals and
friars,

Good pious gentlemen, who ne'er were
known

To act like hypocrites, and thieves, and
liars.

The question now was handed to and fro,
If Mary had the power to give, or no.

That Mary *could not* give it, was to say,
The wonder-working Lady wanted
power—

This was a stumbling block that stopp'd
the way—

This made pope, cardinals, and friars,
low'r.

To save the Virgin's credit, lo!
And keep secure the diamonds that were
left;

They said, she might, indeed, the gem be-
low.

And consequently it might be no theft;

But then they pass'd immediately an act,
That every one discover'd in the fact,
Of taking presents from the Virgin's
hand,

Or from the Saints of any land,
Should know no mercy, but be led to
slaughter,

Flay'd here, and fry'd eternally hereafter.

Ladies, I deem the moral much too clear
To need poetical assistance;

Which bids you not let men approach too
near,

But keep the saucy fellows at a dis-
tance;

Since men you find, so bold, are apt to
seize

Jewels from ladies, ev'n upon their knees!

THE JEWESS AND HER SON,

[From the same.]

POOR mistress Levi had a luckless
son,

Who, rushing to obtain the foremost
seat,

In imitation of the ambitious great,
High from the gall'ry, ere the play begun,

He fell all plump into the pit,
Dead in a minute as a nit.

In short, he broke his pretty Hebrew neck;
Indeed and very dreadful was the wreck!

The mother was distracted, raving, wild—
Rush'd, tore her hair, embraced and

kiss'd her child—

Afflicted every heart with grief around;
Soon as the shower of tears was somewhat
past,

And moderately calm th' hysteric blast,
She cast about her eyes in thought pro-
found:

And being with a saving knowledge blest'd,
She thus the play-house manager ad-
dress'd:—

'Sher, I'm de moder of de poor Chew
lad,

'Dat meet misfartin here so bad—

'Sher, I mus' haf the shilling back, you
know,

'As' Moses haf nat see de show.'

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPA- NISH.

[By Mr. Pyc.]

DEEP in the lone recesses of a vale
Where frequent travellers no way
had trac'd,

I saw a dog, with desultory haste,
Explore, in sad distress, the pathless dale;

With open nostril now he snuff'd the gale,
And now with eager scent the ground ex-
plor'd;

Now here, now there, he turns with anxi-
ous care;

And rends, with piercing cries, the ambi-
ent air,

Seeking, with fruitless quest, his absent
Lord.

I view'd his luckless state, with pitying
eye,

And, as I mark'd the deep concern he
shew'd,

My bosom heav'd a sympathetic sigh,
While from my tongue, these words spon-
taneous flow'd:

'Patience, poor wretch!—for greater ill
I prove,

'Since reason's powers I feel, yet mourn my
absent love.'

VERSES: By VOLTAIRE.

[From his Letters lately published.]

LE vrai bonheur
Souvent dans un cœur
Est né dans le sein de la douleur,
C'est un plaisir,
Qu'un doux souvenir
Des peines passées;
Les craintes cessées
Faisent renaitre un nouveau desir.

JOHN

JOHN OF BADENYON.

A favourite Song. By Mr. Skinner.

WHEN first I came to be a man
Of twenty years or so,
I thought myself a handsome youth,
And fain the world would know;
In best attire I stept abroad
With spirits brisk and gay,
And here, and there, and every where,
Was like a morn in May.

II.

I had no care, nor fear of want,
But rambled up and down;
And for a beau I might have pass'd
In country or in town.
I still was pleas'd where'er I came;
And when I was alone,
I tun'd my pipe, and pleas'd myself
With John of *Badenyon.

III.

Now in the days of youthful prime,
A mistress I must find;
For love, they say, gives one a grace,
And ev'n improves the mind:
On Phillis fair, above the rest,
Kind fortune fix'd mine eyes;
Her piercing beauty struck my heart,
And I became her prize.

IV.

To Cupid now, with hearty prayer,
I offer'd many a vow,
And fanc'd, and sung, and sigh'd, and
swore
As other lovers do;
But when I came to breathe my flame,
I found her cold as stone;
I left the jilt, and tun'd my pipe
To John of Badenyon.

V.

When Love had thus my heart betray'd
With foolish hopes and vain;
To Friendship's port I steer'd me next,
And laugh'd at lovers' pain:
A friend I got, by lucky chance,
'Twas something like *divine*;
An honest friend's a precious gift,
And such a friend was mine.

VI.

And now, whatever might betide,
A happy man was I,
In any strait, I knew to whom
I freely might apply:
A strait soon came, I tried my friend;
He heard, but spurn'd my moan;

I turn'd about, and pleas'd myself
With John of Badenyon.

VII.

The public then engros'd my thoughts,
I would a patriot turn;
Began to doat on Johnny Wilkes,
And cry up Parson Horne;
Their manly courage I admir'd,
Approv'd their noble zeal,
Who had with flaming tongue and pen
Maintain'd the public weal.

VIII.

But ere a month or two was past
I found myself betrayed;
'Twas sell and party after all,
For all the stir they made;
For when I saw the factious rogues
Insult the very Throne,
I curs'd them all, and tun'd my pipe
To John of Badenyon.

IX.

What to do next I mus'd awhile,
Still hoping to succeed;
I fix'd on books for company,
And gravely tried to read.
I bought, and borrow'd every where,
And study'd night and day,
Nor miss'd what dean or doctor writ,
That happen'd in my way.

X.

Philosophy I now esteem'd
The ornament of youth,
And carefully thro' ev'ry page
I hunted after truth;
Ten thousand various schemes I tried,
And yet was pleas'd with none;
I threw them by, and tun'd my pipe
To John of Badenyon.

XI.

And now, ye youngsters every where,
Who want to make a show,
Take heed in time, nor vainly hope
For happiness below;
What ye may fancy pleasure here
Is but an empty name,
And girls, and friends, and books also,
You'll find them all the same.

X

Then be advis'd, and warning take
From such a man as me;
I'm neither pope nor cardinal,
Nor man of high degree;
You'll find displeasure every where,
Then do as I have done;
Even tune your pipe and please yourselves
With John of Badenyon.

CELIA'S

* Badenyon is a village, from which the name of the air of this song is derived.

CELIA'S DEPARTURE.

[By Thurston.]

I.

TOO soon, alas! she takes her flight,
 And with her all we prize;
 The bow'ry lawns no more delight,
 No more the shady trees invite,
 Bereft of Celia's eyes.

II.

The silent streams that us'd to flow,
 Soft gliding thro' the plain,
 In troubled murmurs speak their woe,
 And by their restless current show
 They seek the fair in vain.

III.

Soon as the cheerless mornings rise,
 And streaks of day appear,
 Anxious, I blame th' enlighten'd skies,
 Which only serve to show my eyes,
 That Celia is not here.

IV.

Since thou, bright cruel maid, art fled,
 No mark of joy are seen;
 No more the roses glow with red,
 No more the lily lifts its head,
 Nor are the valleys green.

V.

So quits the sun the western sky,
 So we his absence mourn;
 Like him, you gladden every eye,
 And as too soon, like him, you fly;
 Like him again return.

A LADY'S TOILET.

[By Hudson.]

IF you, Belinda, would possess
 Enchanting beauty's richest dress,
 Humility, that silent grace,
 Must hold the mirror to your face;
 And meek Benevolence supply
 The tear benign to wash your eye.
 Let Cheerfulness your lips adorn
 With brighter dew than decks the morn';
 While sweet Contentment shall bestow
 Her smiles to smooth the wrinkled brow.
 Let mildest Truth your voice inspire
 With softer sounds than Orpheus' lyre;
 And calm Attention on your ear
 The brightest ornament appear.
 Good Humour o'er the whole shall shine,
 And every other charm refine.
 Let Innocence, with purest white,
 Spread o'er your cheeks the lacture bright;

And Modesty, the fair one's friend,
 Her rouge to all your graces lend.

When bright Aurora paints the skies,
 Thus from your toilet daily rise:
 Adorn'd in such complete array
 For all the visits of the day,
 Though Envy sneer, and folly stare,
 You'll shine the fairest of the fair.

A HAIL-STORM IN APRIL.

[By Mr. Warton.]

FRAUGHT with a transient, frozen-
 shower,
 If a cloud should haply lower,
 Sailing o'er the landscape dark,
 Mute on a sudden is the lark;
 But when gleams the sun again
 O'er the pearl-besprinkled plain,
 And from behind his watery veil
 Looks through the thin descending hail;
 She mounts, and lessening to the sight,
 Salutes the blythe return of light,
 And high her tuneful tract pursues
 Mid th' dim rainbow's scatter'd hues.

FOR THE NOVA-SCOTIA MAGAZINE.

Translation of the thirty-third Ode of
 ANACREON.

YOU, dear Swallow, once a year,
 In summer's genial heat, appear;
 Once a curious mansion build,
 Once with little swallows filled:—
 Then, warned by the wintry air,
 To Memphis or to Nile repair.

But Love, within my hapless breast,
 Hath built a never-failing nest.
 Some young Desires, in plumage bright,
 Long to take a wanton flight;
 Half of some the shells detain;
 Some within the eggs remain.
 The chirping brood, with ceaseless noise,
 Stun my ears and kill my joys.
 The elder Loves the younger feed;
 These again, with wondrous speed,
 Other generations breed.

Ah! what can ease this wretched breast
 With such a swarm of Loves possessed!

MINIMUS.

CHRONICLE.

CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Ghent, January 8.

THE small town of Renai has made a present to the States of Flanders, worthy of exciting the patriotic emulation of other towns of the province, and even the Belgic Confederation itself; their present consists of 100 cavalry well armed and equipped. The representatives of the nation accepted the present with the most lively sentiments of gratitude.

Constantinople, Jan. 9. The divan has met daily for three weeks past on affairs of the utmost importance. The British minister and the French have frequent audiences of the new Sultan, at his palace in the Hukuk-katch; and are almost the only foreign ambassadors, except the Spanish, who are frequently with the emperor. There is no talk of peace here; on the contrary, every thing bears the appearance of war. Upwards of 2000 men, many of them Europeans, are employed in the two arsenals, making preparations. The Sultan goes out with the prophetic standard in March. This is positive.

Brussels, Jan. 25. Recruits arrive very fast; and we should enlist a far greater number, but none are received under five feet two inches in height.

The States General have, since their union, assembled every day; and on Sunday last they were assembled from six o'clock in the evening till three the next morning.

The public opinion is, that they have arranged the great business of the union of the provinces, and that of the re-establishment of the Sovereign Congress. It is also supposed, that they are employed in settling the commerce of all the provinces, on which they have resolved to take the advice of the citizens that are most versed in trade, especially the merchants.

Geneva, Feb. 1. In the Swiss Cantons all is reduced to order. The late disputes have been amicably adjusted, and we hope to hear no more of them. On the side of Italy, his Sardinian Majesty has made a promotion amongst his land officers, and has issued orders to supply his arsenal and magazines with stores and every necessary, all which render it past a doubt that this sovereign is not an idle spectator of affairs on the political tapis. In Savoy they are collecting large magazines of corn.

Paris, Feb. 4. The President of the National Assembly having reported the royal sanction to some former decrees, read a letter which he had just received from the

King, expressing his intention of visiting the assembly immediately, and his desire of being received without ceremony. This intelligence was heard with the most lively marks of satisfaction, and the cry of Vive le Roy! resounded from all quarters of the hall, that alone excepted which was occupied by the baneful phalanx of aristocracy.

The President observed, that during the King's visit it would be proper to suspend the deliberative functions of the Assembly, and to prohibit any private member from speaking, he alone, in right of his office, expressing the collected homage of the whole.

Preparations were then made for receiving his Majesty. The President's chair was appropriated to his use, the desks of the secretaries were removed, and a carpet spread over the steps. The simplicity of these arrangements, and the zeal with which they were made, were suitable to the character of an enlightened people, who obey the King as the first great officer of state, not as the anointed proprietor of their lives and liberties.

A deputation from the Assembly was then unanimously voted, and the address of the president in selecting the members, rendered it emblematical of the now pure and unaffected dignity of the nation.

M. le Chapelier was placed at its head; and, what in another age, would have appeared extraordinary, the Cardinal Rochefoucault, an ecclesiastical prince, with a rental of 4 or 5 hundred thousand livres, was accompanied in the same rank by M. Gerard, a country member, in a plain brown dress, and M. Gerti, a Carthusian friar, whom the church renounced as an apostate and the nation adopted as an excellent citizen.

This deputation proceeded to the Thuilleries to meet the King, and some progress was then made in the distribution of the inferior districts; upon which subject M. Gossin continued his report.

When the door-keeper announced the arrival of the King, the President descended to the inner door of the hall, at which his Majesty immediately entered, amidst a vehement tumult of applause from the voices and hands of all the Patriotic members. The cry of Vive le Roy! was again raised; but neither the enthusiastic ardour of their fellow citizens, nor the natural influence of sympathy over minds not irrevocably hardened, could draw from the band of priests and nobles one generous expression of joy.

His Majesty, preceded by the ministers of state, the twenty-four deputies, and M. le Duc de Brissac, proceeded to his place, and, having bowed to the members, who now rose from their seats, began a speech, which will be for ever memorable in the annals of monarchy. After enumerating the many great objects accomplished by the wisdom and exertions of the Assembly, the re-union of the three orders, the suppression of privileges, the organization of the municipalities, and the subdivision of the kingdom, he adverted with commendable modesty to his own endeavours for the maintenance of order and peace, for enforcing the respect due to the legislative body, and for appeasing the discontents excited by the enemies of the revolution.

Immediately afterwards, M. Goupil de Prephen moved, 'That all the members should take the Civic Oath;' a motion which was loudly applauded, as was an amendment by M. Emery, for excluding absentees from the rights of voting till they had conformed to this new regulation. Upon the motion of the president the following form of an oath was adopted—

'I swear to be faithful to the Nation, the Law, and the King, and to maintain the constitution to the utmost of my power as decreed by the National Assembly, and confirmed by the King.'

The President having then read the oath, desired, and was permitted to take it first: after which, each member being called by name, advanced to the tribunal, and holding up his hand, said aloud—'This I swear.'

A deputation was then voted to present the thanks of the Assembly to the King and Queen, and the sitting was concluded with the admission of several extraordinary deputies and other public officers, amongst whom were M. Bailly and De la Fayette, to take the oath upon their own request.

This was a proud day for France, and in the Evening all Paris was illuminated in testimony of its joy.

8. M. Moresu de Tours moved the Assembly to declare, that persons served with a personal summons were incapacitated from exercising their municipal functions. When the votes were to be taken upon this motion, it was mentioned that all members, who had not hitherto obeyed the decree of the 4th instant, should immediately qualify by taking the Civic Oath.

M. M. de Bouville, de Chalones, and de Mirabeau, against whom this motion was levelled, now severally rose to justify their refusal to take the oath unconditionally, because an obligation to maintain the

constitution would, in fact, prevent their agreeing to any changes, which future circumstances might render necessary.

In reply to this, the President very judiciously observed, that an oath to maintain the constitution was not an engagement to oppose that right, which must always be implied to be inherent in the nation, of reforming, modifying, and changing the laws, by consent of the national representatives; but rather went to ensure an opposition to all individual attempts, made by cabal or otherwise, contrary to the general inclination.

M. Mirabeau, being informed that he must take the oath without reservation, or retire, chose the latter; and his retreat was accompanied by a loud shout from one side of the galleries, which provoked the censure of M. Maury and several other members, but was not thought worthy of notice by the Assembly, the refusal of M. Mirabeau having deprived him of the rank of member.

A motion was then made, but rejected, that the discontented members should have twenty-four hours allowed them for consideration. M. Mirabeau, de Bouville, and Chaloney, now seemed about to take their final leave of the Assembly, when the Abbé Montlauser approached them, and, upon his representations of the nature of the oath, they were induced to return and take it, though not without some signs of disgust.

12. This day the Commons of Paris, preceded by M. Bailly and the Commandant General, with the colours of the sixty battalions, passed through a double rank of soldiers from the Hotel de Ville to the Cathedral, where the National Assembly with a detachment of cavalry at their head, soon after arrived. A discharge of artillery announced the entrance of this august body, and the regimental bands, stationed round the church, performed while the members were taking their seats. The sixty standards were arranged on the right and left of the church, with an escort, commanded by the chiefs of divisions and battalions. Mass was then celebrated by the Abbé de St. Martin.

After a sermon by the Abbe de Mulot, M. Bailly saluted the President of the Assembly, and took the civic oath in his own name and that of the Commons, upon an altar prepared for the purpose; upon which were inscribed the words—'God, the Law, and the King.' The performance of this ceremony was made known by a signal from M. de la Fayette, and immediately the colours of the sixty battalions were elevated, the troops drew their swords, and, with hands uplifted to hea-

men, joined in one shout, expressing their participation in the oath, and their concurrence in the sentiment it implied.

The solemn alliance lately entered into between the people and the throne was then commemorated by the performance of *Te Deum*, and sanctioned by an ardent and universal cry of *Vive le Roi!*

Twelve thousand men, who were in arms this day, conducted themselves with the most perfect decorum, and separated immediately after the performance of the ceremony. The evening was distinguished by a general illumination.

15. The Marchioness de Sillery (late Countess de Genlis) died lately in the convent of Bellechasse. The Princes her pupils, sons of the Duke of Orleans, are at present with the Marchioness de Valences. The deceased Marchioness has, we are assured, left a collection of very choice manuscripts.

Vienna, Jan. 13. Field Marshal Laudohn, who has for so many years escaped the perils of war, to which he has been so often exposed, run a great risk of his life a few nights since, whilst he was asleep, had not the watchfulness of a little dog which lay in his apartment, awaked him; when he immediately discovered the adjacent room to be on fire, which was, however, presently extinguished without doing much damage.

The Imperial Cabinet issued orders about three months ago, for completing the military establishment up to 300,000 men by the first of January 1790. But new orders have been lately issued to the War-office to carry the establishment to 400,000.

16. A report had prevailed for some days past in this city, that the Court had charged Marshal Laudohn to make a general review of all the troops cantoned in Moravia and Bohemia. This commission, however, is no longer a mystery, and has given us greater reason to expect a war than that afforded by the arrival of the Hungarian regiments in Galicia, so that a war in Bohemia is regarded as inevitable, as there are no motions in the neighbouring States which can lead us to suspect any hostile design on their part.

29. The profound silence of the court and ministry respecting the affairs of the of the Low Countries, is really astonishing. It should lead us to imagine that they are strangers to this amazing revolution, and regard the loss of a country, of which the preservation has occasioned so much trouble and expence, as of very little importance. However, things cannot remain long in this posture. If negotiations prove fruitless, the Emperor, we make no doubt, will

bring those provinces back to their duty by force; and we learn from Rome, that upon the representations made to his Holiness by Cardinal de Hertzian, the Imperial minister, of the scandalous behaviour of the ecclesiastics, as being the chiefs in the insurrection, the holy father sent a number of briefs, the beginning of this month, to the prelates in the Low Countries, tending to inspire them with the moderation, fidelity, and submission, with which the Gospel exhorts subjects to behave towards their sovereign. But these exhortations, we are assured, will have no more effect on the minds of the insurgents than the generous offers on the part of the Emperor.

Political affairs have for some days been entirely neglected, and nothing talked of but the negotiations with the Turks, which seem to slacken. As the private letters from Jassy arrive very irregularly, we imagine the correspondence of that city is inspected by the Russians, and that we only receive such accounts as the two Imperial courts think proper to give us.

30. The Court has just published two Gazettes, one after the other, of their successes against the Turks. The first contains the particulars of a fortunate expedition of Colonel Liptzy, who, at the head of 2,225, drove back an army of 5000 Turks, sent to the succour of Orsova. The second, which was published to day, mentions some ineffectual attempts of the Turks to attack our troops in Croatia.

General Count de Woyna, envoy from the King and Republic of Poland, has officially notified to our court the alliance concluded between Prussia and Poland, and said that his Majesty did not in the least doubt but the Emperor, as a good neighbour, would view such a measure with the eyes of a friend!

He observed, at the same time, that his Republic was not a little surprized to see, that notwithstanding the tranquillity which reigned in the two respective states, the Imperial court was assembling a very considerable force in Galicia; and that he was instructed to require some explanation on that head.

The answer given some time after, by Prince de Kaunitz, was, that the Emperor felt as a friend and good neighbour ought to feel, in hearing of the accomplishment of the wishes of the Republic; and that he most certainly would not be the first to take any step that might disturb or impair the friendship that subsisted between him and the Republic.

That with respect to the troops, which he was assembling on the frontier of Poland, his Majesty had given the most pos-

tive orders that they should scrupulously respect the territory of the Republic; but that he had at the same time given them no less positive orders to cover the frontier of Galicia, and guard it against any unexpected attack!

This circumstance is considered by many people, as the forerunner of a manifesto from the Court of Warsaw, and of another from the Imperial Court.

31. The Electors for a new King of the Romans in their order of precedence, are as follow—

1. The Archbishop of Menz, High Chancellor of the Empire, when in Germany.

2. The Archbishop of Treves, High Chancellor.

3. The Archbishop of Cologne, High Chancellor in Italy.

4. The Elector of Bohemia, Cup-bearer.

5. The Elector of Bavaria, Grand-Server or Officer who serves out the feasts—vacant.

6. The Elector of Saxony, Great Marshal of the Empire.

7. The Elector of Brandenburg, (King of Prussia) Great Chamberlain.

8. The Elector Palatine, Great Steward.

9. The Elector of Hanover, (King of Great Britain) Arch-Treasurer.

The consent of those Electors is necessary, before the Diet and three Electoral Colleges can be assembled to manage the affairs of the Empire.

Feb. 3. His Majesty the Emperor having resolved, on account of his weak state of health, to divest himself of the charge of the most weighty matters of state, has appointed a similar grand council of conference for the management of state affairs, so that during the reign of the late Queen Maria Theresa. The four counsellors are, Prince of Stahrenberg, Field Marshal Laszy, and Count Rosenbergh. The Privy Counsellor Spielman is referendary, and Baron Culmbach, secretary.

13. His Imperial Majesty finding himself grow worse, desired that his confessor might attend him. His Majesty made a confession, and then expressed a wish that he might receive the sacrament as soon as possible. Accordingly this morning, at half past ten o'clock, it was carried to him in grand procession, attended by the whole Court, and he received it with great devotion from the hands of the rector of the parish in which the palace is situated.

Orders were issued by the Ministry, that the theatres, and all places of public amusement, should be shut, and public prayers offered up for three days in all the churches, for his Majesty's recovery.

Never did the Monarch appear to more advantage, than since he became convinced that his complaint was mortal.— Whilst all who approach him are bathed with tears he supports himself with manly firmness.

It was on the 5th inst. that he was made fully acquainted with the nature of his disorder. On that day he sent for Dr. Quarin, his physician in ordinary, and conjured him to tell him frankly what was the real state of his health, and not to conceal from him any part of the danger that might threaten it. The Doctor replied, with tears in his eyes, 'Sire, your disorder is incurable.' The Monarch, undismayed with this intelligence, said, 'I have mighty affairs on hand, which will require some time to settle; do you think I may hold out some two or three weeks?' 'Sire, (replied the Doctor) it is possible you may; but such is the nature of your complaint, that I should flatter you, if I did not tell you, that in a case like your's, the patient is every minute in danger of being carried off.'

The Emperor, on hearing this, was silent for some moments; after which he thanked the Doctor for his frankness; and to convince him that he felt himself really obliged to him for it, his Majesty gave orders that he should receive a present of 10,000 florins. He declared at the same time that he raised him to the dignity of a Baron, and gave orders that a patent should be immediately made out. His Majesty then signed a dispatch, which his Ministers had prepared by his order; it was directed to his brother, the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The object of it was to inform him of the state of his Majesty's health, and to press his Royal Highness to hasten his departure for Vienna. This dispatch was sent off to Florence by Mouthier, one of his Majesty's messengers.

14. Though his Majesty was so ill yesterday, as that he thought it necessary to begin his preparations for death, he appears this day not to be worse; but his cough is frequent and violent, and, while it lasts, he is in imminent danger of suffocation. He has been up all the day, and dressed as usual; nay, he transacted business with all his five Secretaries, to each of whom he gave a present of 1000 ducats.

15. This day his Majesty grew worse; and at eight o'clock in the morning, being considered by his physicians to be in great danger, he received extreme unction.

Six o'clock in the evening. His Majesty is still alive, and in great agony; but it is thought he cannot hold out many hours.

20. The Emperor is no more! After long and varied conflicts with his disorder, he expired in the arms of an attendant, at five o'clock this morning. Art could no longer carry on his life.

On the 19th, the preceding evening, the Arch-Dutchess Elizabeth, the spouse of the Grand Duke of Tuscany's son, after being brought to bed of a Prince, expired! Thus singularly marked seems to be this family by disaster and sorrow.

Previous to his death, the Emperor wished the son of the Grand Duke to be elected, to which his father had consented. But the succession will now go from the nephew to the brother.

Before his dissolution, having sent for General Haddick, President of the War department, he commanded him in the strongest terms, (that as he found his dissolution approaching fast) to return his sincere thanks to all the Generals and officers, and more especially to the privates of his armies, for the faithful and zealous discharge of their duty, which he had experienced in the last campaign.

That he also hoped, after he was dead, they would preserve their character for courage and discipline, and would be as faithful to his successor, as they had been to him.

Warsaw, Jan. 18. The negotiation relative to the alliance with Prussia goes on briskly. A deputation of 18 members is charged with it, seven of whom confer daily, but resolve upon nothing till they have made their report to the whole Deputation.

Two Prussian camps are it is said, to be formed next spring in Western Prussia, on the coast of Samogitia and that of Cracow. The Polish army, divided into three bodies, will form three camps, one under Kamienieck, another on the frontiers of Galicia, and a third in Lithuania.

Cleves, Feb. 1. In consequence of a fresh Decree of Wetzlaer, the Directory of the Circle of Westphalia and the Lower Rhine are employed in making researches, on a supposition that some persons at Liege have made improper offers to the Directorial Minister to engage them to act contrary to the instructions of their respective Courts. But though it is very certain that no such orders have been made, yet the mere idea is criminal, and requires the strictest search. The honour even of the States of Liege is interested to prove that the members which compose them are incapable of so ridiculous and so artful a design.

As to the affair of Liege itself they still infer to the answer which the Prince Bishop shall make to the King's letter of the

31st of December—This letter must have convinced the public of the measures adopted by the Directory of Cleves, and we hope it will have the same effect on the mind of his Highness. He will not be the only one to see, that there remains no other means of effecting the re-establishment of order in his country, and of procuring to him the perfect enjoyment of his own rights, and that of acquiescing in the equitable propositions offered by the King. The answer of his Highness to the last letter of the Directory of Cleves gives us hopes that he will act wisely, and explain himself to his Majesty in a satisfactory manner.

Stockholm, Feb. 4. A Royal Ordinance was published here the day before yesterday, by which his Majesty exhorts all the inhabitants of the coast to take up arms in defence of their cantons. This Ordinance, joined to the formidable preparations and great levies of troops which are making, portends that the war will be carried on very briskly, especially by sea. All the ships stationed at Gothenburgh, and the marine brigade in this port, are ordered to Carlscrone, where they are busily employed in building and equipping gunboats, whose number will be raised to 140.

It is thought that the conferences at Jassy will end in a peace. Privy Counsellor Thuaut is arrived there on the part of the Emperor, and M. Bulgakow on the part of the Empress. The Reis Effendi is not yet arrived, but has passed the Danube. This proves how much a peace is wished for by all parties.

Hague, Feb. 7. A message has been sent to the Admiralty of Amsterdam, in the form of a memorial, concerning the four men of war which they are to provide as their proportion of the intended augmentation of the navy of the States for the year 1790, which circumstance takes place in consequence of a plan concerted with the allies of the Republic in the present situation of the affairs of the several European Courts. The States will have ten ships of the line and twenty-two frigates in commission in April, which is the greatest peace establishment we have had for a century past.

Berlin, Feb. 11. A number of ammunition waggons are constructing by order of the Board of War, to be ready the beginning of April at farthest to attend the army. Such steps as these are seldom taken but on the eve of a war, which there is now great reason to suppose is at no great distance. The magazines in Silesia and Brandenburg are completely filled with every necessary article. The King's guards

guards are fully completed. Couriers are continually passing to and from hence. Mr. Ewart is at all the conferences, except those of a military kind, to which our foreigners are never admitted.

Liege, Feb. 19. The letters of Joseph II. to General Dalton, since the year 1787, have been published at Brussels; they have sufficiently opened the eyes of the people on the Emperor's intentions, and contain many curious points. Those of Marie Christina to Count Trautsmadorff are likewise printed.

BRITISH NEWS.

London, Jan. 1.

THERE is again a report arrived, that there will be a Regency the ensuing summer for the administration of public affairs, at the head of which will be the Prince of Wales; the King persevering in his design of visiting Germany about July.

A gentleman of very large fortune, and of an unbounded liberality, is about to erect a monument to Milton, at his own expence, in the church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. This great man, who had lived in Bunhill-Row, near Mo rfilds, for many of the last years of his life, is buried under the clerk's desk in Cripplegate church.

The subscription for Colling's (the poet) monument goes on very rapidly. It is to be erected in the cathedral of Chichester, near which town he was born.

As a general election is thought to be approaching, the following analysis of the present House of Commons may not be unacceptable to our readers. We believe it to be pretty correct, although we cannot positively assert it to be perfectly so:

Irish Peers, and sons of British		
and Irish Peers,	— —	316
Sailors and Soldiers,	— —	50
Lawyers,	— —	36
London Merchants and Bankers,		25
Country ditto,	— —	6
Gentlemen connected with India		
or East India Company.	—	35
		368
Not of the above description,		190

558.

The will of John Shakespeare, father of the immortal bard, has lately been found in the roof of the house of Stratford-upon-Avon, in which both sire and son so long

resided. This testament is no farther remarkable than in proving that John Shakespeare was a butcher, and that he bequeathed all his acquirements in that profession to his son William.

An ancient map of the world has been discovered in the British Museum, which lays down the coasts of New Holland as described by Cooke and Bougainville. This map, which is on parchment, appears from the characters, and other circumstances, to have been made about the beginning of the sixteenth century. The names are in French, and it is adorned with Fleurs de Lis, but most probably has been translated from the work of some Spanish navigator, whose discovery being forgotten, left room for the new discoveries of English and French navigators.

Those inexhaustible mines of treasures, the collieries in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, produced last year according to the books of the Custom-House at that place, no less a quantity than 486,000 chaldrons; about one seventh part of which were exported, the rest carried coastwise.

The Earl of Uxbridge's share in the Paris Mountain copper mine is computed to produce a net income of 60,000 sterling.

Mr. Hughes, who is possessed of about three acres of the mountain, has realized upwards of 400,000 since the works began to be profitable.

Lord Stanhope's Letter to the President of the French National Assembly.

Sir,

IT is with the most perfect satisfaction I have received the letter you did me the honor to write, and the Procus Verbal of the Assembly. I shall communicate them to the Revolution Society; whom, it will no doubt delight, to have had their resolves so favourably received. I have been enchanted, Sir, at your large and excellent letter, and its strong sentiments of peace and good will to all. Happy were it for the human race, if principles like those, actuated every heart, and were heard from every tongue!

I beg, Sir, you will believe how entirely I congratulate the friends of liberty in France, on the glory of their efforts, on the splendor of their success. Of that liberty, next to virtue, the best human good, you have indeed proved yourselves worthy!

I have the honour to be, &c.

STANHOPE.
Chevening House.

Feb.

Feb. 4. Letters from Berlin state, that on the 18th a courier had arrived at Berlin from Petersburg, with dispatches containing intelligence that the Empress accepted the mediation of the King of Prussia, to effect a peace between her on one hand, and Sweden and the Porte, with this express condition, however, that her Majesty should not be required to give up Oczakow, or make the smallest cession or concession to the King of Sweden.

It is certain, however, that the Court of Berlin is, in the mean time, making great preparations for war; and it is believed that a body of Prussians will soon enter Sweden as auxiliaries.

Prince Henry of Prussia, and the reigning Duke of Brunswick, were to be at Berlin on the 17th, to treat with the King about important business.

The Marquis de Luchefini, the Prussian Minister at Warsaw, returned lately to Berlin, very unexpectedly, to concert measures relative to the projected alliance between his Court and Poland.

The operations of the Austrians on the borders of Turkey will be merely defensive during the next campaign. Notwithstanding the season of the year, many thousand men are employed in repairing the fortifications of Belgrade, and adding new works to that fortress. The Engineer, under whose directions these works are carrying on, has pledged himself to the Emperor, that Belgrade shall be, early in the spring, in such a state as to be able to stand a three months' siege.

Marshal Laudohn is named as the person who is to have the command of the grand army of 100,000 men in Bohemia, to oppose the Prussians.

An officer, who arrived at Belgrade the 30th of December, from Clodeva, reports, that ten thousand Turks had attacked the free corps of Branowetski, whom they dispersed, and cut numbers to pieces; and after taking possession of two polakas, they sent a letter by three deputies to Lieutenant Colonel Lipzey, requesting he would forward it to the Field-Marshal Laudohn, assuring him that they would not commit any further hostilities until they received his answer.

Many causes concur to hasten the election of a King of the Romans: it is a ceremony which, whatever turn affairs on the continent may take, cannot be delayed much longer.

Our readers may perhaps not be aware, that the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, before he can be qualified to give his voice at this election, must pay a formal visit to his Hanoverian dominions. He may then act in his electoral

capacity, through the proxy of an ambassador invested with due powers.

This circumstance places in a clear point of view, the expediency of his Majesty's departure for Hanover, in the course of the ensuing summer. It will be an excursion equally profitable as pleasant.

The foundation of the new college at Edinburgh is dug in the solid rock, and the workmen have already begun to raise this intended elegant pile of building.

The breed of sheep imported by Colonel Fullerton from Colchis, to his estate in Ayrshire, are very long in the body, though short in the limbs; their fleeces reach down to the ground, and are exceedingly thick; but the quality of the wool is much inferior to that of Spain or England.

There never was, during the whole period of the dependence of America on England, a greater demand for stockings from this country for American consumption than at present. The French have sent thither a great quantity of woven hose, but they have turned out exceedingly bad.

A story of a very dreadful kind, is now strongly prevalent in the neighbourhood of Southwark, which we hope is a mere invention for the sake of sporting with public credulity, but which is so confidently related, and is so singular in its nature, that it is entitled to the notice of our readers.

According to the story, two gentlemen came a few nights ago, about twelve o'clock, to the house of a Mr. S—, a practitioner in midwifery, near the Borough, and informed him that a lady of some consequence required his assistance, induced him to accompany them in their chariot. The coachman drove him with the utmost rapidity down Kent-street, and when the carriage arrived at the Stones' End, Mr. S— was told it was necessary that he should submit to be blindfolded, as he was not to know whether he was going. Mr. S—, after some expostulation, upon an assurance that no harm should befall him, consented and he was conveyed, as far as he could guess under the emotions arising from so strange a circumstance, about three miles, when they arrived at a house, into which one of the Gentlemen admitted himself and the rest with a key. Mr. S— was led into a room, which appeared to him to be extremely warm, and he immediately heard the groans of a pregnant woman. He was conducted to the bed, and desired to perform his office. Mr. S—, upon this, summoned courage enough to insist upon having the covering taken from his eyes

eyes, declaring that what ever happened to him he was determined to do nothing unless he was permitted to see. After some demur and consultation, his eyes were uncovered, and he found himself in a very genteel apartment in which there was a prodigious large fire. The gentlemen were masked as well as the lady, who was in bed, and who, by her voice and person appeared to be very young,—Mr. S—— represented the danger of having so great a fire in the room, as it might be very injurious to the lady in her present condition. He was desired to hold his tongue, and execute his business. He then, with little trouble, brought a child into the world, which, as this shocking rumour states, was taken up by one of the men, and put upon the fire immediately after it was delivered. The lady in the midst of all her pains, appeared to be in the greatest agony at this dreadful event; and one of the men went to sooth her, kissing her, and observing that “all was intended for the best.”—Mr. S—— was then hurried out of the room into the chariot, and the bandage was re-placed upon his eyes. In this condition he was brought back to his own house, where, as soon as he arrived, he fainted away, under the strong impression of what he had seen, and was with great difficulty recovered. On the road, one of the men put a hank note into his hand, telling him, he hoped he would think it some recompence for the agitation he had undergone, and the service he had performed, and cautioned him, as he valued his safety, to say nothing upon the subject.

The Bank note was of the value of fifty pounds.

Such is the dreadful story which is at present generally circulated in the vicinity of the Borough, but which we shall be happy to find as the sport of some wicked wit disposed to play upon the humanity of the public. If, however, it should appear to be founded a real event, we hope the perpetrators of such horrid barbarity will be speedily discovered, and brought to signal punishment.

13. The King of Sardinia's preparations for war keep pace with those of any power on the continent, and are now more openly made than heretofore: The augmentation of the army, by the addition of fifteen men to each company of infantry, and ten to every troop of cavalry, is just completed; magazines of provisions are collecting, and orders given for 3000 tents to be made immediately.

Spain, with a notion of preventing the people from knowing the progress of Li-

berly in France, still forbids the importation of all books and pamphlets, and the printing of diurnal papers. This, however, we predict, will but procrastinate the day, when the people of that country will assert the natural rights of the inhabitants of all kingdoms.

The Queen of Portugal has issued an order, forbidding the officers and sailors of any French vessel that may touch at Lisbon to appear with their National Cockade.

A new Tribunal is established in Portugal for trying equally ecclesiastical and temporal causes; it is to consist of two Divines, two Cannons, and two Lawyers; and the Queen's Confessor is to be the President.

Seven American ships arrived at Bristol with wheat and flour. They were bound for France; but on their passage, having received intelligence that the British ports were opened, they changed their courses and said they would not carry goods to France, when they could get a market in England. Within these few days there have been imported at Bristol 6325 bushels of wheat, and 1767 barrels of flour, besides 690 bags of barley, 177 bags and 256 quarter of beans, and 1160 quarters of oats. The wheat and flour came from Virginia and Maryland, the other grain from Ireland and Holland.

Last Tuesday arrived from his travels on the continent, Arthur Young, Esq. It is said he brings a proposal from the leaders in the National Assembly of France to our Court, for the mutual supply of each country, in times of distress from want of corn, with a given quantity, at a settled price. The requisition to be made under specified formalities.

Draughts of foreigners, raised in this kingdom by Mr. Lochee, have been repeatedly sent over to Ostend, insomuch that a military body is almost completed for them, to be called, in compliment to the officers, the British Legion. Mr. Lochee himself is appointed to the command of this corps.

They are in a few days to march towards Luxembourg, where they expect not a few bloody noses. A great ardour prevails amongst all the patriotic troops.

The Chevalier de Rhodes, residing in London, is generally supposed to be invested by the patriots with powers to engage British officers and others for the service of the States of Brabant.

This however is not the case, as many who have already applied to him are perfectly sensible. He is here without any instructions, but simply in a private capacity. There is still no doubt but that either

that the Chevalier, or some other, will in a little time have authority to treat with those who may wish to try their fortune in the service of the patriots.

A letter from Horton, in Oxfordshire, has the following article: A chimney-sweeper, of Nethercot, in Warwickshire, having lately taken upon himself the office of Methodist Preacher at the above village, was on Sunday last disturbed by a large body of people, among whom were many of his former soty companions. To pacify them, the preacher made use of all his eloquence, and displayed great command of temper, but in vain: for so outrageous were they, that having dragged the preacher from the rostrum, they led him through the streets in triumph, and terribly be-plastered him with dirt and filth. At length they forced him to kneel down bare-headed, in the midst of the croud, and swear that he would never more attempt to approach the place as a preacher.

Lady Wallace has in her possession a beautiful child about two years of age, who constantly accompanies her in her morning visits. Of this child she gives the following extraordinary account; That it was left at her door with a sum of 200l. for its maintainance, but in all her enquiries she has never been able to discover its parents.

A few days ago a young couple went to be married at Ashton-under-Line. When the ceremony was about to commence, the lady walked out of the church; the gentleman, with much apparent eagerness, followed her; in the most tender manner, intreated her to return and make him happy, to which she at length consented. When again in the church, and at the altar, the intended bridegroom made a most obsequious bow, wished her a good day, and left her.

An old maiden lady resides in so solitary a manner in Kingsland Road, as to occupy a tolerable sized house, without the society even of a female domestic. She completely reverses the order of time, rising from bed every evening at 7 o'clock, breakfasting between ten and eleven at night, dining at two, supping at six, and retiring again to rest, between seven or eight in the morning.

A few nights ago, about eleven o'clock after having prepared her tea and toast for breakfast, she went to a neighbouring public-house for a pint of porter, her dinner beverage, which she is accustomed to procure previous to the house being shut up.

On her return she was surprisid with the appearance of three men sitting by the

kitchen fire, regaling themselves with the toast; they very civilly desired her not to be alarmed, but to sit down and take her breakfast in comfort, at the same time delivering their invitation in such a tone, as induced her to passive obedience.

One of them staid and partook of the breakfast, while the others proceeded to ransack the chamber; and having completed their business, they politely wished her a good morning, and requested her to be careful in locking the street door after them.

What booty they carried off is not known she having thought proper to conceal that knowledge from her neighbours; but from their peaceful demeanor, it is conjectured that these nocturnal visitants found their expectations to be fully answered.

This is the third time the above-antiquated rechief has sustained a similar depredation; in the second she lost upwards of 50l.

One of those pests of society, called Fortune-tellers, has had the effrontery, since the drawing of the Lottery commenced, to put a printed notice in his window, expressing that "all lawful questions relative to the Lottery will be resolved on the usual considerations; that an astral prospectus of the fortune of the next day may be viewed every evening; and that good and bad numbers, days, &c. for insuring, will be faithfully pointed out."

The following shocking murder was committed at Wroxham, near Norwich. Yesterday st'night in the night about nine o'clock:—Edward Allen, limeburner, and an old servant of Mr. Green, of that place, and John Becket, a butcher, had been drinking together at the King's Head there in the day time; in the evening Allen went away, as supposed, to go home; Becket some time after attempted to break into Allen's house with a spade, without success. Upon his return he met Allen going home, whom he immediately knocked down; recovered from the blow, the poor man said to the murderer, "I know you John Becket very well, why do you treat me in this manner?" Becket replied, "d— you, you know me; do you?" After struggling a little while on the ground, the villain drew a knife round his neck, by which his head was almost severed from his body; he then robbed the deceased of three guineas and half.

Suspicion falling on Becket, he was immediately taken up; the bloody knife and money were found in his pocket, and he was the next day taken before Daniel Collyer, Esq. (for whom Becket had worked as a labourer) and on Wednesday committed

mitted to the Castle, by that Magistrate, and R. Eaton, Gent. one of the Coroners.

The Jury, who were summoned by the above Coroner, brought in their verdict wilful murder, and Becket has made a voluntary confession of the fact; he is about twenty-four years of age.

On searching the house of the deceased, near one hundred pounds, were found in the oven, and bonds, notes, &c. amounting to near three hundred pounds more, in other parts, which the poor man had scraped together by his industry and penurious living.

28. By letters from Constantinople, dated Dec. 15, we learn, that 'After the repeated losses experienced by the Ottoman Porte on all sides, the Ministers of the House of Bourbon have again stepped forth as mediators; that of Spain was the first to renew the offer of a mediation, which the Turks had hitherto declined, by observing, in a conference with the Reis Effendi, the little profit which had accrued to the Sublime Porte from the diversion in the North by Sweden, whom he maintained had met with nothing but losses, and was not able to cope with the maritime force of the Russians.

The Reis Effendi listened to all he said, and replied, that as the Porte had refused the mediation of foreign Courts, it would not be proper to give the preference to Spain; but that if the enemies of the Porte had any reasonable propositions to make, they would agree to a reconciliation without the good offices of any one.—The day after this conference the French Ambassador delivered a memorial, containing the same proposal and received the same answer.

M. Heidenstein hearing of these proceedings requested and obtained on the 18th a conference with the Reis Effendi, to whom he represented the weakness of the Austrians and Russians, reminded him of the sacred engagement the Sublime Porte had entered into with Sweden, and hinted his knowledge of the Porte's wish for peace. The Reis Effendi told him, that the Sublime Porte would religiously observe the Articles of the last Treaty of Alliance and Subsidy concluded with his Master; that he would make no advances towards a reconciliation with his enemies, and should they even offer reasonable conditions, would not treat for a peace without including his Ally. However, some of our politicians think that the Ottoman Ministry have not absolutely rejected the mediation of the House of Bourbon, but have solicited the two Ministers to examine the proposals offered for a peace; but that is not very likely.

'Government still continue the preparations for a third campaign, but apparently very much against their inclination.

Three large frigates are arrived in this port, sent as a present by the Emperor of Morocco to his Highness; but some persons think that the name of the Moorish Prince is only a blind, and that they came from quite another quarter.'

Plymouth, Feb. 3. Two elderly ladies walking to dock, a few days since, were met in toke-Fields by some jolly tars (one of whom had a fiddle)—They accosted the ladies, hat in hand, and told them they must make up their minds, either to be kissed, or to dance a minuet on the grass. The ladies chose the latter. An unobserved bye-stander, peeping over the hedge, describes it to be a most diverting circumstance, to see two well dressed ladies going through all the mazes of the *Minuet de la Cour* up to their ancles in mud.

When the minuet was finished, the sailors returned their muffs, and thanks for their politeness, and handing them over the stile, gave three cheers, and walked off in high glee towards Plymouth, playing, 'God save the King.'

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Halifax, March 25.

YESTERDAY arrived the brig Liberty, Captain Gueron, from the Island of Guernsey, after a passage of 9 weeks. In her came passenger, Mr. Michael Wallace, of this town.

DEATHS.

Feb. 20. In London, Mr. James Donald, formerly of this town, aged 25.

March 16. Mr. Thomas Wm. Collins, aged 56.

Mrs. Christiana Kennedy, aged 63.

14. Mrs. Barbara Davidson, aged 22.

18. Capt. John Lloyd, of his Majesty's 20th regt. aged 38.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS

Received since our last.

Captain JOHN TAYLOR, Sibbou.
Captain JOHN EGGERT, Country-Harbour.