

## FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE,

AND

CABINET OF UNIVERSAL LITERATURE,

FOR OCTOBER 1796.

EMBELLISHED WITH AN ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD RANCLIFFE,

AND AN ENGRAVING OF THE

IRON BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER WEAR.

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TO READERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

THE Account of the Opening of Wearmouth Bridge will be concluded in our next.

J. X's MS. on Paper Credit, unavoidably delayed this month, will also be concluded in our next.

A variety of Poetic and other Favours are under consideration.

The great importance of the news from the different Armies on the Continent has prevented the insertion of many articles of a domestic nature.

We beg to inform the Masonic Body in Great Britain and Ireland, that (as our Magazine is dedicated FIRST to the Craft) all Articles relative to Masonry will be particularly attended to. Accounts of the Institution of New Lodges, of the Elections of Officers, of Festivals, and every article of Masonic Intelligence, will receive proper attention. At the same time we presume the Freemasons' Magazine will be found a valuable and entertaining Miscellany to Readers of every description.

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THE  
FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE,  
AND  
CABINET OF UNIVERSAL LITERATURE,

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FOR OCTOBER 1796.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS BOOTHBY PARKYNS,

*LORD RANCLIFFE.*

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WITH A PORTRAIT.

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THOMAS BOOTHBY PARKYNS, BARON RANCLIFFE, OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND, is eldest son of Sir Thomas Parkyns, of Bunny Park, in the county of Nottingham, Bart.

The late Sir Thomas Parkyns, his Lordship's grandfather, was eminently distinguished for talents, literary acquirements, and other accomplishments. Sir Thomas had directed a mind of great capacity and vigour to the attainment of various branches of learning. As a classical scholar he was peculiarly distinguished. From his accurate acquaintance with the ancient languages, guided by a generalizing mind, he became well versed in universal grammar. Thoroughly master of the details of philology, he could reduce them to their principles, and trace them to their causes; thus adding to philology philosophy, without which it cannot be extensively useful. A grammar which he wrote proved a knowledge of language at once minute and scientific.

Sir Thomas spent most of his time in the country, dividing his hours between literature, agricultural improvements, and rural amusements. No modern country is so distinguished for the personal prowess of all ranks of inhabitants as ours. This is in a great measure owing to the universal prevalence of those gymnastic exercises, which, by bestowing activity and strength on his body, enable the peasant to defend himself from aggression, and ward off insult, by his own efforts. Every patriot who has considered the utility of those exercises in invigorating the body, and in inspiriting the soul, must approve of their being practised by his countrymen. The abuse of prize-fighting is no argument against the use of contentious exertions.

Sir Thomas Parkyns, next to professional industry and good cou-

duct, encouraged manly diversions. The exercise for which the midland counties are most distinguished is *wrestling*; a diversion that calls forth more united skill, force, and activity, than leaping, or pitching the bar, which requires only partial exertion. It is superior to boxing, because it admits of emulation without enmity, and of contention without wounding. Sir Thomas wrote a Treatise upon Wrestling, enriched with ancient learning, and admirably fitted for bringing the art among the moderns to its greatest perfection. It has often been regretted, that theorists are seldom practitioners. It was not the case with Sir Thomas: he could give example as well as precept, and was himself the best wrestler of any man in the counties of Nottingham, Leicester, or Derby. His person was not above the middle size, but extremely strong and well made. He was much esteemed by all who had the honour of his acquaintance, and lived to a very old age. Dying near ninety, he was succeeded by his son, the present Sir Thomas Parkyns.

The present Sir Thomas resides chiefly in the country, at his beautiful seat of Bunny Park, about seven miles from Nottingham, and ten from the great York road between Grantham and Newark. Bunny Park is very pleasantly situated in a rich country, diversified by hills, woods, waters, and every other constituent of rural beauty. The hills upon the estate command a prospect of Sherwood Forest on the North, and a great extent of fine country on the other side. Sir Thomas devotes his attention to rural improvements, embellishments, and amusements.

Sir Thomas married a lady of his own name and family, by whom he had Thomas Boothby, now Lord Rancliffe, a daughter married to Mr. Winstanley of Leicestershire, and another at present unmarried.

Lord Rancliffe received a learned education; for which he was well qualified by his abilities. Nature has endowed him with a clear, acute, and strong understanding. His acquirements, useful and ornamental, are great, and fitted to adorn a high station. He is an excellent classical scholar, has a masterly knowledge of history, politics, and the subjects connected with these; and is peculiarly well versed in the history of his country. Besides those branches which he knows as a general scholar, he is thoroughly conversant with the subjects, which it is the immediate business of a senator to comprehend and investigate, the politics of the times, in their various ramifications, internal and external. His Lordship wants nothing but the inclination to make him an eloquent speaker, as he is a sound reasoner, and a well informed man. He, however, is not the only instance that talents and information do not always unfold themselves in public speaking. Speaking is very frequently rather a knack of ready utterance, than a fluency of well digested, or well directed, argument.

To the solid and useful endowments of ability and knowledge his Lordship has added the most pleasing accomplishments. He is a man of fine taste, naturally delicate, and habitually correct. His opinion in the fine arts is very highly respected. In music he displays not taste only, but impressive execution and forcible genius.

His Lordship, while Mr. Parkyns, came into the House of Commons. During two Parliaments he has been Member for Leicester. For some time Mr. Parkyns generally voted on the same side with Opposition; but when the consequences of the French Revolution became alarming in this Country, by the doctrine which it diffused, when the question ceased to be, shall this or that set of men be Ministers? but an alternative arose, shall or shall we not have a monarchy at all? Mr. Parkyns, in common with most of those men of property who had formerly dissented from Administration, resolved to strengthen the hands of Government. At that time men of patriotism and property were not satisfied, many of them, with civil exertions only in defence of their attacked and endangered country, but had recourse to military also. Men of fortune raised Regiments to assist in combating foreign or domestic enemies. Mr. Parkyns offered to levy a Corps; and by his fortune, together with his influence in his native county of Nottingham, and in the town of Leicester, which he represented, soon completed that Regiment known by the name of the Prince of Wales's Fencibles.

In October, 1795, Colonel Parkyns was created an Irish Peer, by the title of Baron Rancliffe. He was then absent in Ireland with his regiment. At his return, the famous Treason and Sedition Bills had been announced by Lord Grenville and Mr. Pitt in the two Houses. Lord Rancliffe, conceiving, as most others did, that seditious meetings had increased in an unprecedented degree, and risen to an unprecedented audacity, and therefore called for new and rigid restrictions, proportioned to the newness and flagrancy of the case, voted for the bill for preventing seditious meetings. Vicious ingenuity had produced acts not anticipated by the framers of the treason laws. Explanatory alterations became necessary to comprehend such and similar acts. For these alterations Lord Rancliffe, conceiving that legislation must be adapted to expediency, voted. Certain persons calling themselves freemen of Leicester, at a meeting held at a tavern in Cateaton-street, expressed their disapprobation of the votes of his Lordship for the two bills, and endeavoured to stir up an opposition to his Lordship at the General Election. Presuming upon the support of these persons, and also on the absence of my Lord, returned to the performance of his military duty in Ireland, a gentleman proposed himself as an opposing candidate. The event, however, shewed that the declaration of the persons who met in Cateaton-street, calling itself the sense of the Freemen of Leicester, was not so. The Freemen of Leicester returned Lord Rancliffe.

In his dispositions he is as amiable, and in his manners as agreeable, as in his other qualities he is respectable. The best proof of this is the warm regard and affection of all those who know his Lordship.

“ Those most do love him who do know him most.”

His Lordship is a middle sized man, with pleasing mild expres-

sive features, He is very well made and active; rather slender than corpulent. In the whole of his deportment he has very much the appearance of a man of fashion.

His Lordship married Miss James, then only daughter, since, by the death of her brother, only child to Sir William James, formerly of India, and late of Eltham Park, a lady beautiful, amiable, and of great accomplishments. The visitors of the Exhibition at Somerset House, in 1794, must remember a portrait by Hopner of Lady Ranccliffe, then Mrs. Parkyns, allowed to be one of the best in the rooms. Her Ladyship herself draws admirably. Hopner is also the drawer of the portrait of his Lordship, from which the Print prefixed to this article is taken. His Lordship has eight children, of whom six are alive, five fine girls, and a son, the eldest of the family, who, though not twelve years of age, already gives proofs of talents for useful and ornamental education, and of dispositions which bid fair to render him a worthy heir to the talents and virtues of which we have given this imperfect sketch.

As a zealous Patron of the Order of FREEMASONRY his Lordship has ever been conspicuous, and is in well merited possession of its highest honours, as will appear from the description of his Titles annexed to the engraving of his Portrait which accompanies our present Number.

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EXTRACT FROM THE RECORDS

OF THE

SWAN LODGE.

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THIS Lodge was constituted in the year 1724, by Martin Folkes, Esq. Deputy Grand Master to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, and afterwards had the honour of a visit from the Right Hon. the Lord Coleraine, whilst he was Grand Master; who declared his approbation, and signified his desire of becoming a member thereof, as may be seen now at large in the first sederunt book.

Several remarkable distinctions have been paid to this Lodge by the many Honourable and Right Worshipful Brethren who have visited it very frequently. Many also have been initiated into the solemn mysteries and ancient science of Masonry; but, as an extraordinary instance of the great regard shewn to this lodge, the Right Hon. the Lord Lovel, Earl of Leicester, when he was Grand Master, summoned the Master and Brethren to hold a Lodge at Houghton Hall. There were present the Grand Master, His Royal Highness the Duke of Lorrain, and many other noble Brethren; and when all was put into due form, the Grand Master presented his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. the Earl of Essex, Major-General Churchill, and his own Chaplain, who were unanimously accepted of, and made Masons by the Right Worshipful Thomas Johnson, the then Master of this Lodge.

ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

[Translated from a Latin Letter, written by Father Francis Storpe, a German Missionary.]

THE most celebrated of the caravans is that which goes every year from Damascus, or Aleppo, to the tomb of Mahomet. It generally sets forward in July, about which time shoals of pilgrims arrive from Persia, the Mogul's territories, Tartary, and from all other countries where Mahometanism is professed.

Some days before the caravan sets out, the Pilgrims make a general procession, called the *Procession of Mahomet*; in order, as they say, to obtain a happy journey, through the prophet's intercession. Those most distinguished by birth or riches appear in the finest habits, mounted on horses sumptuously caparisoned, and followed by slaves, with led horses and camels covered with costly ornaments.

The Pilgrims, called *the issue of the race of Mahomet*, begin the march clothed in long robes, with green bonnets on their heads; they walk four in a rank, and are followed by several musicians, after which come the camels, with two kettle-drums in their front, and many trumpets, the noise of which inspires these creatures with a kind of fierce air.

Next to these come on horseback the other Pilgrims, six in a rank, followed by carriages full of children, which their parents intend to present to the prophet. These are surrounded with crowds of singers, who at the same time use a thousand extravagant gestures.

Then succeed zoo cavaliers clothed in bears skins. They have the management of small pieces of cannon mounted on their carriages, which they discharge every hour. These cannon are escorted by another company, who wear tyger's skins, in the form of cuirasses. Their long moustaches, tartar bonnets, and huge scymetars, give them a very warlike appearance.

Before the Mufti walk 400 men clothed in green, with yellow mitres on their heads. He is accompanied by the doctors of the law, and an abundance of singers. Mahomet's standard is carried immediately behind him, made of green sattin embroidered with gold. It is guarded by twelve horsemen in coats of mail, with silver maces in their hands, accompanied with trumpets, and men who strike continually in concert on plates of silver.

Next follows the pavillion to be presented before the tomb of Mahomet, born by three camels, adorned with green feathers and plates of silver. It is of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold, and set with jewels of all colours.

Lastly, the bashaw of Jerusalem, preceded by drums, trumpets, and other instruments, brings up the rear.

The procession being ended, every Pilgrim thinks of nothing but his departure for Mecca: which city is in Arabia Felix, on the river Eda, two or three days journey from the Red Sea. In their progress they pray frequently every day, always with their face turned to that city, on which they bestow the epithet of *Magnificent*.

The Grand Mosque is in the middle of the city: they pretend it is situated on the very spot on which Abraham built his first dwelling-house. They call it *the square house*, believing from tradition that the patriarch's mansion was of that figure. Near it is a kind of chapel, which incloses a well much celebrated throughout the East. They say that the water of that well flows from a spring which God discovered to Agar and Ismael, when, being expelled by Abraham from his house, they were forced to retire into Arabia.

Mahomet took the advantage of this well to render the city of his nativity respected by all his followers. He declared that the water of it had the virtue, not only of curing all bodily diseases, but also of purifying souls stained with the blackest crimes.

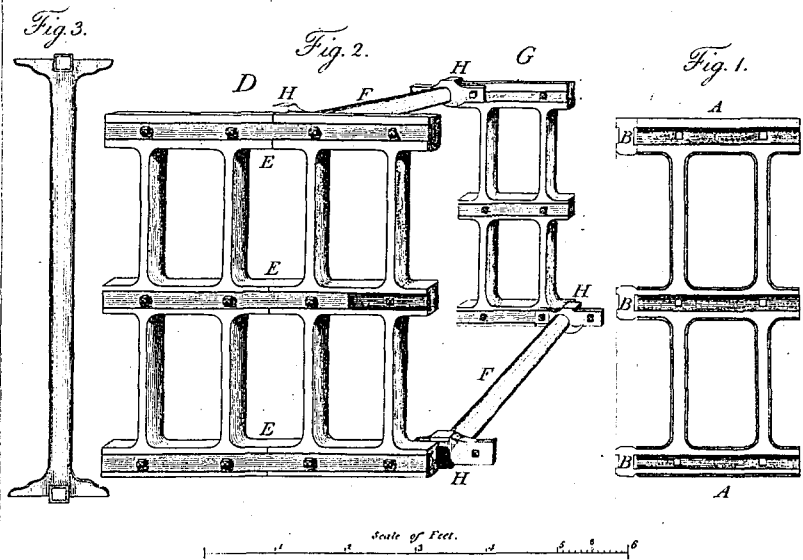
His resentment against his fellow-citizens of Mecca, who were for banishing him from the place of his nativity, inspired him with a resolution of being revenged upon them. He declared that Medina should be his city, and the seat of empire for him and his successors. He ordered that his sepulchre should be built there, and accordingly his coffin rests in the great mosque called Kiabi. It is surrounded by a kind of tower, being supported by three marble pillars, and covered with a pavillion of the richest stuff, embroidered with gold, and surrounded with a multitude of lamps continually burning. The walls of this tower are covered with plates of silver.

To this tomb the caravans come to pay their homage. That which brings the presents from the Grand Seignior, no sooner arrives than the dervises, who have the care of the mosque, appear to receive it. The Pilgrims make the whole edifice resound their shouts of joy, and songs in honour of their prophet. After which there is nothing but feasting, and open rejoicing, till the departure of the caravan.

The day of departing, the Pilgrims assemble again, and set out singing some verses of the Alcoran with a loud voice. Every one thinks it an honour to supply them with provisions for the whole journey. And they are sure upon their return to meet the congratulations of all the towns from whence they set out. They are honoured every where, and from that time they begin to enter into the possession of all the privileges which their religion grants to those who go to visit the prophet's tomb. Their pilgrimage screens them from all pursuits on former delinquencies, and if criminals, renders them perfectly guiltless.

Not only the Pilgrims enjoy such singular privileges, but also the camels which have had the honour to bear presents to Mecca and Medina, are not to be treated afterwards like common animals; they are considered as consecrated to Mahomet, which exempts them from all labour and service. They have cottages built for their abodes, where they live at ease, and are well fed and taken care of.





*Drawing of the patent Blocks, substituted in  
 lieu of Keystones in Wearmouth Bridge.  
 Invented by Rowland Burdon, Esq. M.P.*

*From a Drawing taken on the spot — Engraved by Audinet.*

CEREMONY  
OF OPENING  
*WEARMOUTH BRIDGE;*  
WITH THE  
ORATION AND SERMON  
GIVEN ON THAT OCCASION :  
AND ALSO  
A DESCRIPTION OF THAT STRUCTURE.

Sume superbiam  
Quæsitam meritis.

HORATI. Od. XXX. Lib. iii. Carminum.

ACTIONS, brilliant, either from their appearance or tendency, have, in general, been thought worthy of being preserved beyond the moment of their existence. They have been recorded, to assist the remembrance, and gratify the curiosity, of cotemporaries; and have been handed down as examples, to excite the regard and imitation of posterity. The influence of both these motives will justify an attempt to preserve the process and circumstances attending the erection of such a structure as that of Wearmouth Bridge.

To those who have had an opportunity of marking the progress of this great work, and who were the witnesses of the interesting manner of its Opening, no apology need be offered for an attempt to fix on their minds the Order, the Ceremonies, and the public Discourses, which were then exhibited. And, certainly, no higher example can be presented, than that of a stupendous work, of the utmost national utility, invented, carried on, and perfected, by the genius, perseverance, and munificence of a public-spirited individual; together with the magnificence of the spectacle, the solemnity of the rites, and the interesting, general impression, which attended its completion.

At what time the first notion of this great work struck the mind of its patriotic inventor, by what gradations it became matured, by what accessory ideas it was expanded and improved, and with what counsels and scientific researches it was confirmed and completed, are circumstances, though interesting to philosophy and the arts, beyond the province assigned to the present publication. This narrative of the facts and circumstances attending the construction of Wearmouth Bridge commences with the laying of the Foundation Stone of the North Abutment, on the 24th of September, 1793. A sketch of the Procession and Ceremonies used on that occasion was, in some measure, given by the publications of the time; and those, who would

wish to have a more ample detail of that splendid day, we refer to the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, Vol. II. p. 406, where they will find the account more minutely marked, and the general sensibility of the occasion more distinctly recorded. We may here content ourselves with observing, that the magnificence of the ceremony, the immense multitude of spectators, the hopes and fears, the wishes and doubts, attending such a wonderful attempt, gave, altogether, an impression and sentiment that cannot easily be effaced.

From such an auspicious beginning, the structure began to arise, in continual gradation. Two vast and massy piers reared their ponderous heads on either shore. Frames of wonderful construction were, without impeding the navigation, deposited in the bed of the river; over which the opposite shores of the WEAR were, for the first time, embraced by the great platform of timber, that was for a while to support the future Bridge.

In September, 1795,\* the first block of iron was laid; and by an astonishing power of perseverance, which reflects the highest credit on Mr. WILSON (the Architect of the work) and the workmen under his direction, the whole of the six ribs, with all the blocks, braces, bars, &c. were thrown across the river, being a span of 236 feet, in the incredibly short space of ten days. From this period the work extended and advanced. Under the vigilance and skill of such an able superintendant, no advantage of time or season was unemployed. Every day increase and improvement were observed; not in one place only, as in common works of art—but, like an operation of nature, all branches of the system distending and expanding together—the whole fabric swelling and maturing, in every part, to fulness and completion.

In this stage of our narrative, we may be permitted to pause, and, for a moment, take an accurate view of this truly original and stupendous structure; the principle of which may, perhaps, be best shewn in the words of the Patents, which Mr. BURNOX has obtained for constructing similar works in England and Scotland.

Mr. BURNOX's invention consists in applying iron or other metallic compositions to the purpose of constructing arches upon the same principle as stone is now employed, by a subdivision into blocks easily portable, answering to the keystones of a common arch; which being brought to bear on each other, gives them all the firmness of the solid stone arch; whilst, by the great vacuities in the blocks, and their respective distances in their lateral position, the arch becomes infinitely lighter than that of stone.'

FIG. 1, (see the Drawing) represents one of the Blocks of Cast-iron, which is 5 feet in depth from A to A, and 4 inches in thickness, having three Arms, B, B, B, and making a part of a circle. The middle Arm is 2 feet in length from B to C,

\* Vide our Magazine, Vol. V. p. 209.

and the other two are in proportion: on each side of the Arms are Grooves, (1 inch deep, and 3 inches broad,) for the purpose of receiving malleable or bar-iron; and in each Arm are two bolt-holes.

D, (FIG. 2.) represents two of these Blocks placed together, and the joints confined to their respective positions by the bar-iron on each side of the Arms, as at E, E, E; which, with other similar Blocks so united, and bearing upon each other, become a Rib.

FIG. 3, and F, F, (FIG. 2.) are hollow Tubes, 6 feet long, and 4 inches in diameter, having shoulders at each end, with holes answering to those in the Arms of the Blocks.—G. is a Block of another Rib, connected with the former by the Tubes F, F, placed horizontally. Through the holes in the Shoulders and Arms of the Block, and Bar-iron, are Bolts (fastened with cottrelts, or forelocks,) as at H, H, H, H.

The Blocks being united with each other in Ribs, and the Ribs connected and supported laterally by the Tubes, as above described, the whole becomes one mass, having the property of keystones cramped together.

The Arch is a segment of a circle, (of upwards of 440 feet in diameter) whose chord, or span, is 236 feet 8 inches; its versed sine, or height, about 34 feet; and its breadth 32 feet, consisting of six ribs. The spandrels are filled up by cast-iron circles placed upon the ribs, the two largest of which are each 13 feet in diameter, the rest gradually diminishing in size towards the centre. The whole is braced and tied together at the top by bars of malleable iron, laid in the form of St. Andrew's cross; and by timbers, on which planks are laid, which support the gravel, stones, &c. of the road. From the river to the under side of the Arch is 96 1-half feet, which admits ships of considerable burthen to pass under it without lowering their masts. The Piers, &c. are built with freestone, founded on limestone rocks.

	Tons.	C.	Q.	lb.
The Weight of the Cast-iron Blocks is - - -	139	11	0	6
Cast-metal Tubes or Stays, about -	27	0	0	0
Malleable Bar-iron and Bolts, about	36	0	0	0
<hr/>				
Total Weight of the Arch	202	11	0	6
Iron Spandrels, Timber, Freestone				
Flags for Foot-paths, Gravel, Lime-				
stone, &c. for Carriage Road, Iron				
Palisades, Lamp-posts, &c. about	720	0	0	0
<hr/>				
Total Weight about -	922	11	0	6

A stone arch of the same span would have been above fourteen times the weight.

The cast and malleable iron is japanned over with coal tar and pounded charcoal, which was laid on when the iron was hot. The

timber and planks under the materials of the road are coated over with a composition of chalk, tar, and sand.

The particular description of the Carcases, &c. upon which the centre was laid, and the various other very ingenious contrivances during the course of this very spirited undertaking, will be laid before the public in a work now preparing for the particular information of professional men, by Mr. Clarke, of Sunderland.

The Commissioners, at a meeting held in Sunderland, resolved to open Wearmouth Bridge for public use on Tuesday, August the 9th, 1796. Mr. SCARTH, as one of the Commissioners, delivered a request to the Provincial Grand Lodge held at Durham, that the Grand Lodge and Brethren would assist this ceremony in Masonic form: at which time the following resolutions were entered into:

‘ At the Annual Meeting \* of the Provincial Grand Lodge for the County of Durham, held in the Granby Lodge Room, Durham, on Tuesday in the Assize week, being the 19th of July, 1796—the Provincial Grand Lodge, having taken into consideration a request of the Commissioners of Wearmouth Bridge, relative to the Ceremony of Opening that Structure, on Tuesday the 9th of August next ensuing, do resolve—That a GRAND LODGE shall be holden in Sunderland on that day; and that the Procession, &c. be conducted in the following order:

‘ The Masonic Brethren are to meet in the Phoenix Hall, Sunderland, at 9 o’clock in the morning; and, as soon as the Grand Lodge shall be opened, to proceed from thence to the east door of Mr. Irvin’s Inn, there to be joined by the Commissioners, Clergy, Magistrates, Officers of the Navy and Army, and Loyal Sunderland Volunteers; from whence the Procession commences in the following order. †

‘ That, in consideration of the high esteem and respect the Provincial Grand Lodge entertains for BROTHER BURDON, he be presented with an apron lined with blue silk; and, farther, considering him as the Father and Founder of the Structure, which we are, as Masons, invited to assist at the Ceremony of Opening, he be requested to take the office of, and act as, Grand Master on that day, and afterwards rank as a Past Grand Master.

‘ That the Rev. W. Nesfield, Grand Chaplain, be requested to deliver the Oration.

‘ That the Rev. John Brewster, Chaplain of the Senior Lodge, be requested to preach the Sermon.

‘ That Brother Stanfield be requested to act as Marshal.

\* *Vide* our Magazine, Vol. VII. p. 56.

† Which order is omitted here, as well to avoid repetition, as to admit several alterations that were made in the Committee, or arose from occurring circumstances. This order may be found in our Magazine for August, under the head of Masonic Intelligence.

‘ That no Mason shall be admitted under the degree of Master ; and only to have plain white aprons, or bound with white silk, except Present and Past Grand Officers ; and all to appear with white gloves.

‘ That the Present Grand Officers, the Masters and Wardens of the two Lodges in Sunderland, be appointed a Committee, to arrange every other matter relative to the Procession, &c.

‘ That any three of them shall be impowered to act ; and that their first meeting shall be held in the Granby Lodge Room, immediately after this Grand Lodge is adjourned.

‘ That this Lodge, on its rising, be adjourned to the Phoenix Hall, Sunderland, to be there holden at six o'clock in the evening of Monday the 8th of August. And,

‘ That these resolutions be printed and sent to the neighbouring Lodges, and inserted in the Newcastle newspapers.’

ROBERT BONE, Grand Secretary.

The Committee continued to meet, from time to time, Brother SCARTH, Senior Grand Warden, in the Chair ; and every particular, relative to the Ceremony and business of the day, was prepared and arranged. On Monday, the 8th of August, a Grand Lodge was held, in due form, in the PHOENIX HALL, when the correspondence of the Provincial Grand Master, BROTHER LAMBTON, and the other Gentlemen concerned in the resolutions of the Grand Lodge, was read by the Grand Secretary, and the Proceedings of the Committee finally confirmed.

On Tuesday, August the 9th, at nine in the morning, the Loyal Sunderland Volunteers met in the Batteries, and fired a royal salute of one and twenty guns ; after which they marched into the town, and drew up opposite to the Phoenix Hall, where the Officers of the Grand Lodge and above 300 Brethren were assembled. The Grand Lodge was opened in the Hall ; the Brethren, &c. were marshalled in the adjoining streets, and about eleven o'clock the Procession began to move in the following order :

Two Trumpeters on horseback.

Detachment of Operative Masons, Joiners, Smiths, and Labourers, with their working tools.

Fifes and Drums.

Constables with staves.

Military Band of Music.

Loyal Sunderland Volunteers, (not Masons) in uniform, led by Captain MACKINTOSH and Lieutenant ATKINSON.

Two Volunteers (Masons) with swords.

Loyal Sunderland Volunteers (being Masons) in uniform, and with aprons and gloves ;

led by Captain Commandant HAYTON, Captain BAYLEY, and Lieutenants IRVINE and WILSON.

Two Tylers with drawn swords.

A Steward with his wand.  
 Two Union Flags,  
 being the Colours of the Sea Captains' Lodge.  
 Company of Freemasons,  
 in white aprons and gloves, two and two, according to the rank of  
 their respective Lodges, Junior Lodges first.

Two Tylers.

A Steward.

Two Banners of St. George's Lodge.

Secretaries with their Jewels.

Treasurers with their Jewels.

Two Banners of St. Nicholas' Lodge.

Past Masters with their Jewels.

Clergymen, being Masons, in their gowns, aprons, and gloves.

Two Tylers.

Band of Music.

Two Banners of Sion Lodge.

Grand Steward with his wand.

Junior Wardens with their columns.

Senior Wardens with their columns.

Masters of the following Lodges, with their mallets or truncheons :

SHEFFIELD—ST. GEORGE, North Shields—GLOBE, Scarborough—

RABY, Staindrop—ST. HILD'S, South Shields—UNION,

Gateshead—CONCORD, Barnard Castle—SION, North

Shields—ST. NICHOLAS, Newcastle—GRANBY,

Durham—RESTORATION, Darlington—

HALLIFAX.

Two Banners of Grand Lodge.

Past Grand Stewards,

Brothers WILSON, NICHOLSON, HORSLEY, Rev. Bro. HESKET,

SIDDAL, CHARLTON, CHRISTOPHER, LEE, FERRAND,

and STOUT.

Past Grand Wardens,

Brothers BULMER, ROUNTREE, and WOOD.

Present Grand Stewards,

Brothers STOTT, HEDLEY, HEWET, HARDCASTLE, STANFIELD,

and CROWE.

Architect of the Work,

Brother WILSON, with the tools and cushion;

And Grand Architect,

Brother C. EDDON.

Grand Treasurer,

Brother PENNINGTON, with his staff.

Grand Secretary,

Brother BONE, with his bag.

Tyler of the Lodge with his sword.

Master of Sea Captains' Lodge,

Brother PARKER, with Corinthian candlestick and light.

Master of the Phoenix Lodge,  
 Brother BOBINSON, with Ionic candlestick and light.

*THE LODGE,*

Veiled with white satin, and carried by four of the  
 Senior Grand Stewards.

Master of the Swalwell Lodge,  
 Brother POTTER, with Doric candlestick and light.  
 Brother WRIGHT, P. M. carrying the Bible,  
 supported by two Grand Stewards.  
 Chaplain of the Senior Lodge, Brother BREWSTER.  
 Grand Chaplain, Brother NESFIELD.  
 Brothers BAKER, LUMLEY, ROBINSON, LINSKILL, THORNHILL,  
 SIR JAMES FOULIS, SIR WATKINS WILLIAMS WYNNE,  
 and RALPH MILBANKE, M. P.

Book of Constitutions, borne by Brother BARKER.

Master of the Senior Lodge, Stockton.  
 Junior Grand Warden, Brother EBDON.  
 Senior Grand Warden, Brother SCARTH.  
 Grand Sword-bearer, Brother NICHOLSON.  
 Deputy Grand Master, Brother FINCH.  
 Past Grand Master, His Royal Highness  
 PRINCE WILLIAM OF GLOUCESTER.

Grand Master, Brother ROWLAND BURDON, M. P.

Two Tylers, with swords, to close the Masonic part.

Clergymen in their gowns, two and two.

Magistrates.

Officers of the Navy and Army.

Commissioners.

Constables to close.

Marshal of the Ceremony, Brother STANFIELD.

Stewards of the Day, Brothers CROWE, SAUNDERSON, WADESON,  
 SMITH, FRIEND, KILVINGTON, and HUTCHINSON.

In this form they moved down Queen-street, through the High-street and Bridge-street, to the South gate of the Bridge, where a Triumphant Arch was erected; and where an extensive and commodious temporary building was raised for Mrs. BURDON, who, on this occasion, was attended by an assemblage of some of the first female beauty and elegance in the country.

The order was now changed, the Grand Masters proceeding first, followed by the Grand Officers, &c. according to rank. The Procession then passed along the Bridge, to the North side of the river; then to the Westward, as far as the Lime-kilns; and Eastward by the



Low Road to the Land Arch—where the Grand Master and all the Masons being in front, and having then a full view of the Bridge, a halt was made, and the Grand Honours given. They then moved towards the Pan-ferry, and on to the Bridge, by the East side and North gate.

The Gentlemen, who were not Masons, were disposed at each end of the Bridge. Tylers were placed; and the Grand Lodge formed in the centre. The Lodge-lights, &c. were deposited—Lodge unveiled, and Masonic business transacted. The Tools were returned to the Grand Master by Brother WILSON, Architect of the Work. Brother NESFIELD then delivered the following Oration:

‘ BRETHREN,

‘ Having been selected, by your partiality, to address you on the eminent occasion of laying the Foundation-stone of this beautiful structure, I little thought I should again be so speedily called upon to celebrate the event of its completion. It falls not often to the lot of an individual to witness, in the space of his short hour, works of magnitude and immensity begun, and brought to perfection; but when I reflect, that, in the course of some few revolving months, this noble pile, on which we are now assembled, has been reared, I cannot but consider it as a joyful event of my life, and a matter of the highest gratification to you, my Brethren.

‘ At the commencement of this work, I may have been supposed to have paid a compliment to good intention, and to useful speculation. I stand indeed excused, even if I pressed you to industry, and to all the great exertions which I thought conducive and necessary to expedite this singular and wonderful project. If at that time, Brethren, when the prospect of success but scarcely glimmered on my mind; when I thought the undertaking but the fabric of a vision;—if at that time, I say, inducements were by me thought wanting to stimulate and encourage the prosecution of the work; what must I now think, what must I now feel, when all that I thought impossible stands realized before me, and when compliment and exhortation have given way to substance and effect? My language can alone be the language of praise, and that unmixed with any possibility of flattery: for flattery is the most sordid act that can be complied with; but praise, when bestowed as the recompense of merit, both just and commendable.

‘ Had the work, now accomplished, been effected in the times of peace; in times more favourable to the works of art, or more propitious to the cultivation of the sciences; even then, could there have been found amongst us one who had not contributed his unfeigned applause to an undertaking so novel and so vast? But when it be remembered, that the foundation was laid, and that the structure has been perfected, in the times of War; in times which may truly be styled, “*severa et infesta artibus;*” \* when the labour of man has

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\* Tacit. Agric.

been retarded, and his occupation the exercise of arms; when, under such disadvantages, this exquisite machinery has been erected with facility and dispatch—there can be but one general feeling, one general voice, to celebrate and applaud all who have been the promoters of it:—Him, in chief, who first conceived it in possibility, and by whose public spirit and benevolent intention it was first set on foot; those, who by their generous contributions have aided him in his design; the artist, whose extensive genius has contrived; the mechanic, who has executed, so bold a plan; and, lastly, the labourer, by whose unwearied toil and persevering diligence the fabric has been so speedily completed.

In contemplating the beauties of the work, where am I to find words to convey its adequate eulogium? or how am I to distinguish, in appropriate terms, its different and peculiar excellences? Am I to describe the awful boldness of its height, the immensity of its span, the lightness of its texture, the simplicity of its design, the elegance of its symmetry, the nicety of its proportions, or the harmony of all its parts? Each affords matter for just commendation; each is in itself a theme; the whole, combined, a matter of such extent, that no ordinary ideas can well do justice to it; and its perfect delineation, a task which (though indebted to your indulgence and liberality on many occasions) I dare not trust my poor abilities to perform. Examine it! View it from your shores with microscopic attention! You see *that* firm, substantial, and realized, which you thought had only existed on the fanciful canvas of the painter, or had been faintly conceived in the playful imagination of the poet.

If I have found myself, Brethren, under difficulties in exhibiting the beauties of this structure, you will naturally believe I am no less at a loss for language to describe its useful properties. But I am relieved in this branch of the subject, by the recollection, that in my last address to you, I particularly selected for your attention topics of that nature. I need not speak to you of local advantages: those you must be sensible of. I need not comment on the facility afforded to the traveller in this line of your country; nor dwell on the ease and safety now insured to all intercourse between the opposite and lofty banks of this dangerous and rapid river. Clouded hitherto as such communication has been by the loss of valuable relatives and much respected friends, allow me simply, therefore, to congratulate you on this rising source of wealth and prosperity to your town, and to offer my sincere wish and hope that you may reap from it all the comforts and conveniences for which it has been designed.

Brethren, the actions of great men have been treasured up and recorded in the ages of remotest antiquity. From our brave forefathers they were handed to their more immediate generations, and from race to race they have been preserved, until they have successively reached to our times. We have before us their matchless courage, their warlike exploits, their heroic deeds. For these

we ascribe to them all due fame and honour; for these they live in our remembrance, and remain great examples to emulate and stir up those who follow them in the paths of glory. Their examples have succeeded: for at no time has the bravery of our fleets and armies shone forth more brilliantly conspicuous than in our present day; and the history of their achievements shall be an honourable addition to the splendid acts of their progenitors.

Brethren, we have not only transmitted to us the names of illustrious men, celebrated for their *martial actions*; we have also those of venerable and peaceable men, remarkable for their *good works*; sages and philosophers, whose researches have been spent in pursuits of virtue, in the study of beneficial arts, and all the useful acquirements which ameliorate the condition of man, and increase the substantial happiness of the human race-----

‘ Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes

‘ Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.’ \*

VIRG. ÆN. lib. VI.

They were honoured in their generations, and were the glory of their times. There be of them that have left a name behind them, that their praises might be reported. † Their characters are revered, and they are received by us, their posterity, with a grateful recollection of their names and virtues. To their examples need I allude? Need I call you to admire them—to copy them? I should take shame to myself, and forget the very arch I stand on, did I not admit that their examples also have been closely followed. In the contemplation of this single work, I find ample matter for the most triumphant exultation; in this, ample proof of a mind endowed with a spirit of beneficial improvement; anxious for the welfare of his fellow-citizens and the general convenience of all. But I stop not here: Look to another district, ‡ where, by the introduction of manufacture, the same beneficent mind found employment and bread for multitudes, and by a skilful arrangement, enlarged the means of labour, and opened a door of comfort to the poor and the industrious. Such are the works of individual merit. Proceed with me further; and, in the capital of your county, see a Society in its infancy, whose object is the better cultivation of your soil, and the improvement of its produce. § It tends, Brethren, to the ease of our lives, by the creation of plenty; and it opens so wide a field for universal good, that with united hearts we all must pray, that the institution may fully answer the good wishes, and embrace

\* ----- ‘ Those, who polish'd life

‘ With arts invented, or consign'd their names

‘ To memory by well-deserving deeds.’ TRAPP.

† Ecc. xlv. 7, 8.

‡ Alluding to the large cotton manufactory established by Mr. Burdon at Castle Eden.

§ Alluding to proposals for establishing an Experimental Society of Agriculture at Durham.

and satisfy all the charitable and desirable ends of its generous and enlightened projectors.

These, these are the works of peaceful men; the consolations of humane minds; the acts which endear man to his fellow-creatures, and render him acceptable in the sight of his Creator. May the framers and supporters of such useful and laudable undertakings live to see the halcyon days of Peace! and, when desolating War shall have withdrawn his scourge from a suffering world, may they reap fresh honours from their great and comprehensive efforts, to spread amongst us the blessings of the Arts, the Loom, and the P.ough!

From these considerations, however congenial to the feelings of us all, allow me, Brethren, to call back to your minds the object of our assemblage here this day—the commemoration of this stupendous edifice—our wonder, our delight, our astonishment; an honour to our art; the ornament of our country at large; the pride and boast of this great county in particular. Exposed, by its aerial situation, to the rude shock of the tempest, and the fury of contending winds, may it still rest firm on its foundations! unshaken by the conflict of the jarring elements, unimpaired by the ravage of devouring time! May it in our days stand a glorious monument of British taste, and of national grandeur! and may it in after ages maintain its proud eminence, permanent and durable as the work of the immortal Roman!

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 'Ære perennis,  
 † Regalique situ pyramidum altius;  
 † Quod non iimber edax, non aquilo impotens  
 † Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis  
 † Annorum series, et fuga temporum.\*

Hon. lib. III. Od. 3c.

\* ' More durable than brass the frame,  
 † Which here I consecrate to fame;  
 † Higher than pyramids that rise,  
 † With royal pride, to brave the skies;  
 † Nor years, though numberless the train,  
 † Nor flight of seasons, wasting rain,  
 † Nor winds, that loud in tempests break,  
 † Shall e'er its firm foundation shake.'

FRANCIS.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT  
 OF THE LIFE OF  
WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

ON the 5th of March, 1379-80, at eight in the morning, the FOUNDATION STONE WAS LAID of his college at Oxford, called, in the PATENT, *Seinte Marie College of Wyncestre in Oxonford*, and, by the people, *New College*, as it is commonly called at this day: in six years the BUILDING was finished; and on the 14th of April, 1386, the society made its PUBLIC ENTRANCE into it with great solemnity and devotion, singing litanies, and marching in PROCESSION, with the cross borne before them.

In 1387, the year after he had finished his college at Oxford, he began that at Winchester, upon the very spot on which the school stood which he went to when he was a boy: the FIRST STONE WAS LAID on the 26th of March, 1387, at nine in the morning; and this BUILDING was also finished in six years, and was solemnly entered in the same manner as the college of Oxford had been, at eight o'clock in the morning of the 28th of March, 1393, the society having then subsisted twenty years.

In the mean time, the troubles and distresses which distinguish the reign of Richard II. gradually came on; and Wykeham found means to conduct himself in such a manner, as to begin and keep the confidence both of the king and the commons, who had both recourse to his wisdom and experience in affairs of difficulty. Courtney, Archbishop of Canterbury, acted with more zeal and less compliance: he remonstrated warmly against the king's extravagance, and immoderate indulgence to his favourites; and told him, in plain terms, that if he did not suffer himself to be better advised, his proceedings would end in the ruin of himself and his kingdom. The king received this reproof with indignation, and returned it with the most opprobrious language: upon which, the archbishop retired from court, but had soon new cause for disgust. The convocation had granted the king a subsidy in Dec. 1384, yet his necessities not being satisfied, he issued writs, the very next month, for calling another convocation for farther supplies. The archbishop used his utmost endeavours to divert the king from taking this step, but without success; and he wrote to Wykeham, to use his interest; but the king persisted, and the convocation was summoned. Wykeham was commissioned with the Bishop of London to preside in this convocation, to which the archbishop would not give the sanction of his presence, and Wykeham accepted and executed the commission.

Wykeham was also appointed by the Pope to judge finally, and without appeal, in a dispute between the Archbishop of Canterbury

and the abbots of St. Austin in that city, which had been carried so high, that the abbots had shut their gates against the archbishop, and opposed his entrance with armed force, because he was coming to visit the bodies of some saints buried there, without permission; this abbot insisting that he was not subject to the archbishop's jurisdiction. Wykeham seems to have been an advocate for the doctrines of popery that were opposed by Wickliffe; but he appears to have been an enemy to the severity with which the followers of Wickliffe were persecuted. This persecution, however, as Dr. Lowth has observed, by dispersing the Wickliffites, scattered the seeds of reformation more widely; and the harvest, though it might suffer some delay, became, at last, more plentiful.

In the year 1386, the king, who was then no more than twenty years of age, though he was in the tenth year of his reign, had lived in too riotous and dissolute a manner, and had taken into his councils such evil advisers, that the parliament petitioned him that fourteen persons whom they named, one of whom was Wykeham, should be of his great council, invested with full powers to examine the estate and government; to enter his courts, and cite persons, and determine every thing as it should seem best to them for the profit and honour of the king, and good of the people; that any six of them, with the great officers of state, should be empowered to act, and that their resolutions should be determined by a majority. This petition, after much difficulty, was granted; but the king, at the close of the parliament, declared that the royal prerogative should be still maintained.

Wykeham took care to have as little share as possible in the execution of the powers lodged in this council, though they appear, however extraordinary, to have been, at that time, the only expedient that could possibly prevent the ruin both of the king and kingdom; and the next year the king, having formally declared himself of age, and able to govern his household and kingdom, discharged all who had been appointed officers under him by parliament; and, probably, as a reward for his inactivity, gave the great seal to Wykeham. Wykeham, however, seems to have used his utmost endeavours to soften and correct the king's measures; and the speech that he made to the parliament, which was called upon this change, was well calculated to soothe and quiet the minds of the people, though not without some flattery to the king; of whom, he says, that he resolved to govern his people still better, *if better might be*. He was, however, so sensible of the danger of his situation, that, as soon as the necessary forms of opening the parliament were over, he, and, as supposed by his advice, the treasurer, and all the lords of the council, prayed the king in parliament to be discharged from their offices; to which the king consented: and they then required openly, that if any person would complain of any thing unduly done by them, he should declare it to the king in parliament. On the next day the commons declared, that they had, on diligent inquiry, found all things to be very well done, and the king then re-instated them all.

In the next parliament, which was held at Westminster the 12th

of November, 1390, Wykeham discoursed to them at large on the important ends and happy effects of good government in general, and, in particular, *that of the king during the whole course of his reign*; and this parliament was so well disposed towards this most excellent king, as to petition him, that if any thing had been done, or attempted, against his royalty and prerogative, it might be redressed and amended; and this petition the king was most graciously pleased to grant.

Notwithstanding the appearance of a good understanding between the king and his people, and the popular steps which, by Wykeham's advice, had been taken, his fore-sight and caution induced him to surrender the seals a second time to the king on the 27th of September, 1391; and the king then gave them to Arundel, Archbishop of York, though he had been in commission to govern in the king's stead.

His majesty soon convinced his obliging commons, that he was not backward in securing the prerogative, which they had petitioned him to maintain: he continued, by various measures, to facilitate the execution of his great purpose, of ruling independent of parliamentary power, till the year 1397; and then, having by iniquitous influence got together such a party as would implicitly give up their own privileges, and the liberties of their country, they met on the 17th of September, and repealed the commission and statute of the tenth year of his reign, as being traiterously made, and impeached Wykeham and all the other lords who had been of the council of fourteen. The Duke of Gloucester, who was at the head of it, had been privately seized by the king's order, and sent to Calais, where his majesty, to avoid the danger and trouble of a trial, ordered him to be secretly murdered. Arundel, then Archbishop of Canterbury, was sentenced to banishment, though he had received the seals from the king's hands on Wykeham's last resignation, after his supposed crime had been committed. The Earl of Arundel was beheaded, and the Earl of Warwick and Lord Cobham were banished. The rest of the commissioners, among whom was Wykeham, the king declared innocent. He extorted, however, from Wykeham a loan of 1000*l.* and by demanding of other subjects loans of money, which they did not dare to refuse, he raised a considerable sum.

The king then adjourned the parliament to the 28th of January, 1397-8; and Wykeham, not caring to see what he could not prevent, sent his procurators to excuse his absence. The parliament proceeded to settle a subsidy on the king for life; and a statute was passed, by which the whole power of the parliament was vested in the king, twelve lords, and six commons, or any six of the twelve lords, or three of the six commons; and the king granted a general pardon, to be void on the first attempt to impugn the concessions which had been then made to him. The year following, those violent and iniquitous measures produced their natural effect; Richard was deposed, and Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster,\* placed upon the throne in his stead.

\* Duke of Lancaster, not Henry of Bolingbroke, but John of Gaunt.

It does not appear that Wykeham had any share in this important transaction, farther than by his presence in the parliament held on the 30th of September, 1399, when Richard resigned his crown, and was solemnly deposed.

On the 23d of October a solemn council of the lords in parliament was held by command of Henry IV. to determine what should be done with Richard, the late king; when it was determined he should suffer perpetual imprisonment. Wykeham was not one of the number that joined in this determination; and he never afterwards attended any parliament in person, but he assisted at a council of lords and prelates convened by the new king soon after the parliament was dismissed for a supply, when the prelates gave a tenth, as an example to the nation, to supply the king's exigencies; and this is the last trace that remains of Wykeham in a public character.

During the two first years of Henry IV. he moved about from one of his palaces in the country to another, and then retired to South Waltham, where he remained till his death, which happened about eight o'clock in the morning of the 27th day of September, in the year 1404, aged eighty years.

Very little concerning his domestic life has been transmitted to us. In general, he appears to have had an early tincture of the devotion of his times, and to have considered the Virgin Mary as his patroness. Over all the gates of his colleges he has been careful to have himself represented as her votary, in an act of adoration; and he erected his chapel in the very place where he used to perform his daily devotions before her image, when he was a boy. It is recorded of him, that he was particularly possessed with the notion of the reasonableness and efficacy of prayers for the dead; and that he performed this part of the public service of the church with peculiar fervour, even to the abundant effusion of tears. Though his will was signed not more than fourteen months before his death, yet he executed part of it himself: for, as he made it a rule never to defer any act of benevolence to another day, when an opportunity offered to perform it, he distributed many of his legacies with his own hands, and added a codicil to declare what articles he had discharged. Besides his public and private benefactions upon such occasions as offered themselves to him, he continually employed his friends and attendants to seek out proper objects of his charity; to find those whose modesty would not yield to their distresses, nor suffer them to apply for relief; and to go to the houses of the sick and needy, and inform themselves particularly of their several calamities: a wider circle of benevolence was thus opened before him, and he administered largely to the wants of all whom it included; he supported the infirm, he relieved the distressed, he fed the hungry, and he clothed the naked. The whole sum that he bequeathed in legacies amounted to about 7000 l.

He continued to see all who had business with him till within four days of his death, in his upper chamber, and he was buried in his own oratory, in the cathedral church of Winchester.



ON THE CHARACTER AND VIRTUES  
OF THE  
FAIR SEX.

To the EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT has been at all times, in my opinion, too much the fashion to exalt the dignity of our own sex, by attempts to degrade the understandings and good qualities of the female part of the creation. I am one, however, of those who have always entertained the highest sentiments of esteem, I had almost said veneration, for the fair sex; and, I am sure, a fair examination of the subject will satisfy any unprejudiced person, that they are capable of the exercise of every noble and generous sentiment and virtue that can adorn human nature.

Though it is scarcely to be deemed an evil, yet it certainly is a disadvantage to the female sex, that women, through various causes, either natural or accidental, are prevented from engaging deeply in literary pursuits. From their attention to the more elegant accomplishments, and to the discharge of domestic, conjugal, or maternal duties, they are not prepared to oppose the attacks of those petulant writers, who, without generosity, and without reason, vilify the most amiable, and perhaps, on the whole, the most virtuous, part of our species. With impunity, and, therefore, with unwarrantable licentiousness, have the most celebrated of ancient and modern writers ridiculed and satirized Woman; as if, forsooth, Man were not heir to the same infirmities of mind, the same frailties, the same vices, as Woman. The cultivation of letters has fallen to the share of men; and grossly have those abused their talent, who have directed the powers of their imagination, and vehemence of their spirit, against the female sex. Indiscriminate censure is on all occasions culpable, because void of candour: it is doubly reprehensible when it cruelly insults those who are considered as unequal in capacity for self-defence. If spleen or wit must be gratified at the expense of human nature, let not the satirist be partial to his own sex, and violent against the other, as though imperfection could be imputed to one side only, and the other were immaculate: rather let him lash or ridicule, according to his inclination, the foibles and vices which characterise all mankind in general. Had women relinquished the stations intended for them by Providence, and applied themselves to the pursuits which men have followed, they might have found abundant matter for retaliation on our sex:

Ἀνδρῶν τ. μὴ δουλῶν βουλῶν ἄξιον  
Δ' ἔστι πρὸς α. κφε, &c.

*Eurip. Med. 413. Ed. Barnes.*

It were nauseous to repeat either the virulent invectives of some, who have treated women with asperity, or the ludicrous sarcasms of others, who have held them in contempt: the ingenious mind will feel more pleasure in considering what authors have written, what facts have been related, and what circumstances may be adduced in favour of the female sex.

An examination of many female characters in Shakspeare will leave on the mind impressions favourable to the sex, and incline us to conclude that, notwithstanding the depravity of a Goneril, a Regan, or a Lady Macbeth, our chief dramatic writer admired the virtues of women.

The writers of romantic poetry, conformably with the laws of chivalry, were professed advocates for the women. Our own Spenser's Una, Britomartis, Belphebe, and Gloriana, are characters all calculated to exalt the female sex. Ariosto, b. xx. v. 9, says to their praise,

Oppos'd to man, behold the beauteous race,  
In every science our renown efface.

HOOLE.

And the episode of Isabella's love for Zerbino, her inviolable honour, her lamentation at his death, as told in b. xiii. and 24, pourtray female excellencies in the most engaging manner.

Though in romance the heroines are frequently represented in terms so extravagant as to provoke the ridicule of Cervantes, yet is this species of writing, as executed by authors of the middle centuries, infinitely preferable to modern novels. Better is it for young minds to be conversant with patterns of superior virtues, and with actions of extraordinary merit, than to dwell on examples and scenes of vice. In romance, the female sex is eminently good; in novels, for the most part, corruptly bad: so that novels not only enervate the mind, by superinducing an affectation of sentimental feeling; they not only render it incapable of acting with fortitude and propriety in cases of REAL distress, which short experience of life will show to be more abundant than to need the addition of imaginary evils; but they have a tendency still more fatal, they bring young readers acquainted with the worst part of the female sex, habituate them to loose principles and immodest practices, and thus send them into the world debauched, at least in heart, at an age which should be adorned with simplicity and innocence. Concern for the female character makes this remark not foreign to our subject.

In ancient history, famous are the names of Portia, the wife of Cato; of Julia and Cornelia, the successive wives of Pompey; and of Lucretia, who redeemed, by voluntary death, that honour which had been insulted by brutal violence. The excellent Plutarch hath recorded not only these, but also another most memorable woman. Chelonis was the daughter of Leonidas, and wife of Cleombrotus. Her father was driven from his kingdom of Sparta, and her husband created king in his place. She condemned her husband's usurpation, left him, and comforted her exiled father. But Leonidas was soon

reinstated in his government. Cleombrotus then sought refuge at the altar of Minerva, where he sat perplexed and silent. Chelonis, who had thought it her duty to console her distressed father, now deemed it incumbent on her to share in the misery of her degraded husband. She fled to him in the habit of sorrow, seated herself by him, threw her arm round him, had one of her children on each side, and thus suppliantly implored her father to pardon her husband. The king did indeed spare the life of his son-in-law, but condemned him to banishment. He requested, however, his daughter still to continue with her father: this she refused to do; and, putting one child into the arms of her husband, and taking the other herself, she accompanied him into exile. The historian adds, with his usual goodness of heart, 'if Cleombrotus had not been entirely corrupted by vain-glory, he would have deemed banishment with the company of his wife a greater happiness than a kingdom without her.'

*Plut. Franckf. ed. p. 803, l. A. vol. I.*

To the same author we are indebted for a treatise on 'The virtuous Deeds of Women;' in which he sets forth, first, the public exploits achieved by women associated, and then the actions of a more private nature performed by several individuals. 'With respect to the virtue of women (says Plutarch), I am not of the same opinion as Thucydides: for he declares that woman to be most excellent, of whom least mention is made by those abroad, either to her reproach or commendation: as if he thought that the name, as well as the person, of a good woman, ought to be confined, and not suffered to go out. Gorgias appears more nice and happy in prescribing, that a woman's renown, but not her person, should be known to all. And admirable is the law of the Romans, which allows the due praises of women, no less than of men, to be publicly rehearsed after their death.'

In the *Cyropædia* are introduced two very striking and beautiful characters; the wife of Tigranes, whose eyes were fixed, and whose thoughts were intent, on him only, who had said he would give even his life as a ransom that she should not be a slave (b. iii. p. 187 & 190, Hutch. ed.); and Panthea, the faithful and affectionate wife of Abradates. Though the *Cyropædia* be a work of imagination, yet the author evidently had in his mind some real personages, as Agesilaus, Cyrus the younger, and Socrates: it is not, therefore, improbable, that the characters of these women are drawn from life, and that the circumstances related of them had actually happened. In any point of view, they reflect honour on the sex, and prove Xenophon to be among the asserters of female excellence.

In the fifth book of his Republic, Plato maintains the propriety of admitting women to participate in the guardianship of a city. He argues upon the principle, that genius is indiscriminately diffused through both sexes, though the women, be in all things weaker than the men. That women, by education, may be rendered capable of discharging all civil employments equally with men, cannot be doubted: but whether society would, upon the whole, derive advan-

tage from the application of female talents to the education and offices now appropriated to men, is another question.

The higher we carry our researches into antiquity, the more connected with common life, and the more respected, we find women appear. 'The heroines of the Grecian poet are among the striking figures of his subject,' says Blackwell. (See Enquir. p. 330).

It is also observable, that the Graces, Muses, and Virtues, are all feminine personages: from whence it should seem as if the ancient sages were persuaded that women possessed more qualities tending to humanize society, than are found in men. Indeed the influence of women over manners will always be great, in ages and nations which cultivate practical morality rather than fastidious philosophy, and which follow the gracious purpose of Nature, by living in social amity with them. And the consideration of this their influence makes it highly important that female minds should be rightly educated, and the sex held in due estimation; that they may thence feel, not vanity from personal charms, but a generous pride in possessing these attainments, which are really and intrinsically valuable, as they conduce to meliorate, not the possessors only, but society at large. Every well-wisher to the community will, upon this principle, concur in dignifying the female sex; and every person, who is actuated by gratitude, will esteem and regard them: for man derives not only his birth, not only his nurture, but the chief share of his domestic happiness, from woman.

Your's, &c.

R. O. P.

## THE GENIUS OF LIBERTY.

### A VISION.

AT my return from a visit to some democratical acquaintances last night, my mind was so impressed with the speciousness of their reasonings upon the present state of things in this country, that my opinions, till now decidedly monarchical, began to waver considerably, and when I got home my head was so crammed with glittering scraps of sophistry, that it was some hours before I could so far dismiss them as to close my eyes. When I did sleep, the workings of fancy, perhaps somewhat affected by the preceding evening's conversation, produced the following Vision.

Methought I stood upon that wonderful structure called Stone-Henge, erected by the Aborigines of this island, and once the grand temple of the sanguinary Druids. The Genius of Liberty shone beside me, but her mournful smile told me she had some secret uneasiness gnawing at her heart. I thought my visual powers suddenly became so comprehensive, that my eye grasped with ease every object under the immense horizon. My heart dilated with

transport, as I viewed the rich scenes which my country exhibited; for, with that incongruity frequent in dreams, I beheld from this extensive plain many noble harbours crowded with shipping. I saw London filled with inhabitants from all kingdoms of the world. Wealth and Power were seen in the streets; and Plenty sung her harvest carol, as she piled the rich sheaves in the meadows round about. Order and Equity spoke and were obeyed. Industry was clothed with neatness, and Honesty walking erect through the labyrinth of commerce, bustled forward with smiles towards the calm villa of Independence. 'Oh, celestial Liberty!' cried I, turning to the Genius, in rapture, 'preserve my country thus for ever.' 'Would it were possible!' returned she, 'but the demon of discontent from the crimsoned plains of Gallia hastens hither, and scatters poison from her wings. What shall be opposed to the scorching corrosive? It seizes on the intellects of those on whom it falls. They mistake legal obedience for slavish submission, and the decrees of justice for those of despotism. They no longer know me as their lawful Genius, but call upon the meretricious phantom, who has assumed my name, and leave me to expire on these very ruins, from whose polluted floors I led their more grateful ancestors to be first amongst the nations. Was it for this that my heroes have bled, and my sages wasted the midnight lamp? Was it for this that heroism opposed his bared bosom to Cæsar, and my darling Alfred compiled his volumes of equity? Shall she, baneful and frantic, who would destroy the fair and beautiful creation of two thousand years, shall she be welcomed by Englishmen? Then farewell, Britain! I cannot survive your ingratitude.' 'Do not afflict yourself thus,' cried I, involuntarily bursting into tears. 'Britons cannot be thus ungrateful: till their island is uprooted from its base, they will adore you only. Not the tawdry affectation of your charms, but your genuine self.' 'When I am no more,' cried she, 'refusing to be comforted, they may vainly deplore my loss.' Wrapt into future time, I behold the Gallic Visionary with her dire horde of Equality sweeping the sacred plains which I have delighted to guard and to enrich. Science droops as they approach. The arts are terrified from their seats. Subordination is annihilated, and her long train of social dependencies can exist no longer. The laws crumble into dust, and rapine and ignorance gradually envelope this once happy island! War tramples down all before it. The flame of literature is extinguished! A few generations pass away, and Nature is again left to herself. Lo! the savages are once more seen in the woods. The hunter makes the stone his pillow, and again sacrifices, perhaps his brother, to imaginary gods. Unknown to all the polish and decency of life, he slumbers away his existence like those, who, many ages past, immolated upon these stupendous altars." The horrors of this picture were so lively that I instantly awoke, and invoked with energy the protecting presence of our guardian angels. 'No, my friends,' cried I, getting up, and looking from my window into the busy street as I apostrophized them, 'no, we

will not take our patterns from France. If self-interest and faction have crept in amongst us, we will have them out again,—depend upon it; but we have the materials within ourselves for a noble originality of action. When the solidity of our national genius so far outweighs that of our neighbours, why should we slavishly adhere to their fashion, when it insults our feelings, and becomes repugnant to our understandings? The tacit expression of every face I looked at seemed to say, '*We never will.* We may give Frenchmen leave to dictate our stile of hair-dressing, but the *internal* economy of our heads we will still have the firmness to superintend ourselves.' P.

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SINGULAR ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
*DEVIL'S PEAK AND ELDEN HOLE, IN DERBYSHIRE.*

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(FROM A MS. WRITTEN IN 1705.)

UNDER an old castle, called the Castle in the *Peak*, which signifies to appear aloft, is a cave or hole within the ground, called the Devil's *Peak*, which gapes with a wide mouth, and hath in it many turnings and retiring rooms and is reckoned one of the Wonders of *England*. The other place, called *Elden Hole*, and which lies two miles distant from *Castleton*, a town in the high *Peak*, is within the *Peak* forest; it descends directly down into the earth, is about thirty yards long, and fifteen yards broad at top, but is much straiter when it comes forty yards deep. You may see into it about sixty yards, so far the light going into the mouth of the *Hole*, which is very fearful to look into, being a face of a rock on each side. In the year 1598 one Mr. *Henry Cavendish* (eldest brother to *Sir Charles Cavendish*) who had spent all his days in travel, had been at *Jerusalem*, and several other parts of the world, hearing of this place, came to it, and caused engines to be made to let a man into this *Hole*, which being done, one *George Bradley*, of the *Peak* forest, was let down with a rope eighty yards long. Then another engine was made to let him go eighty yards farther; and at the end thereof, a third engine was made, whereby he was let down eighty yards more. At the top of the rope was fastened a bell, which he was to ring if he could go no farther, or would return back; but when he was let down almost the third eighty yards, he rung the bell, and being drawn up, he was much affrighted, remained speechless for a time, and was struck with lameness: but after he recovered his speech, he declared, as he descended down, he saw the bones of deer, sheep, and other cattle, and also of men, and that he was affrighted; but how, or in what manner, he could not tell. He lived several years after this rash experiment, but never was in perfect memory, nor sound of his limbs.

CURIOUS ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
*CHARACTERS, CUSTOMS, AND MANNERS,*  
OF THE  
SAVAGES OF CAPE BRETON.

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[ TRANSLATED FROM A FRENCH MANUSCRIPT, WRITTEN IN 1749. ]

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WE generally form a judgment of the inclinations of mankind from the nature of their pleasures and amusements; and it is in those moments dedicated to mirth and joy, that we pry into the secret of their hearts. Let us therefore begin with the description of an entertainment, which the savages give to one another, in the case of ceremonial visits, either as friends, relations, or allies, or as deputies from one nation to another. There is no doubt but on these occasions they manifest a kind of ostentation, which, one would imagine, implies some degree of vanity and pride; but as their pomp is founded in objects immediately connected with the senses, and not in things of imaginary or arbitrary value, they do not deviate from the principle above established.

The person who receives these visits, and intends to shew a regard to his guests, does not display his rich cupboard or sideboard, a sight that rather mortifies the spectator. His aim is not to please the eye of his friend, but to satisfy his desires. The savage therefore has no notion of acquiring esteem by a display of his riches, but by sharing them with his friend. The fruits of a whole year's chase, that has cost him an infinite deal of fatigue, he frequently distributes among his friends in one day; and these distributions are made with far greater joy on the part of the donor than of the receiver.

After these presents, which are given with a tone of voice that enhances their value, comes the entertainment. The principal dish consists of the several wild dogs he has killed: for this is with them a dish of ceremony.

In the middle of the cottage, belonging to the person who gives the entertainment, a large copper is set, in which the victuals are dressed. The guests bring with them, each man, a large bason made of the bark of a tree, which bason they call an Ouragau. Then they carve the meat, and the portions being equally divided, they add another lesser ouragau, filled with sea wolf's oil. Being all served in this manner, they eat their bit of dog, dipping it into the oil. But do not imagine that they eat in the French manner, that is, by stuffing one with eternal clack; no, they sit in profound silence. After they have eat sufficiently, and drunk what oil is left, and wiped their hands with their hair, which is their towel, they

make a signal, and the women enter. Immediately each woman takes away her husband's plate, and they retire by themselves to eat the fragments.

In the mean time, the eldest in company falls, or pretends to fall into a kind of reverie, that lasts about a quarter of an hour, during which time they take care not to disturb him. He then orders pipes and tobacco. He lights his own first, puts it for a moment to his mouth, and then offers it to the next in rank. They all perform the same ceremony.

The pipes are hardly half out, when the leading person in company rises to return thanks to the inviter. But as this ceremony alone is capable of shewing you, that the savages have no ideas but such as are relative to the passions or inclinations above-mentioned, I shall give you an abridgement of it.

Yet I must previously acquaint you with their particular manner of expression, which would otherwise occasion some astonishment. The language of the savages, and particularly of those I am acquainted with, viz. the Mickmacks, Malechites, and Abenakis, bears a great resemblance to the oriental tongues. The same copiousness of expression, the same turn of phrase, the same turgidity of stile, the same strain of metaphor and allegory. Some would infer from thence, that the inhabitants of this new world are descended from the Tartars, a notion not destitute of probability. Be that as it may, the following is the speech or thanksgiving made by our grateful savages to the donor of the feast.

'O thou, who heapest thy favours on us, who excitest the transports of our gratitude, thou art like unto a tree whose wide-spreading roots support a thousand little branches; thou art like unto a benefactor whom we meet with on the borders of a lake; thou resemblest the turpentine tree, which in all seasons imparteth its juice; thou mayst be compared to those mild pleasant days which we sometimes behold in the middle of the rudest winters, and whose benign influence gladdens our hearts; thou art great thyself, and so much the more, as the remembrance of the signal exploits of thy ancestors does not degrade thee; and indeed thy great great grandfather, whose memory is still recent amongst us, was conspicuous for his skill and agility as a huntsman; what wonders did he not perform in the jovial chace, and in pursuing the onicknals\* and the caribous†. His art in catching those animals was not superior to ours; but he had a particular agility in coming upon them by surprise. At the same time, he flew at them with such rapidity, that notwithstanding their great strength, he made no difficulty of running them down. He would afterwards bleed them himself, and feast us with their blood; then he skinned them, and gave us the whole body of the beast.

'But if thy great great grandfather used to distinguish himself in this kind of chace, what feats hath not thy great grandfather done in the hunting of beavers! He outstript the watchfulness and industry of those animals; by his frequent watchings round their huts,

\* An animal resembling an elk. † A kind of deer.



and by the repeated alarms with which he used to beat up their haunts, even in one night, he knew the way to oblige them to retire to their room or bed, by which means he calculated the number which he had seen in the day. Nothing could equal his sagacity, for he could tell at what time they would come to load their tails with earth, and to cut such particular shrubs with their sharp teeth, in order to raise their dikes. Nothing could be more surprising than his faculty in distinguishing in what spot those animals were housed. Was not he also most clever at making gins for lynxes and martens? He had particular secrets to oblige these animals to run into his snares, preferably to those of others. He had likewise so great a quantity of furs, that he was never at a loss to oblige his friends.

'Let us now come to thy grandfather, who has made a thousand presents of sea wolves to the youths of his time. How often have we had the pleasure of greasing our hair with oil, upon those happy occasions, in his cottage! How often has he invited, and even forced us to go home with him upon our returning with empty canoes, in order to repair the damage we had sustained! But did not thy father distinguish himself in every branch! Was not he thoroughly possessed of the art of shooting game, either flying or at rest! and was he not always sure of his aim! But above all, was he not excellent in drawing the bustard towards his statues. We are all of us pretty well versed in the art of counterfeiting the cry of those animals; but he surpassed us in particular inflexions of the voice, so as to render it difficult to distinguish his cry from that of a bustard, as he excelled in other arts by which he was sure to succeed. We were all ashamed, whenever he returned from the chace. True it is, that the good use he made of his game banished all envy from our breasts, and filled us with sentiments of gratitude. In regard to the encomiums I might bestow on thyself, I confess that, loaded as I have been with thy favours, I want words to express them. But thou mayst read my sentiments in my looks, and be satisfied with the thanks which I give thee, by squeezing thy hand.'

This speech being ended, another savage stands up, and abridges it. He commends the eloquence with which the first has celebrated the ancestors of their generous host. He says, that he has nothing farther to add to his encomiums, but, at the same time, he considers that the principal task has been left to himself, which is to celebrate the festivity with song and dance. Then he desires their generous entertainer to look upon every step he is going to make in cadence, as a transport of his gratitude, and at the same time he begins to dance with all his agility. After this dance, to which all the spectators beat due measure, he begins his panegyric on the feast, and on the worthy landlord. This speech dwells on the same points of merit, that were celebrated in the former discourse, and is concluded by a second dance. Each guest takes his turn in the same manner; and the gratitude of the whole company differs only according to the genius of the person that expresses it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## EXCERPTA ET COLLECTANEA.

-----HÆC SPARSA COEGI.

GYPSIES.CURIOUS ACCOUNT  
OF THEIR

FIRST APPEARANCE AT PARIS, IN 1427.

[FROM AN OLD FRENCH CHRONICLE.]

ON Sunday the 17th day of August, 1427, there came to Paris twelve men on horseback, who said they were Christians, and were from the Lower EGYPT. And on the day of St. Jean Decollé came the whole tribe of their followers. These were not more in number than one hundred and twenty. They had all rings in their ears. The men were of a very dark complexion, with curled hair. The women were the highest and the darkest coloured women that were ever seen; their faces were as if they had been slashed; their hair black as the tail of a horse. They wore old blankets tied round their shoulders with a bit of packthread; underneath, a most miserable shift. These were all their clothes. In short, they were the poorest creatures that were ever seen in France since the creation; and in spite of their poverty, there were seen among them sorceresses, who looked at the hands of persons, and told them what had happened, or what was to happen; and made several persons that were married extremely unhappy: for to a man that asked his fortune, they said, 'your wife, your wife, your wife, has made you a cuckold:' and to a woman they said 'your husband is faithless to you.' And what was worse, speaking either by the help of the magic art, or by some other means, or by the aid of the enemy of mankind, or by the dint of superior knowledge, they emptied people's pockets of their money, which they put into their own, as people said. And indeed, adds the chronicler, I myself went three or four times to speak to them; but I never lost a farthing. Nor did I ever see them look upon my hand; but that was what the common people said of them. So that the account of what they did reached the ears of the Archbishop of Paris, who went to them, taking with him a minim, called *Le petit Jacobin*, who, by the order of the bishop, preached a fine sermon to them, and who excommunicated all those who behaved in this manner, together with those who had believed in them, and had shewn them their hands, and ordered them to leave Paris; and accordingly they quitted Paris, on the day of our Lord in September, and went towards Pontoise.

## HEROISM.

When Thurot effected a landing in Ireland, in the seven years war, while the French and English troops were engaging in the streets of Carrickfergus, a young child got between the combatants; which a French soldier observing, quitted his rank, and led it out of danger; and while he was employed in this humane action, both parties suspended their fire.

October 26th, 1762, Captain Clark of the Sheerness, 24 guns, was chased into Villa Franca by a French ship of 64 guns, and two frigates. La Minerve, one of the French frigates, struck on a rock and was wrecked; but the whole crew, except 25 men, were saved by the British seamen.

When James II. was going by sea to Scotland, he was wrecked, but got ashore in the boat. The seamen on board, when they saw him safe, gave three cheers, though the ship was sinking.

The same Prince, when he was informed that the French fleet had beaten the English in Bantry Bay, though it was in his own cause, could not help exclaiming 'It is the first time then.' And afterwards being a spectator of the burning of the French ships that were run ashore after the battle of La Hogue, he cried out, 'None but my brave English could do this.' What a pity that such seeds of patriotism should have produced such bad fruit!

In the war for the Spanish succession, while the Earl of Peterborough was treating at one of the gates of Barcelona about the surrender of that city, some of the Spanish troops on his side forced their way in, and began to pillage. The Magistrates upbraided the Earl with treachery. He answered, 'only admit the British troops, and you will see if we are perfidious enemies.' They complied. He marched into the town, drove out the Spaniards, and, returning to the gate, finished the capitulation without taking any advantage of being in actual possession of the place.

In the hottest of the fire at Lincelles, General H—— saw a soldier standing out of the ranks, and firing at the enemy, with an immense broad laced gold hat and red feather on his head. He rode up to him, and made him, very reluctantly, take it off. Some of the men being in want of cartridges, the same soldier produced his pockets full of them, which he had taken from the French soldiers, as he had the hat from an officer. After the battle was over, he asked permission of the General to wear the hat for a couple of days, which was granted; but before night he bartered his trophy for strong beer.

At the same battle, a soldier who had his legs shot off, was carried off the field by two of his comrades on a hand-barrow. One of them, on perceiving him motionless, said to the other 'Zounds! I believe it is all over with Jack.' On which the wounded soldier roared out, 'It's a d—d lie,' and began singing 'God save the King!' Colonel S——, who was close by and heard it, got the King's letter for him.

*ANTIQUITY OF THE ROUND ROBIN.*

The ancients, not to give the preference to any, either among their gods or their friends, or even their servants, wrote their names in a circle, in such a manner that it was impossible to say which was first, second, or last, in their estimation: all were equal, and the honour was equally divided. The Romans wrote the names of their slaves in a circle, that it might not appear to which they meant to give their liberty, and who were their favourites. The Round Robin of the Puritans in the last century is well known.

## HINTS FOR THE

*INSTRUCTION OF MILITARY OFFICERS.*

At the siege of Lisle, in Queen Anne's time, upon an attack of some of the outworks, the grenadiers of the 15th regiment of foot were obliged to retire, by the springing of a mine, or by the superiority of the defendants fire. In this retreat the Lieutenant of these grenadiers, remarkable for his ill-treatment of them, was wounded and fell. The grenadiers were passing on, nor heeded his intreaties to help him off: at last he laid hold of a pair of shoes that were tied to the waist-belt of one of them. The grenadier, regardless of his situation, and in resentment of his former ill usage, took out a knife from his pocket, with which he cut the string, and left them with him, with this remarkable expression, 'There! there is a new pair of shoes for you to carry to hell.' Had this unhappy man, by his good behaviour, gained the love of his men, I will be bold to say, not one of them but would have risked his own life to have saved that of his officer.

At the battle of Blenheim, the same regiment was one of the few that attacked the village, defended by 27 battalions of foot, 12 squadrons of dragoons, and a pallisadoed entrenchment: the Major, apprehensive of what might happen, before they marched on to the attack, addressed the regiment, confessed he had been much to blame; begged to fall by the hands of the French, and not by theirs; and promised, if he survived that day's duty, that they should see and be sensible of a thorough reformation in his treatment of them. And here I cannot help mentioning the brave answer made by one of the grenadiers to this address, viz. 'March on, Sir, the enemy is before you, and we have something else to do than to think of you now.' After several successive attacks, the French fired all their arms into the air, then threw them down, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The Major, seeing this, faced about to the regiment, and took off his hat to give an huzza, and just got out these words, 'Gentlemen, the day is our own,' when a musket ball hit him on the forehead, and killed him instantly. Whether this

ball came by accident or design was never yet discovered, though more believe the latter than the former.

The Major to another regiment had beat a man pretty severely as they were going to the field of exercise: when the platoon opposite to him had fired, the Major called out that he was wounded. The man who had been beat, hearing it, immediately quitted his rank, and applying himself to the officers, 'Gentlemen, says he, I desire you will examine my arms; my firelock missed fire, and thank God it did;' which, upon searching, proved true. When the Major's wound was dressed, the top of a ramrod was taken out of it, which, it was supposed, had been forced off by the cartridge in ramming down the charge. Had the wound been made by a ball, and the poor fellow's piece *not* missed fire, every body would have condemned him, as there would have been strong appearances of design against him.

Upon the retreat after the brave, but fruitless attack upon the fort of San-Lazaro, near Carthagena, in the West-Indies, the Lieutenant of grenadiers in the 15th regiment of foot, the Captain and other Lieutenant being dangerously wounded, marching in the rear of his men, which is the officer's post upon a retreat, one of the men observed to him, that the Spaniards fired very thick that way; 'but,' says he, 'they shall not hurt you if I can prevent it, for I will march directly behind you, and receive the shot, lest they should hit you.' This, you may be sure, the officer would not suffer for fear of his credit. They both got to the camp unhurt, but the poor honest creature died the next day of the sickness that then raged dreadfully amongst the few remaining troops.

The soldiers of a certain Scots regiment heard that their Lieutenant-colonel was to retire, and that a Captain, and not their Major, who was their great favourite, was to purchase of him. They held a consultation among themselves, and the result was, a deputation of two or three of them to wait on the Major, who, in a very respectful manner, begged to know if there was any truth in the report, and why he did not purchase the Lieutenant-colonelcy? He told them, that what they had heard was very true, and that he could not purchase for want of money. They then entreated him to take no steps in the affair until they had made their report to their comrades; which they immediately did, and by them were ordered to wait again on the Major, and to tell him, that the whole regiment was so sensible of his merit as an officer, and had always been so well used by him, that they were determined he should not have the mortification of a younger officer coming over him; they therefore earnestly entreated him to make a bargain for the commission in agitation, and they would furnish the money, which they had actually raised amongst themselves, and which the deputies laid before him at the same time. This singular act of generosity and gratitude did not take place, for the Lieutenant-colonel was either killed or preferred, I forget which now, and the Major succeeded him, to the great joy of the whole corps.

## REVIEW

OF

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Narrative of a Five Years Expedition against the revolted Negroes of Surinam, in Guiana, on the Wild Coast of South America; from the Year 1772 to 1777.*  
By Capt. J. C. Stedman. In Two Volumes 4to. pages 812. Price 3l. 3s.  
in boards. Johnson. 1796.

THE colony of Surinam, in Dutch Guiana, extending a hundred miles along the north-east coast of South America, between the fifth and seventh degrees of north latitude, has been known for many years past. But the deep inundations, and the obstruction of the woods, have been such hindrances to discovery, that very little information has hitherto been obtained concerning the interior country.—Captain Stedman, though his habits of life may not have been very favourable to the attainment of literary distinction, has had great opportunities of becoming acquainted with the country of which he writes. During the five years to which his narrative is limited, he was employed in the Dutch service, against the revolted negroes, and, in pursuing them through various parts of the uncultivated country, gained much information concerning the native Indians, and met with many interesting adventures. The details of the expedition, which form the main body of the work, read in series, will not only afford much amusement; but suggest to the contemplative mind matter for important reflections. The miscellaneous particulars dispersed through the narrative, respecting customs and manners, natural history, commerce, &c. form a large mass of curious, entertaining, and affecting information.

An amusing account is given of the town of Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, containing about 1400 houses, and of its inhabitants. Part of the description is as follows.

‘ The whites or Europeans in this colony, and who reside principally in town, are computed at five thousand, including the garrison: the negro slaves at about seventy-five thousand. The military mount guard every morning at eight o’clock, in the fortress; but the safety of the town is entrusted to the burghers or militia, who keep watch during the night. At six o’clock in the morning, and the same hour in the evening, the morning and evening guns are fired by the commanding ship in the harbour; at the evening signal, all the flags are instantly lowered on board the different vessels; their bells are set a ringing, whilst the drums and fifes beat the *tattoo* through the town. The watch is then set, and no negro of either sex is allowed to appear in the streets or on the river, without a proper pass signed by his owner; without this he is taken up, and infallibly flogged the next morning. At ten at night, a band of black drums beat the burgher, or militia retreat, through the streets of Paramaribo.

‘ At this time the ladies begin to make their appearance, who are particularly fond of a *tête à tête* by moon-light, when they entertain with *sherbet, sangaree*,\* and wine and water; besides the most unreserved and unequivocal

\* Water, madeira wine, nutmeg and sugar.

conversation concerning themselves, as well as the peculiar qualifications of their husbands, and the situation of their female slaves, whom they propose the acceptance of to the gentlemen they converse with at so much *per week*, according to their own estimation. Sometimes placing half a dozen of them in a row, the lady says, "Sir, this is a *callebasee*, that is a maid, and this is not"—thus are they not only unreserved in their conversation, but also profuse in their encomiums upon such gentlemen as have the honour of their instructive company, and whose person or figure meets with their approbation.'

The aborigines, or Guiana Indians, are particularly described in a distinct chapter, from which we shall copy two or three passages.

'All the Guiana Indians believe in God as the supreme author of every good, and never inclined to do them any injury; but they worship the devil, whom they call *Yawaboo*, to prevent his afflicting them with evil, and to whom they ascribe pain, disease, wounds, and death; and where an Indian dies, in order to avert future fatality, the whole family, soon after, leave the spot as a place of residence.

'The Guiana Indians are a perfectly free people, that is, they have no division of land, and are without any government, excepting that in most families the oldest acts as captain, priest, and physician, to whom they pay a reverential obedience: these men are called *peii* or *pagoyers*, and, as in some civilized nations, live better than all others.

'Polygamy is admitted among them, and every Indian is allowed to take as many wives as he can provide for, though he generally takes but one, of whom he is extremely jealous, and whom he knocks on the head the moment he receives a decided proof of her incontinency. These Indians never beat their children on any account whatever, nor give them any education, except in hunting, fishing, running, and swimming; yet they never use abusive language to each other, nor steal; and a lie is totally unknown among them. To which I may add, that no people can be more grateful when treated with civility, of which I shall in future relate a remarkable instance: but I must not forget that, on the other hand, they are extremely revengeful, especially when, as they suppose, they are injured without just provocation.

'The only vices with which to my knowledge they are acquainted, if such amongst them they may be called, are excessive drinking, when opportunity offers, and an unaccountable indolence: an Indian's only occupation, when he is not hunting or fishing, being to lounge in his hammock, picking his teeth, plucking the hairs from his beard, examining his face in a bit of broken looking glass, &c.

Our traveller gives an amusing description of a Surinam planter.

'A planter in Surinam, when he lives on his estate, (which is but seldom, as they mostly prefer the society of Paramaribo) gets out of his hammock with the rising sun, *viz.* about six o'clock in the morning, when he makes his appearance under the piazza of his house; where his coffee is ready waiting for him, which he generally takes with his pipe, instead of toast and butter; and there he is attended by half a dozen of the finest young slaves, both male and female, of the plantation, to serve him; at this *sandum-sandum* he is next accosted by his overseer, who regularly every morning attends at his levee, and having made his bow at several yards distance, with the most profound respect informs his greatness what work was done the day before; what negroes deserted, died, fell sick, recovered, were bought or born; and, above all things, which of them neglected their work, affected sickness, or had been drunk or absent, &c. the prisoners are generally present, being secured

by the negro-drivers, and instantly tied up to the beams of the piazza, or a tree, without being so much as heard in their own defence; when the flogging begins, with men, women, or children, without exception. The instruments of torture on those occasions are long hempen whips, that cut round at every lash, and crack like pistol shot; during which they alternately repeat, "*Dankee, maseva,*" (thank you, master.) In the mean time he stalks up and down with his overseer, affecting not so much as to hear their cries, till they are sufficiently mangled, when they are untied, and ordered to return to their work, without so much as a dressing.

' This ceremony being over, the dressy negro (a black surgeon) comes to make his report; who being dismissed with a hearty curse, for *allowing* any slaves to be sick, next makes her appearance a superannuated matron, with all the young negro children of the estate, over whom she is governess; these, being clean washed in the river, clap their hands, and cheer in chorus, when they are sent away to breakfast on a large platter of rice and plantains; and the levee ends with a low bow from the overseer, as it begun.

' His worship now saunters out in his morning dress, which consists of a pair of the finest Holland trowsers, white silk stockings, and red or yellow Morocco slippers; the neck of his shirt open, and nothing over it, a loose flowing night-gown of the finest India chintz excepted. On his head is a cotton night-cap, as thin as a cobweb, and over that an enormous beaver hat, that protects his meagre visage from the sun, which is already the colour of mahogany, while his whole carcass seldom weighs above eight or ten stone, being generally exhausted by the climate and dissipation."

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

*Rudiments of Political Science, Part I. containing Elementary Principles, with an Appendix.* By Angus Macaulay, A. M. 8vo. 1796. 6s. in Boards. Egerton,

WE think the world much indebted to the author of this performance for having furnished what has been long a desideratum in the republic of letters, an elementary treatise on the Science of Politics. This important branch of knowledge unquestionably deserves a place among the sciences; and Mr. Macaulay has endeavoured to establish it on the only solid foundation, that of experiment, to the exclusion of theories and system. Accordingly, he advances as a preliminary principle, that a knowledge of human nature, as displayed in individual characters and in the history of nations, is the genuine source of Political Science. On this foundation he has proceeded to erect his superstructure; and has already made considerable progress: yet, perhaps, the chief merit of the present work will be found to consist in his arrangement; and in the scientific form which he has given to what has hitherto been a rude and indigested mass. Those alone, who have experienced the difficulty of extracting political truth from the numerous, and, many of them, voluminous publications, in which it lies at present dispersed in various fragments, are qualified to appreciate the service, which this writer has rendered to young political students, by enabling them to methodize their studies.

Our limits will not permit us to detail the order which the author has adopted, any further, than by laying before our readers the titles of his Chapters; which are Chap. I. of the Origin of Civil Government. II. of the Necessity of Civil Government. III. of the Ends of Civil Government. IV. of the Right of Civil Government. V. of Political Resistance. VI. of Individual Consent. VII. of Forms of Government in general.

Under each of these heads, observations are introduced, which seem not only to arise naturally from the subject, but are clearly connected together,



each of them serving to support the succeeding observations, while it throws additional light on those which had preceded it: and we think it no more than justice to our author to say, that he has displayed a considerable portion of good sense and learning, as well as of candour and impartiality; that he seems to be neither warped by prejudice, nor fettered by system; and that his arrangement is clear, his language perspicuous, and his reasoning solid.

An Appendix to this volume is divided into five numbers. The first contains several quotations tending to support an opinion, which this author appears anxious to establish, namely, that the Indians of North America, at the time of its discovery, were, in general, subject to despotic governments. The second number opposes the theory of the slavery of women in rude ages. The subject of the third is the similarity between certain American customs and some customs anciently prevalent in Asia and Europe. The fourth illustrates the motives of Alexander the Great, in wishing to pass for the son of Jupiter. And the fifth contains a curious account of the classifications of forms of government adopted by Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.

On the whole, we think this a valuable as well as seasonable publication; yet chiefly, perhaps, in a scientific view, being more adapted to the closet of the studious, and for academical purposes, than for popular use.

Pastidious criticism might select for animadversion a few inaccuracies of language in this work: *justice*, instead of *justness*, we suppose to be a typographical error, although we do not find it among the list of Errata. We think the quotations from Mr. Hume in the seventh chapter might have been spared; as references to an Author so well known would have sufficed. But we recollect the maxim,—*ubi plura nitent—non ego paucis offendar maculis*.

*Leonora. A Tale translated freely from the German of Gottfried Augustus Burger.*  
By J. T. Stanley, Esq. F. R. S. 8vo. Price 2s. 6d. Miller. 1796.

*Leonore, a Tale: from the German of Gottfried Augustus Burger.* By Henry James Pye. 4to. Price 1s. 6d. Low. 1796.

*Leonora. Translated from the German of Gottfried Augustus Burger.* By W. R. Spencer, Esq. with Designs by the Right Honourable Lady Diana Beauclerc. Folio. Price 1l. 1s. Edwards. 1796.

*Leonora, a Tale translated and altered from the German of Gottfried Augustus Burger.* By J. T. Stanley, Esq. F. R. S. A new edition. 4to. Price 5s. Miller. 1796.

THREE translations and an altered edition of this popular ballad of Burger have appeared in the order in which we have enumerated them, and when we add, that another version has made its appearance in a periodical publication, our readers may perhaps wonder that the efforts of the German muse receive so much attention in England.

The tale of Leonora is briefly this: A maiden, whose lover returns not with his comrades in battle, falls into an impious transport of desperation, condemns the justice of God, and desires death. At night the trampling of a horse is heard at the gate; her lover calls, and in earnest, but dark, terms, urges her to mount behind him, and ride all night to reach their bridal bed. She consents. The journey is terrific; they ride among spectres and goblins, with the swiftness of the wind, he repeating from time to time, "Hurrah, how swiftly speed the dead!" She alarmed, but not comprehending why he talks of the dead, is conveyed at last to a church-yard, where the "fiend-horse" bursts the gates, and her lover suddenly changes to the skeleton form

of death, which wielding a dart against her, she sinks down and dies. Nothing more terrible than this can be conceived. Nor is the moral, in our opinion, bad or useless. The despair of Leonora is not the despair of a pious mind; it is such as defies heaven and disdains mercy; and, though her punishment is death, the reader is left to suppose that all severity will terminate.—

“ Des leibes hist du ledig

“ Gott sey der Seele gnadig!

“ Here on earth thy days are past,

“ Mercy to thy soul be given!

PYE.

This is the exclamation of the beings that howl at her death.

The first translation of Mr. Stanley was very defective, both in versification and polish. The corrected and altered edition is much amended, in these respects; but we think the alteration of the catastrophe of the story, has entirely spoiled it.

Mr. Pye's translation, notwithstanding his great poetical talents, has not the ease or force, which such a performance requires. His attempts to follow the original, and translate *de Verbo*, has produced a stiffness, which, throughout, distinguishes it from original writing.

Mr. Spencer's version does, perhaps, with sufficient felicity imitate the merits of the German poem, and supports the English style with great appearance of originality. The elegant designs of Lady Diana Beauclerc, full of genius and effect, and marked by propriety, decorum, and grace, engraved by Harding and Bartalozzi, strongly recommend it to those who can indulge their taste at such a price. The figures of this artist which are of a preternatural kind, form a striking contrast to the monsters exhibited in the front of Mr. Stanley's last edition.

Our readers may be pleased with the short account of Burger, which Mr. Spencer has given in his preface.

The works of Mr. Burger, the author of this and many other Poems of the ballad kind, are universally esteemed, wherever the German language prevails as a national idiom, or is cultivated as a branch of education. Simplicity is the characteristic of his compositions; and, of all literary beauties, simplicity must be the most generally attractive. No writer, perhaps, has ever obtained a more decided popularity. To this his subjects and his language equally contribute; for the former he has mostly chosen local traditions or legendary anecdotes; and, in the latter, he is generally elegant, often sublime, and never unintelligible. One of the most powerful causes of Mr. Burger's literary popularity, is the deep tinge of superstition that shades almost all his compositions. Supernatural incidents are the darling objects of his countrymen. Their minds vigorously conceive, and their language nobly expresses, the terrible and majestic; and it must be allowed that, in this species of writing, they would force from our nation the palm of excellence, were it not secured by the impregnable towers of Otranto.

*Poetic Effusions: pastoral, moral, amatory, and descriptive.* By William Perfect, M. D. 12mo. Pages 160. Price 2s. 6d.

To the pastoral part of these Poetic Effusions, the following preface is prefixed by the Editor, which contains a very just critique on their merits, and almost prevents the necessity of our adding any opinion of our own, as we perfectly agree with the sentiments it contains.

Pastoral Poetry requires a competent knowledge of natural history, a thorough acquaintance with the effect which the transition of the seasons have on a country life, and above-all, a simplicity of expression, which is acknowledged to be the unstudied diction, the spontaneous offspring, of nature.

' Theocritus and Virgil, among the ancients, were allowed to be the most happy and characteristic in their descriptive imagery, and the least laboured in their versification; and if the Author of the present Volume has in his leisure hours caught a spark of imitation of those admired Bards, his purpose will most probably be accomplished.

' If in the perusal of the following Poems a consonancy to Nature is conspicuous it may not perhaps fail to recommend them to a place in the libraries of the lovers of retirement and the local beauties of sylvan scenery.

' The descriptive parts contained in these effusions are warmed by the animating glow of inherent sensibility, and will be found to be not wholly incompatible with the peculiar and appropriate beauties which occur to a constant resident in the country, according to the different changes of the year, when, like the writer of these pages, he shall "copy nature from her living book." At the same time it is presumed that the moral, amatory, and sentimental parts will be found to convey chaste, tender, and social ideas.

' To conclude, our Author appears to have painted each scene, not as it is often aggravated by unwarrantable liberties of fiction, but as in reality it is, consonant to the plain, unvarnished language of truth and friendship, as constantly pictured to us by Nature.'

Dr. Perfect, the esteemed Author of this small volume, has been a valuable and constant Correspondent to our Magazine from its first Institution, and many of his Poetic Flowers have already bloomed in our parterre. Our Miscellany has also been enriched with his Portrait and biographical sketches of his life; for which *Vide* our Vth. Volume.

Fastidious criticism might point out some inaccuracies of language, which we doubt not the Doctor's judgment will in future correct. We particularly advise him to avoid putting his nominative case after the verb, which is too frequent with him; and never to put the sign of the genitive case between the adjective and substantive as "Nestorian of Reign" (*Vide* Page 107.) Upon the whole however, we sincerely recommend these Effusions to the perusal of every one who has a taste for simplicity and the truth of nature; and hope they will meet with that success which their merits so well deserve.

*The Horrid Mysteries: a Story. From the German of the Marquis Grosse. By P. Will. 4 vols. 12mo. Price 14s. Lane.*

THE secret tribunal which existed in Germany, in its full force and extent, under the emperors Sigismund and Wenceslaus, has lately been brought into notice in our language by the translation of the work of professor Kramer called "Herman of Unna;" and the Horrid Mysteries are a second attempt to detail the mischiefs arising from secret societies in general. The Marquiss of Grosse, the Author of these Volumes, was (as we are informed in a Preface) one of the leaders of the sect of the *illuminated* in Bavaria; and is supposed to relate the incidents of his own life. The Preface farther informs us, that the Marquis, on account of his connections with the sect just mentioned, was banished the dominions of the Elector; and that he now resides in privacy in the small town of Algeziras, near Cadiz, in the kingdom of Spain.

In perusing this singular production, the attention is throughout strongly arrested, and the imagination kept on a constant stretch. The vision of the Genius AMANUEL, and the initiation of the Marquis into the order, are highly wrought, and strike us almost with horror. The descriptive parts are rich and poetical; and his observations on human nature, the observations of a philosopher and scholar. We, therefore, strongly recommend it to those readers who are fond of the majestic and terrible in writing.

Such is our opinion of the work itself. The translation, however, deserves

great censure; it is throughout scandalously incorrect; there is hardly a page without several grammatical inaccuracies. We have heard of another translation of this work published under a different title, which we hope can boast greater merit.

*Sketch of Democracy*, By Robert Bisset, L. L. D. 8vo. 6s. boards. Mathews.

THE object of this publication is to demonstrate from history the fatal effects of Democracy.

Dr. Bisset takes a view of Democracy in Athens and other Greek States, in Rome, and in England. In a clear narrative of authentic facts, judiciously selected and skilfully chained together, he demonstrates the unfitness of Democracy for producing happiness to society. The facts, though known to literary men, have never before, that we recollect, been brought together, as connected premises to constitute the foundation of the superstructure which he raises. Our Author shews himself well skilled in that useful mode of reasoning, Induction. The arrangement is lucid and orderly, evidently the result of a comprehensive mind, that grasps the whole of his subject, and perceives fully the relations of its various parts. The language is clear, and strong, though frequently careless. The carelessness appears to proceed from too exclusive an attention to essential qualities. Though perspicuity and strength be the primary qualities of language, yet ought not the secondary qualities, elegance and harmony, to be neglected. Splendid attire does not hide muscular strength. The language, however, is, on the whole, very well adapted to its end, the conveyance of salutary truths to common readers.

Our Author refers for the attestation of the facts he advances to English authorities. In this, we think, he has acted judiciously, as the classes most liable to be tainted with Democratic notions are not those most conversant in the Greek and Latin Authors. The quotation of Xenophon and Thucydides might have displayed philological knowledge, but the display would have been useless pedantry, as it would not have illustrated to many readers the bad effects of Democracy. On the whole, we think that the Author very fully and ably makes out his case.

His best description of the effects of Democracy is in the account of Pericles and Alcibiades in Athens, and in the history of the Gracchi, Marius and Co. and Julius Cæsar in Rome. To quote these at full length would exceed the plan of our work. As specimens of the execution we are obliged to cite shorter passages.

The following brief account of Aristophanes we think combines just literary criticism with political philosophy tracing that literature to its cause.

Aristophanes possessed, without doubt, a very great degree of genius and of comic humour; but the direction of his powers rendered his performances very hurtful to the people for whom he wrote. The manners and sentiments of Democracy are coarse and indelicate. Special circumstances may temper in particular cases this grossness; but rudeness and vulgarity have ever been characteristics of Democratic manners. Comic writers, whose object is to please, will never fail to fall in with the manners and notions of the times. The comedies of Aristophanes exhibit as striking a specimen of Democratic taste and predilection, as is any where to be seen in ancient writings. Nothing pleases the vulgar, in general, more than the abuse of their betters. Never was the licentiousness of comedy carried to such pernicious lengths as by Aristophanes. Every thing great and respectable, in talents and in conduct, was by him made the subject of ridicule. The poetry of Euripides, so replete with fine sentiments of morality, and just reflections on the actions of men, which stir up the best passions of the heart,

which, exhibiting every excellence of dramatic composition, renders genius the efficacious minister of virtue; the extraordinary wisdom and goodness of Socrates, uniformly exerted in the theory and practice of morality, were the principal subjects of Aristophanes's farcical attacks. There was a buffoonery and an obscenity in the plays which delighted the Athenian lawgivers, that would in this country, be disrelished by the frequenters of Bartholomew-fair. While this gross indecency pleased the taste of the populace, the abuse of great characters gratified their malignity. The comedies of Aristophanes proceeded upon a levelling principle. They burlesqued every character which was great, wise, or good, that by subtracting the greatness, wisdom, and goodness, there might remain equality to the mob. Aristophanes's comedies were the comedies of Democracy.

In the following passage, our Author describes the effect of interference in the management of the State on the populace of Athens.

‘ Minding politics for which they were not fit, instead of crafts for which they were, the lower orders became miserably poor. Those who might have been useful members of society as Tailors, or Shoemakers, were mere burdens to the community, as lounging Politicians. They were fed at the public expence, or to modernize the expression, their politics brought them on the parish. Such indeed must always be the case when persons of no talents and no property, take to politics, which are to them idleness, because their efforts can do no good, instead of employing themselves at some trade, by which they might gain an honest livelihood.’

Our Author has a very just idea of the importance and respectability of the commonality when properly employed.

‘ Every man, who is not an idiot, may be a useful member of society. Whoever is an useful, is a respectable member; but one can only be useful, by steadily and habitually pursuing objects within the sphere of his powers and knowledge. The mechanic, the journeyman, the labourer, are useful, nay respectable, members of every well-constituted society; but it is as mechanic, journeyman, and labourer that they can possess that usefulness, and consequently, respectability. When therefore the carpenter, the shoemaker, the labourer, instead of fashioning timber, leather, or earth, to beneficial purposes, takes to fashioning the state, he does a double mischief, by neglecting that which he can do, and trying that which he cannot. This idleness makes him poor, and consequently internally a burden to the community, to which his political projects, from his incapacity of forming or executing good ones, would be both internally and externally ruinous. Within their own sphere, the lower orders are a great support of society; going beyond it, they bring ruin on themselves and others. So it fared with the Athenians; and similar causes will always produce similar effects.’

Rome, more complex in her government, and infinitely more variegated and extensive in those operations which affected her constitution, calls forth still more discrimination and comprehensiveness, from the Author, than the Grecian commonwealths. On modern Democracies the present treatise is too short. But although he has not adduced every possible evidence, he has brought enough to prove the misery of Democracy.

We will not hesitate to pronounce Dr. Bisset's Democracy to be an able and useful work, and peculiarly seasonable at the present time, when, according to the first genius of the age, \* one fifth of the active inhabitants of this country are strenuous Democrats.

To our powerful readers we recommend the circulation of this book among their inferiors, as an antidote against the poison diffused, and still diffusing, among them by *malignants*.

*Two Letters addressed to a Member of the present Parliament on the Proposals for Peace with the Regicide Directory of France.* By the Right Honourable Edmund Burke. 8vo. pages 133. Price 3s. 6d. Rivingtons.

TO attempt a regular Review of the contents of these Letters would be an impossible task, unless our limits would allow us to make our comments at the same length with the Letters themselves. The genius of Mr. Burke, which by some has been thought to have long since set, has now blazed forth with redoubled splendour. Every sentence, in our opinion, is forcible and elegant; and every paragraph, a paragraph of argument and reason, well deserving the attention of every friend to his country, or the human race. In some of our eloquent Author's former productions, we have observed his sensibility and imagination hurrying him into declamation ill suited to the dignity of the subject he had to discuss; but here, he appeals only to our reason; and, though he sometimes does it through the medium of our feelings, it is only to give his arguments increased effect. After these short observations, we shall proceed to give from the first Letter an extract, which contains a brief analysis of its contents.

Lamenting as I do, that the matter has not had so full and free a discussion as it requires, I mean to omit none of the points which seem to me necessary for consideration, previous to an arrangement which is for ever to decide the form and the fate of Europe. In the course, therefore, of what I shall have the honour to address to you, I propose the following questions to your serious thoughts. 1. Whether the present system, which stands for a government in France, be such as in peace and war affects the neighbouring States in a manner different from the internal government that formerly prevailed in that country? 2. Whether that system, supposing its views hostile to other nations, possesses any means of being hurtful to them peculiar to itself? 3. Whether there has been lately such a change in France, as to alter the nature of its system, or its effect upon other Powers? 4. Whether any public declarations or engagements exist, on the part of the allied Powers, which stand in the way of a treaty of peace, which supposes the right, and confirms the power, of the Regicide faction in France? 5. What the state of the other Powers of Europe will be with respect to each other, and their colonies, on the conclusion of a Regicide Peace? 6. Whether we are driven to the absolute necessity of making that kind of peace?

In the second Letter, after a variety of comments on the conduct of Ministers during the war, Mr. Burke still further enforces his arguments against a Peace with the Republic of France; and we think the following extract affords a summary of his reasonings.

Material resources never have supplied, nor ever can supply, the want of unity in design and constancy in pursuit. But unity in design, and perseverance, and boldness in pursuit, have never wanted resources, and never will. We have not considered as we ought the dreadful energy of a State, in which the property has nothing to do with the Government. Reflect, my dear Sir, reflect again and again on a Government, in which the property is in complete subjection, and where nothing rules but the mind of desperate men. The condition of a commonwealth not governed by its property was a combination of things, which the learned and ingenious speculator Harrington, who was tossed about society into all forms, never could imagine to be possible. We have seen it; the world has felt it; and if the world will shut their eyes to this state of things, they will feel it more. The rulers there have found their resources in crimes. The discovery is dreadful: the mine exhaustless. They have every thing to gain, and they have nothing to lose.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

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## POETRY.

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MR. EDITOR,

I BEG your insertion of the following Latin Poem, which, I am sure, from its purity and elegance of style will be acceptable to your classical readers. The story of the female who was so anxious to learn the Mysteries of our Order has not been, I believe, so well told before.

Yours, &c.

A BROTHER.

### LATOMI LIBERI DEVÆ,

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ANGLICE FREE-MASONS.

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EGREGIAS Rerum Formas, Ritusque verendos,  
 Grandes Processus, solennes ordine Pompas,  
 Et Cætum celebrem, sacrato Fœdere vinctum,  
 (Mystica cum nondum violaverat improba Nympha,)  
 Aggredior; Diversa modis exercita miris;  
 Argumentum etiam SCRIPTORIS carmine dignum  
 Pygmeadam diri interitus: Ejusve virente  
 Muscipula Eximii cinxit cui tempora Porro.

Festa Dies aderat; summi jamque rege Magistri  
 Excedunt Fratres, gressuri ab limine, amici  
 Vestibus et lautis, propriumque Insigne ferentes,  
 Ac demissa humeris præfixa numismata vittis.

Non confusus honos, vetulis cessere juvenus;  
 Ante alios PRÆSES.—virgam de more gerebat  
 Dextrâ, districto gladio dum ipse Ensifer anteit;  
 Præses et ornato nitide superemicat Omnes:  
 Huic DOMINUS Turmæ socialis proximus extat;  
 Adsunt et gemini CUSTODES Agminis; Illi  
 Incedunt paritur, gressusque sequuntur heriles:  
 Saccarius tum scriba venit, Romæque sacerdos,  
 His duo Pictores, (hic Gallicus, alter Iernus.)  
 Et Fonsor, sartorque piobus, Clerusque togatus,  
 Se jungunt comites;—His, quique crepundia vendit,  
 Æneus atque faber, nauta acer, Caupo vaser, qui  
 In ventre; tumet immodicum, quoque Bibliopola  
 Mitis, et ingenuus; plures perscribere longum,  
 Qui bene diversas vitam coluere per Artes,  
 Quive graves traxere dies ignobilis ot'i

Hos gens prægreditur stridens, fidibusque canoris  
 Effundit modulos, chlamydes induta; solebat  
 Hæc pretio in Trivii vanos disperdere honores.  
 Particus ecce omnes Cives capit, aspera dum Plebs  
 (Artifices, pueri, nuptæ, innuptæque puellæ.  
 Undique conglomerans, socios miratur euntes,  
 Miraturque Ducem Hos tanta ditione tenentem.



*Jamque ad BAPTISTÆ Templā antiquissima ventum est ;  
Prædicat et Frater ;—Turbam, heu ! sopor altus habetque,  
Suscitat at sese mox, et mora non erat ulla.  
Cum pransum reditura, epulas accedere gaudens,  
Nunc repetit vicos, magnâ comitante caterva.*

*Interèa incumbunt operi Quis cura Culinæ,  
Hic diversa parant veribus transfigere ; Abenum  
Hic frequens undat, frequens exardet et olla,  
Exuberans spumis, volat et vapôr ater ad auras,  
Cocti dum factus varii Terræque Lacusque.*

*O Genti Alituum Lux exitiosa ! Columba  
Amissos queritur pullos, comitesque Scolopax,  
Crebraque per stipulas cadit exquisita Coturnix,  
Et viduata feram flet sortem plurima Perdix,  
Multa gemens, miser atque errans sine prole per agros.*

*Postquam exempta fames dapibus, pinguique ferinâ,  
Crateras statuunt, cyathis ROSOMONDA patrona  
Et bibitur plenis, genio indulgetur et amplé,  
Felicis, hilaresque Omnes, dum Fata sinebant,  
Mox aliter superis visum, et fortuna recessit.*

*En per gypsai jam jam laquearia tecti  
Fit fragor horribilis, subito,—Mirabile dictu !  
Virginis apparent nudatæ membra decora,  
Pectus adusque palam, dilapsaque Nympha videtur,  
Per binas suspensa trabes, ac pulchra revelans ;  
Hic crus formosum, femur hic juvenile venustum  
Dt lævem ventrem, clunes niveasque globosas ;  
Cætera quid referam ? Veneris vita altera Imago,  
(Qualem PRAXITELES MEDICIS effinxerat olim,)  
Dimidiata tamen ;—tales aspexerat artus  
Ultricem ACTÆON cernens sine veste DIANAM,*

*Obstupuit Coetus ;—gelidus tremor occupat omnes,  
Portento attonitos miro ; formidine captos  
Hos mensæ occultant ; Hi qua data porta ruere :  
Pars, aliquid ponens terroris, poplite flexo,  
Aggreditur Clerum Fratremque obnixa rogabat,  
Ut peteret precibus Divos, et numina votis,  
Rite secundarent visus, omenque levarent.*

## TRANSLATION

OF THE EPIGRAM OF CASIMIR, " IN MAGDALENAM SUB CRUCE  
FLENTEM."—ON MARY MAGDALEN, WEEPING UNDER THE CROSS.

" I Thirst, I thirst," thou Magdalen, dost cry,  
" And yet no friendly spring these rocks is near ;"  
Does not a Torrent issue from thine Eye.  
Then, Magdalenâ, drink the briny Tear.

## ALONZO THE BRAVE,

AND

## FAIR IMOGINE.

## A ROMANCE.

A WARRIOR so bold and a virgin so bright  
 Convers'd, as they sat on the green ;  
 They gaz'd on each other with tender delight—  
 Alonzo the Brave was the name of the knight,  
 The Maid's was, the Fair Imogine.

' And, oh !' said the youth, ' since to-morrow I go  
 To fight in a far distant land,  
 Your tears for my absence soon leaving to flow,  
 Some other will court you, and you will bestow  
 On a wealthier suitor your hand !'

' Oh ! hush these suspicions,' fair Imogine said,  
 ' Offensive to love and to me ;  
 For, if you be living, or if you be dead,  
 I swear by the Virgin, that none, in your stead,  
 Shall husband of Imogine be.

' If e'er I, by lust or by wealth led aside,  
 Forget my Alonzo the Brave,  
 God grant, that, to punish my falsehood and pride,  
 Your ghost at the marriage may sit by my side,  
 May tax me with perjury, claim me as Bride,  
 And bear me away to the grave !'

' To Palestine hasten'd the hero so bold ;  
 His Love she lamented him sore :—  
 But, scarce had a twelvemonth elaps'd, when, behold,  
 A Baron, all cover'd with jewels and gold,  
 Arriv'd at fair Imogine's door.

His treasure, his presents, his spacious domain,  
 Soon made her untrue to her vows ;  
 He dazzled her eyes, he bewilder'd her brain,  
 He caught her affections, so light and so vain,  
 And carried her home as his Spouse !

And now had the marriage been bless'd by the priest ;  
 The revelry now was begun ;  
 The tables they groan'd with the weight of the feast ;  
 Nor yet had the laughter and merriment ceas'd,  
 When the bell at the castle toll'd—ONE !

Then first, with amazement, fair Imogine found  
 That a stranger was plac'd by her side :  
 His air was terrific ; he utter'd no sound ;  
 He spake not ; he mov'd not ; he look'd not around—  
 But earnestly gaz'd on the Bride !

His vizor was clos'd, and gigantic his height ;  
 His armour was sable to view :—  
 All pleasure and laughter were hush'd at the sight ;  
 The dogs, as they ey'd him, drew back in affright ;  
 The lights in the chamber burn'd blue !

His presence all bosoms appear'd to dismay ;  
 The guests sat in silence and fear ;  
 At length spoke the Bride, while she trembled, ' I pray,  
 Sir Knight, that your helmet aside you would lay,  
 And deign to partake of our cheer !'

The Lady is silent ; the stranger complies ;  
 His vizor he slowly unclos'd :—  
 O God ! what a sight met fair Imogine's eyes !  
 What words can express her dismay and surprise,  
 When a Skeleton's head was expos'd !

All present then utter'd a terrify'd shout ;  
 All turn'd with disgust from the scene ;  
 The worms they crept in, and the worms they crept out,  
 And sported his eyes and his temples about,  
 While the Spectre address'd Imogine :

' Behold me, thou False One, behold me !' he cry'd,  
 ' Remember Alonzo the Brave !  
 God grants that, to punish thy falsehood and pride,  
 My ghost at thy marriage should sit by thy side,  
 Should tax thee with perjury, claim thee as Bride,  
 And bear thee away to the grave.'

Thus saying, his arms round the Lady he wound,  
 While loudly she shriek'd in dismay ;  
 Then sunk with his prey through the wide-yawning ground ;  
 Nor ever again was fair Imogine found,  
 Or the Spectre who bore her away.

Not long liv'd the Baron ; and none since that time  
 To inhabit the castle presume ;  
 For, chronicles tell, that, by order sublime,  
 There Imogine suffers the pain of her crime,  
 And mourns her deplorable doom.

At midnight four times in each year does her spright,  
 When mortals in slumber are bound,  
 Array'd in her bridal apparel of white,  
 Appear in the hall with the Skeleton knight,  
 And shriek as he whirls her around !

While they drink out of skulls newly torn from the grave,  
 Dancing round them the spectres are seen ;  
 Their liquor is blood ; and this horrible stave  
 They howl, ' To the health of Alonzo the Brave,  
 And his consort, the False Imogine !'

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TO HARMONY.

BY DR. WILLIAM PERFECT.

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OFFSPRING of light ! cherubic fair !  
 Whose charms can never fade,  
 Attune the Poet's humble air,  
 His artless Serenade.

When first from Chaos Nature sprung,  
 And lovely Order rose,  
 With thy own notes the regions rung,  
 Or sunk to soft repose.

'Twas thine, pervading land and sea,  
 To animate each scene,  
 Diffusing wide the Deity,  
 Celestial and terrene.

As Phœbus through the vernal store  
 Sheds young creation's rays,  
 Embellishing from shore to shore  
 The Spring-extended days :—

So thou, enthusiastic maid,  
 Can'st all our thoughts inspire,  
 And warm the muse-frequented shade  
 With all the seraph's fire.

'Tis thine to soothe the human breast,  
 When harrow'd deep with care ;  
 And lull the captive into rest,  
 Though fetter'd with despair.

To sympathy, thy sister bland,  
 Thou giv'st the power to heal ;  
 And stays't assassination's hand,  
 When lifting murder's steel.

Does maniac passion quick subside  
 To peace without alloy,  
 With orient reason coincide,  
 And feel the bosom's joy ?

Thy voice subdues the mental storm,  
 And wakes the silver string,  
 At once to charm, instruct, and warm  
 Beneath composure's wing.

And might a MASON's wish inspire  
 Thy philanthropic ray,  
 To *Peace* thy notes should tune the lyre,  
 And stop *War's* sanguine sway.

My Muse her humble smile of Praise  
 Should pour in rustic song,  
 And cheerfully thine altar raise  
 Amidst our village throng.

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### THE FAREWEL TO SUMMER.

#### AN ODE.

TO Summer's sweets I bid farewell!  
 To thee, O warbling Philomel,  
 To all the lovely winged tribe,  
 Which in thy regions now reside,  
 I bid adieu! Adieu, ye flow'rs,  
 Ye mild, ye placid, gentle show'rs!  
 Farewel, ye skies of azure blue,  
 Ye trills of birds, adieu! adieu!

To lovely meads, to cloud-capt hills,  
 To murmur'ing brooks, to purling rills,  
 To gentle stream's, to rural bow'rs,  
 To groves, with their attractive pow'rs,  
 I bid adieu! Adieu, ye vales,  
 Ye fragrant, spicy, zeph'rous gales!  
 Farewel, ye banks of verdant hue,  
 Ye woods, ye fields, adieu! adieu!

To scaly tribes, to spangled scenes,  
 To cool retreats, to sylvan themes,  
 To lowing kine, to bleating flocks,  
 To mountains of romantic rocks,  
 I bid adieu! Adieu, ye plains,  
 Ye woodland nymphs, ye rural swains!  
 Farewel, ye drops of pearly dew,  
 Ye pleasing shades, adieu! adieu!

To spreading tents, to humble cots,  
 To pebbled shores, to shelly grotts,  
 To soothing strains, to dying lays,  
 To nature's mild and gentle rays,  
 I bid adieu! Adieu, ye lawns,  
 Ye tender kids, ye sporting fawns!  
 Farewel, ye tints that gild the view,  
 Ye orient beams, adieu! adieu!

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REPORT  
OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

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THE FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

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TUESDAY, *Sept. 27.*

AT two o'clock the Lord Chancellor having arrived at the House, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord President of the Council, (Earl of Chatham) appeared in their robes, and with the Lord Chancellor, who was the other Commissioner, took their seats on the Throne.

The Usher of the Black Rod (Sir Francis Molyneux) was then sent to the House of Commons, to require their attendance. In a few minutes the Black Rod returned, followed by about 200 of the Commons: The Commission for calling the Parliament together was then read; after which,

The Lord Chancellor said-----

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ We are commissioned by his Majesty to inform you, that he defers acquainting you with the weighty and important matters, which, at the present moment, have induced him to call his Parliament together, till such time as you, Gentlemen, shall have chosen for yourselves a Speaker.”

The Commons then withdrew, and the House was cleared below the Bar for prayers. As soon as these were over, the Lord Chancellor was sworn in by himself, and then all the old Peers who were present took the usual oaths and their seats.---Adjourned.

*Wednesday 28.* At half past twelve o'clock the Lord Chancellor and the other Commissioners, being seated on the Throne, the Usher of the Black Rod (Sir Francis Molyneux) was sent to the House of Commons to command their attendance in the Lords, in order to signify their choice of a Speaker, and to return the person so chosen. In a few minutes the Black Rod returned, followed by about 300 of the Commons, with Mr. Addington at their head: being come to the Bar, of the Lords,

Mr. Addington addressed their Lordships in the usual manner, informing them that the Commons had chosen him for their Speaker. After which the Lord Chancellor signified his Majesty's approbation of their choice.

The Speaker being approved of, addressed the Commissioners in his official capacity: when, after requesting the usual privileges for himself, he asserted and claimed the usual rights and privileges of the House of Commons, in the following words:

“ My Lords,

“ In further conformity with my duty, I here, by petition to his Majesty, assert and claim all the ancient and various rights and privileges of which the Commons of Great Britain have been, time out of mind, possessed, and have invariably claimed, and do now humbly petition his Majesty, that he will be pleased

to grant the same; that their persons and servants shall be free from all arrest and molestation; that their words, speeches, and debates, shall be free; that they shall, uninterruptedly, enjoy all such privileges as Members of Parliament have heretofore enjoyed; and that, in all cases whatever, the most favourable construction shall ever be put upon all their proceedings."

The Lord Chancellor then made the usual reply.

The Speaker and the Commons then withdrew, and returned to their own House.---Adjourned till Wednesday next.

*Wednesday, October 5.* The Lords met at two o'clock, and the Lord Chancellor being then arrived, and prayers over, several old Peers took the oaths and their seats.

The following new Peers were then severally introduced in the usual form, and took the oaths and their seats.

Lord Hood, by the stile and title of Viscount Hood.

Lord Bridport, by the stile and title of Baron Bridport.

Lord Middleton, (of Ireland) by the stile and title of Baron Broderick.

Lord Pierpoint, Viscount Newark, (late Mr. Pierpoint, Member for Nottinghamshire.)

Lord Holland, Baron Holland.

Lord Viscount Downe, of the kingdom of Ireland, Baron Dawney.

Baron Rous (late Sir John Rous.)

Baron Calthorpe, (late Sir Henry Calthorpe.)

Baron Rolle (late Mr. Rolle) Member for Devon.

Lord Cawdor, and Baron Castle Martyne (late Mr. Campbell, Member for the County of Pembroke.)

Adjourned.---The Lords ordered to be summoned.

*Thursday, 6.* His Majesty in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne, opened the present Sessions of Parliament, the Commons attending at the Bar, with the following most gracious Speech.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" It is a peculiar satisfaction to me, in the present conjuncture of affairs, to recur to your advice, after the recent opportunity which has been given for collecting the sense of my people, engaged in a difficult and arduous contest for the preservation of all that is most dear to us.

" I have omitted no endeavours for setting on foot Negotiations to restore Peace to Europe, and to secure for the future the general tranquility.

" The steps which I have taken for this purpose, have at length opened the way to an immediate and direct negotiation, the issue of which must either produce the desirable end of a just, honourable, and solid Peace for us and for our Allies, or must prove beyond dispute to what cause alone the prolongation of the calamities of war must be ascribed.

" I shall immediately send a person to Paris, with full powers to treat for this object, and it is my anxious wish that this measure may lead to the restoration of General Peace. But you must be sensible that nothing can so much contribute to give effect to this desire, as your manifesting that we possess both the determination and the resources to oppose, with increased activity and energy, the farther efforts with which we may have to contend.

" You will feel this peculiarly necessary at a moment when the enemy has openly manifested the intention of attempting a descent on these kingdoms. It cannot be doubted what would be the issue of such an enterprize, but it befits your wisdom to neglect no precaution that may either preclude the attempt, or secure the speediest means of turning it to the confusion and ruin of the enemy.

" In reviewing the events of the year, you will have observed, that by the skill and exertions of my Navy, our extensive and increasing Commerce has been protected to a degree almost beyond example; and the fleets of the enemy have for the greatest part of the year been blocked up in their own ports.

" The operations in the East and West Indies have been highly honourable to

the British Arms, and productive of great national advantage; and the valour and good conduct of my Forces, both by sea and land, have been eminently conspicuous.

“ The fortune of war on the Continent has been more various; and the progress of the French Armies threatened, at one period, the utmost danger to all Europe.

“ But from the honourable and dignified perseverance of my Ally, the Emperor, and from the intrepidity, discipline, and invincible spirit of the Austrian forces, under the auspicious conduct of the Archduke Charles, such a turn has lately been given to the course of the War, as may inspire a well-grounded confidence that the final result of the campaign will prove more disastrous to the enemy, than its commencement and progress for a time were favourable to their hopes.

“ The apparently hostile dispositions and conduct of the Court of Madrid have led to discussions of which I am not yet enabled to acquaint you with the final result; but I am confident that whatever may be the issue, I shall have given to Europe a farther proof of my moderation and forbearance. And I have no doubt of your determination to defend, against every aggression, the dignity, rights, and interests of the British Empire.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I rely on your zeal and public spirit for such supplies as you may think necessary for the service of the year.

“ It is a great satisfaction to me to observe, that notwithstanding the temporary embarrassments which have been experienced, the state of the Commerce, Manufactures, and Revenue of the Country, proves the real extent and solidity of our resources, and furnishes you such means as must be equal to any exertions which the present crisis may require.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ The distresses which were the last year experienced from the scarcity of Corn, are now, by the blessing of God, happily removed, and an abundant harvest affords the pleasing prospect of relief in that important article to the labouring classes of the community: Our internal tranquility has also continued undisturbed.

“ The general attachment of my people to the British Constitution has appeared on every occasion; and the endeavours of those who wished to introduce anarchy and confusion into this country, have been repressed by the energy and wisdom of the Laws.

“ To defeat all the designs of our enemies---to restore to my people the blessings of a secure and honourable Peace---to maintain inviolate their Religion, Laws, and Liberty, and to deliver down unimpaired to the latest posterity the glory and happiness of these kingdoms, is the constant wish of my heart, and the uniform end of all my actions. In every measure that can conduce to these objects, I am confident of receiving the firm, zealous, and affectionate support of my Parliament.”

The Commons having retired, and his Majesty having quitted the Throne,

Lord Bathurst, after a strong encomium on the Speech, and recapitulating the principal points, moved an Address; which Address, as usual, was the echo of the Speech.

Lord Ossory, in a pertinent speech, seconded the Address.

Earl Fitzwilliam rose to object to the Address, and proposed an amendment, which in substance was, That the war against France was *just and necessary*; and that peace should be obtained on terms agreeable to those principles on which Parliament first sanctioned that war. This was the original idea of Ministry, and he was sorry to find they had departed from it.

Earl Guildford thought otherwise, and as peace was the object, the Address had his most hearty concurrence.

Lord Grenville insisted, that neither the House nor Ministry stood pledged to any such agreement; and though nothing short of Monarchy could secure per-



made: happiness to France, yet we were not to continue the war on that account. Peace was the grand object at present, and if it could not be obtained on honourable terms, the war must continue.

Lord Abingdon seconded Earl Fitzwilliam's Motion, and gave a philippic against the *law* of the King's Bench.

Lord Hay expressed in strong terms his approbation of the Address.

The Address was then carried. Adjourned.

*Friday 7.* Their Lordships having met, went up with the Address to his Majesty, returning him Thanks for his most gracious Speech of yesterday.---Adjourned till Tuesday week.

*Tuesday 18.* The Lord Chancellor came to the House at an early hour, and there were present but a few Peers. The business intended for the day was therefore postponed.

One of the late created Peers, formerly Sir Francis Basset, took the oaths and his seat.

A Naturalization Bill was passed. Adjourned.

*Wednesday 19.* The Earl of Derby presented a Petition from the Earl of Lauderdale, complaining of the undue Return of the Earl of Errol as one of the Representatives of the Scots Peers; which he moved should lie on the table.---Ordered.

*Thursday 20.* Their Lordships met, and without doing any business they adjourned.

*Friday 21.* Lord Moray took the oaths and his seat, on his new creation to an English Peerage, by the title of Baron Stuart.

Lord Derby in a few words introduced the subject of the Petition of the Earl of Lauderdale, which he had presented, and observing, that as he felt no doubt their Lordships would proceed upon it without delay, he moved,

‘ That the said Petition be printed and referred to a Committee of Privileges: That his Lordship might be heard by his Counsel in that Committee, in support thereof: That the Earl of Errol might be heard at the same time, if he thought proper: And that His Majesty's Attorney General and the Lord Advocate of Scotland do attend the said Committee.’---Ordered.---Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, *Sept. 27.*

SEVERAL Members attended in the Long Gallery, where they were sworn in by the Lord High Steward, the Duke of Dorset, to the number of about two hundred.

Those Members that were sworn in repaired about two o'clock to the Commons Chamber, in St. Stephen's Chapel, when Sir Francis Molyneux, Gent. Usher of the Black Rod, appeared, and commanded their attendance in the House of Lords, to hear his Majesty's Commission read, appointing certain Lords to open in his name the present Session of Parliament.

The commission stated, as usual, that His Majesty forbore to acquaint them, as yet, with his reasons for now calling his Parliament together, or with the measures which were to be submitted to their deliberation. They were, however, directed to appoint a Speaker, and present him to-morrow for his Majesty's approbation.

On returning to their own House,

Lord Frederick Campbell addressed them; and after many encomiums on the character and merits of the Right Hon. Henry Addington, the late Speaker, proposed him as their present Speaker.

Mr. Powis seconded the Motion.

General Tarleton expressed his approbation of Mr. Addington's general conduct.

Mr. Addington expressed his Thanks to the House for the honour conferred on him; and was then conducted to the Chair between Lord Fred. Campbell and Mr. Powis.

Mr. Dundas congratulated the Speaker on his appointment. ---Adjourned.

*Wednesday 28.* When the Speaker and the Members had returned from the House of Lords, the Speaker addressed himself to the House from the Chair, informing them that his Majesty had approved of their choice of a Speaker, and had graciously granted them their usual rights and privileges.

The oaths were then administered to such Members as attended. Adjourned.

*Thursday 29.* The Speaker came down to the House of Commons at two o'clock, and, after administering the oaths to several Members,---adjourned.

*Friday 30.* The Speaker took the Chair about half after two, and gave notice that he should be in the House at twelve, on the day to which the House might think fit to adjourn, for the purpose of administering the oaths to those Members who had not yet taken them.

Several Members then took the oaths. Adjourned.

*Wednesday, October 5.* At twelve o'clock the Speaker, agreeable to adjournment, took the Chair. After several Members were sworn, adjourned.

*Thursday 6.* About three o'clock the Black Rod announced his Majesty's arrival in the House of Peers, where the attendance of the House of Commons was required to hear his Majesty's Speech from the Throne.

The Speaker, accompanied by about 200 Members, proceeded to the Upper House accordingly; and, on their return, to manifest their independence, the Bill for preventing clandestine outlawries was read the first time as usual, before the House proceeded to take the Royal Speech into consideration.

*Friday 7.* The following Petitions, complaining of undue returns, were presented, and the times of hearing them appointed:---John Phillips, Caermarthen-shire. George Tierney, Southwark. Lord Preston, Camelford. Robert Miller, Leominster.

Lord Morpeth brought up the report on the Address of the House to his Majesty, which was ordered to be presented to-morrow.

*Saturday 8.* Petitions against Elections presented, and referred to Committees.

General Macleod's for Milborne Port, to be considered on the 10th of November.--Mr. Botham's, for Guildford, the 15th of November.--Testora's Naturalization Bill was presented, and read a first time.---Adjourned at half past two, and afterwards went up with the Address.

*Monday 10.* Petitions against the illegal return of Elections presented.--Mr. Wroughton, for Downton--to be heard the 17th of November.--Mr. Bridges, for Bridport, to be heard the 22d of November.

The Speaker informed the House, that he had waited on his Majesty and presented the Address, to which he had been pleased to return a most gracious answer, which he then read. It was in substance the same as that returned to the House of Lords. The House in a Committee voted that a supply be granted to his Majesty.

*Tuesday 11.* A Petition was presented, complaining of an undue election for Ayrshire, in Scotland.

Mr. Pitt, moved for the Estimates of the Ordinary Expences of the Navy, and the Half-pay Establishment for the charges of building and repairing Ships, of the Land Forces, of the Out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, &c. &c. and that an Address should be made to his Majesty, requesting him to give directions for the same being laid before the House.

*Wednesday 12.* A Petition from Philip Francis and Peter Moore, Esqrs. against the Trevesbury Election, was presented.--Also, from Sir John Honeywood and Mr. Capps against the Canterbury Election.

Mr. Rose moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the amount of the Exchequer Bills issued on the Acts of the last Sessions of Parliament.---- Ordered.

*Thursday 13.* A Petition from Sir John Henderson of Fordel, complaining of an undue Election for Stirling, was presented.

Mr. Ryder brought up a Petition from certain inhabitants of Nottinghamshire, praying for the aid of Parliament, to make a Canal from the river Trent, to communicate with the River Mersey. The Petition was referred to a Committee.

*Friday 14.* A Petition was presented against the return for Downton, in Wiltshire.

Mr. Windham brought up the Army Estimates.

Mr. Broughton moved for several papers relative to the receipts, sales, and profits of the East India Company.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Hobart in the Chair.

Mr. Pybus moved, That an hundred and twenty thousand men be employed in the sea service, during the year 1797, including twenty thousand marines.

The resolution moved by Mr. Pybus was adopted and reported.----Adjourned.

*Monday 17.* A Petition from Mr. Vassar against Malmesbury Election presented.

Mr. Serjeant Adair begged leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of Quakers. After some observations on the existing Laws relative to that body of people, he moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill for the further relief of the people called Quakers, as to the imprisonment of their persons for the non-payment of tythes; and for making their solemn affirmation evidence in criminal as well as civil cases."----Granted. Adjourned.

*Tuesday 19.* A Petition of Sir James Graham was presented against the Carlisle Election.---Petitions of Electors against the Colchester Election were presented.---A Petition of Mr. John Hill, against the Election return for Shrewsbury, was presented.---The Trent and Mersey Navigation Bill was presented and read a first time.

Mr. Pitt then rose, and after a great variety of observations on the projected Invasion and the internal state of this Country, proposed the following as the intended regulations of our domestic force:

15,000 men applicable to foreign or domestic service, levied by the parishes, and to be divided between the recruiting of the navy, and filling up the regular regiments returned from service abroad.

60,000 Supplemental Militia, levied by the counties, and to be called out on any dangerous emergency, to act with the other Militia Regiments already embodied.

20,000, or nearly so, of Irregular Cavalry, to be furnished at the charge of such persons as kept 10 horses or upwards for pleasure.

7,000 Marksmen, composed of the Gamekeepers of the country; but he was by no means certain, this number would be realized. Total, 102,000 additional men.

He then concluded with his first resolution, that the Chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a Bill authorising the levy of 15,000 men for the use of the Navy and Army.

Mr. Dundas seconded the Motion.

Mr. Sheridan contended that the House ought to inquire, in this early stage of the business, whether or no there existed a necessity for resorting to such violent measures--measures that would load the country with additional taxes to a very considerable amount. A manifestation of the enemy's intention to invade this kingdom he deemed not sufficient, unless there existed a state of preparation to carry it into execution. In 1745 the ports of France were filled with vessels designed to effect a landing on our coasts before any extraordinary preparations were made on our part.--If Ministers were now in possession of intelligence of a similar nature, it ought to entitle them to the confidence of the House. But he feared it was intended for very different purposes, one of which, perhaps, was to enable them to continue in the obstinate and inhuman warfare in the West Indies, by directing to that point all the regular forces in the kingdom.

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## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

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### INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE

#### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

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FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

*Extracts of Letters from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Santa Margarita, the 18th and 20th of September, 1796.*

YOU will please to inform their Lordships, that L'Indemnité, a fast sailing Brig Privateer, out of Bourdeaux, pierced for fourteen guns, mounting ten, and sixty-eight men, arrived here the day before yesterday, sent in by his Majesty's Ships Diana, Cerberus, and Sea-horse

SEPTEMBER 20, 1796.

Please to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's Sloop Penguin arrived here yesterday, and brought in Le Taupe a L'Oeuil, French Privateer Brig, as will appear more particularly by the enclosed accounts from Captain Pulling.

PENGUIN, COVE OF CORK, SEPT. 19, 1796.

SIR,

Cruising, in consequence of your orders, yesterday, at four P. M. after a chase of ten hours, from the Southward, I took the Brig Mary, of Liverpool (taken off Waterford by Le Taupe a L'Oeuil, French Lugger Privateer, of eight guns and forty-two men, on the 13th instant) when the Frenchman, finding her a fast sailer, abandoned the Privateer, taking out the guns, arms, and ammunition, and armed the Mary (changing her name to Le Taupe a L'Oeuil) giving up the Lugger to the English Prisoners they had on board from their different prizes, since which they have been cruising in the Channel, and had taken the Brig Liverpool, of Liverpool, from Lisbon; however, I have the satisfaction to inform you none of her prizes escaped the Penguin, as you will see by the List I have the honour to enclose. The Lugger, at the time the enemy abandoned her, had been eighteen days from Brest.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT KINGSMILL, Esq. Vice-  
Admiral of the Red, &c.

J. K. PULLING.

*List of Vessels captured by Le Taupe L'Oeuil, French Privateer Lugger, and re-captured by his Majesty's Sloop Penguin, J. K. Pulling, Esq. Commander.*

Iris, Samuel Walters, Master, of and from Swansea, bound to Cork, laden with coals, taken the 11th of September, retaken the 12th.

Betsy, William Biggs, Master, from Exeter, belonging to the Teignmouth, bound to Milford, laden with Pottery, taken the 12th of September, ransomed; Ransomer and Bond retaken, in the Mary, the 18th.

Mary, John Laughton, Master, from Leghorn, belonging to Liverpool, bound to Bristol, laden with Merchandize, taken the 13th of September, retaken the 18th.

Liverpool ----- Underwood, Master, from Lisbon, belonging to Liverpool, bound to Bristol, laden with Cotton, taken the 16th of September, retaken the 16th.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1.

LEIPSIQ, SEPT. 18.

An Estafette from Ratisbon is just arrived at this place, informing us, that, on the 11th instant, the Austrian Generals Frotlich and the Prince Furstenberg had made a successful attack on the Enemy's forces assembled near Munich, and forced them to a precipitate retreat, with the loss of about 2000 men killed and wounded, and of 1500 taken prisoners.---This victory was chiefly decided by a skillful manœuvre of General Hotze, in consequence of which he had effected a passage over the Danube, near Donawerth, with a considerable body of Imperial troops, with whom he attacked most vigorously the French corps besieging Ingoistadt, and obliged them to raise the siege with great loss.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCTOBER 4.

*Copy of a Letter from Joseph Peyton, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated October 2, 1796.*

SIR,

Captain Roe, of His Majesty's Sloop *Racoon*, acquaints me, by his letter dated Seaford Road, the 30th ult. that at eleven P. M. the night before, off Dangyness, he fell in with and captured the Active French Cutter Privateer, mounting six carriage guns, three-pounders, and some swivels, with twenty-three men; that she came from Boulogne the preceding afternoon, had taken nothing; but was in the act of boarding a vessel when the *Racoon* fell in with her.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. PEYTON."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8.

The Gazette of this night contains an account of the capture of the French Cutter, the *Phoenix*, of four guns and thirty-two men, off the *Lizard*, by his Majesty's Sloop the *Sylph*, Captain White.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15.

The Gazette of this evening contains an account of the capture of a French Privateer, the *Ariel*, of twelve guns and seventy-five men, near *Corunna*, by his Majesty's Ship the *Indefatigable*, Captain Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.

The Gazette of this evening also contains an account of the capture of a French Frigate, the *Elizabeth*, of thirty-six guns, near *Cape Henry*, by the squadron under the command of Admiral Murray.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18.

The Gazette of this evening contains three Letters from Captain Anstruther and one from Colonel Craufurd, to Lord Grenville, giving details of the operations of the Armies in Germany.

The first of these letters is dated "Head Quarters of His Royal Highness the Archduke CHARLES, Haen, September 19th, 1796, and contains a detail of the forcing the passage of the Lahn by the Austrians on the 17th. This letter ends as follows:-----

"The feeble resistance which the French have made in a post so important and so advantageous as that behind the Lhan, and which they certainly had resolved to defend, confirms, in the strongest manner, the representation which I have had the honour of making to your Lordship of the situation of their Army. Disorders of every kind have arisen to such a height amongst them, that Jourdan thought it necessary to demand extraordinary and unlimited powers of the Directory, without which it would be impossible for him to restore discipline and subordination. This request was not only refused by the Directory, but he himself is removed from the Command, which is conferred on Bournonville. This circumstance has added much to the discontent of all classes in the Army. A number of the officers of the highest rank and reputation have given in their resignations, and the desertion amongst the Soldiery is prodigious. Under these circumstances, it is rather to be wished than expected, that the enemy may attempt to make another stand on this side of the Rhine."

*Head Quarters of His Royal Highness the Archduke CHARLES,  
Haen, Sept. 20, 1796.*

MY LORD,

"A report is just received from Lieutenant-General Hotze, in which he states, that, in advancing yesterday evening towards H6chstebach, he found means to bring on a serious affair with the rear-guard of the enemy, which terminated entirely in favour of the Austrians.

"Marceau, General of Division, and distinguished amongst the French for his activity and enterprise, is wounded and taken prisoner. His two Aides-de-Camps have shared the same fate, and his Adjutant-General was left dead on the field. A considerable number of inferior officers and privates are likewise brought in.

"The enemy continues his retreat with the utmost precipitation. It is generally supposed, however, that he will assemble his whole force in the strong position of Ukerath, and there make another stand.

"This has induced the Archduke to bring nearer to the main body the corps under General Kray, who, in consequence, encamps to-day at Hackenburg. His Royal Highness will be this evening at Walrode; and the Advanced Guard of General Hotze is pushed on to Altenkirchen and Weyersbach.

"A considerable Corps, drawn from the Garrison of Mannheim and Phillipsburg, and reinforced by the detachment of cavalry under Count Meerfeldt, has advanced into the Margraviate of Baden, and has met with much success. They have surprised and dispersed the corps which the Enemy had left in that country, have made a number of prisoners, and taken or destroyed a quantity of baggage and ammunition.

"Accounts are received of the operations of General La Tour, down to the 14th inst. by which it appears that General Moreau quitted his position on the left bank of the Yser, on the 10th and 11th instant. General La Tour followed him closely, and was on the 12th at Psaffenhoven. As General Moreau seemed to direct his march towards Neuburg, where it was supposed he would repossess the Danube, General Nauendorff crossed the river below that place, in order to watch his motions; and on the 14th engaged a serious affair with his Rear-guard, in which the Austrians took one piece of cannon, and upwards of a thousand prisoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,  
Captain 3d Guards."

The third letter is dated "Head Quarters of His Royal Highness the Archduke CHARLES, Weinheim, Sept. 28, 1796, and contains a detail of the operations of a division of the Austrian Army, under the command of Lieutenant-General Petrasch; by which it appears that on the 17th he obtained possession

of the Fort of Kehl, on the Upper Rhine; but that in the evening the French, being reinforced from Strasburg, compelled him to evacuate it with considerable loss."

The letter of Colonel Craufurd is as follows:---

*Head Quarters of the Archduke CHARLES of Austria,  
Schwetzingen, September 30, 1796.*

MY LORD,

"I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Moreau, after abandoning his positions on the Leck, directed his retreat, with a very considerable part of the Army, towards Ulm.

"Six Commissaries, and all the people belonging to the Bread Department, were taken, on the 22d instant, upon the roads leading from Ulm towards Constadt and Stutgard. They had been sent forward to prepare bread at the two latter places for four Divisions of General Moreau's Army; from which circumstance, as well as from other intelligence, it was evident, that his intention was to cross the Danube at Ulm, and retreat by Stutgard and Constadt towards Kehl. But Major-General Nauendorff, advancing from the neighbourhood of Nordlingen, arrived before Ulm, time enough to frustrate General Moreau's design, so that when, on the 23d, a strong column of the Enemy defiled out of the town, they found the heights, commanding the road towards Stutgard, already occupied, and did not attempt to force them. The next day, General Nauendorff made his Advanced Guard (under Major-General O'Reilly) attack this corps, and drove it back to the gates of Ulm.

"The Enemy, finding himself thus prevented from executing his intended march to Constadt and Stutgard, abandoned Ulm on the 26th instant, leaving in it a large Magazine, and a considerable number of his pontoons, and proceeded along the left bank of the Danube, as far as Erbach, where he again crossed the river, and directed his retreat (as it is supposed) towards the Forest Towns.

"General Nauendorff marched on the 27th by Blaubeuren towards Tubingen, where he would come into communication with Major-General Meerfeldt, who was at Heckingen.

"Lieutenant-General Petrasch, after being informed of the Enemy's having been frustrated in his attempt to retreat by Stutgard, directed his march by Horb towards Willingen; a detachment from his corps, under Colonel D'Aspre, occupying the Knieby, and the Valley of Kinsig, the Rensch, and the Murg. A corps that had been detached by General Moreau to reinforce the Posts of Kehl, had attempted to force the Kinsig Valley, but was repulsed, and obliged to retreat by Freybourg.

"General Petrasch, Meerfeldt, and Nauendorff, in immediate and close co-operation with each other, will endeavour to fall upon the left flank of General Moreau's retreat, whilst General La Tour pursues him in front, and General Frolich presses on his right.

"General Neu has lately driven back the Enemy's Posts near Mayence, and taken a considerable number of prisoners.

"General Bourmonville is arrived as Commander in Chief of the French Army of the Sambre and the Meuse, in place of General Jourdan; but he has not yet attempted to advance.

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

ROBERT CRAUFURD."

The Gazette also contains the following intelligence.

WILHELMSBADT SEPT. 21, 1796.

"A report of General Moreau's directing his retreat through Franconia, in order to form a junction with Jourdan by Fulda, proves to have been industriously spread with a design to create alarm; but was, nevertheless, founded on the circumstance of the enemy having pushed a corps of Cavalry as far as Aichstadt.

"The acts of licentious barbarity that have of late been committed by the Enemy even exceeded every thing we have heard of their cruelty before. Numbers

of villages have been burnt, not in the way of punishment, or to retard the pursuit of the Conqueror, but merely from the delight they seem to take in wickedness as they frequently went out of their road in order to set fire to them."

LEIPSIG, SEPT. 23.

"The situation of the Enemy's Army, commanded by General Moreau, is now such as to give no farther apprehension whatever as to the security of the whole circle of Franconia, and also of a great part of that of Saubia: Gen. Nauendorff having, by his different movements, obtained in those parts a decided superiority of position over that of the Enemy. General Moreau's Army, in the environs of Donawert, Augsburg, and Ulm, is in such confusion and terror, that they have nothing left but to seek how to effect their retreat over the Rhine. The Imperial Troops have taken possession of Stuttgart and Constadt, and extend themselves all along the Upper Rhine to Stallhofen, and even so far as to Keil. All accounts received from those parts are filled with particulars relative to the capture of different French Commissaries together with their plunder and booty in money, and other objects of value, by the advanced Austrian Troops.---In this they are most eagerly supported by the Peasants of those Countries, who vie one with another in discovering every thing concealed by the Enemy, and also in leading the Imperial Troops through all difficult passages; by all which means a great number of the French fall daily into the hands of their pursuers."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, OCTOBER 25.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Thomas Williams Knt. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Unicorn, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at sea, twelve leagues North of the Lizard, the 21st of October, 1796.

SIR,

I am to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship Unicorn under my command has just captured L'Enterprize French Privateer, of six guns and forty men, from Brest twenty-eight days, and has taken a Portuguese ship, two English brigs, and a sloop.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

COPENHAGEN, OCTOBER 11.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager of Denmark died yesterday, at Friedensburgh, after a short illness.

### ARMIES IN ITALY.

(From the Official Letters of General Buonaparte to the Executive Directory, extracted from the Paris Papers)

DUE CASTELLI, SEPT. 16.

"Wurmser defiled all the night of the 11th towards Mantua with such rapidity, that on the next morning he arrived at Novara. In the course of this march the Austrian Curassiers surrounded the small detachment of General Charton, and made 300 prisoners. General Charton was killed.

"General Angereau arriving the 10th before Porto Legnago, invested the place. General Massena sent thither the brigade of General Victor, to invest it on the side of the Adige. After some parley, the garrison, 1673 strong, surrendered themselves prisoners of war on the 27th. We found there 22 pieces of field ordnance with their carriages and waggons; and the 500 men made prisoners by Wurmser in the battle of Corea, who by this means were delivered.

"On the 14th, the division of General Massena set out at day-break from Castellaro towards Mantua, by the road of Due Castelli, by seizing the Faulbourg of St. George, to compel the enemy to enter the place. The engagement begun



at noon: it was too eagerly commenced. The fifth half brigade lost the road, and did not arrive in time. The numerous cavalry of the enemy confounded our light infantry; but the brave 23d sustained the combat till night, and we remained masters of the field of battle, two miles distant from the Fauxbourg of St. George, General Sahuguet, after having invested the citadel, attacked the Favourite. Already he obtained the greatest success, and had taken from the enemy three pieces of cannon, when he was obliged to fall back, and abandon the artillery he had taken from the enemy.

"In the mean time, Hulans, Hussars, and Cuirassiers, of the enemy, flushed with this slight success, inundated the country. General Massena laid ambuscades for them, which obtained a success the more happy, as it set our light infantry at work with them. We killed or took about 150. The Cuirassiers were safe at least from musket shot. The enemy had at least 300 wounded. It was in these little checks that General Massena displayed great firmness in rallying his troops, and reconducting them to the battle.

"While these different attacks were commencing, General Victor, with the 11th half-brigade of battle, in close columns by battalions, at the head of his division, marched against the enemy. The 32d half-brigade, supported by General Kilmaine, at the head of two regiments of cavalry, marched by the right to receive the enemy, and push them on the side where General Pigeon was. The battle began on all sides with great spirit. The 8th battalion of grenadiers, placed in the van, and led by the Adjutant-general Leclerk, and my Aid-de-camp Marmont, performed prodigies of valour. The 4th half-brigade, who on the left had begun the battle, attracted the particular attention of the enemy, who found themselves penetrated in the centre. We carried St. George's. A squadron of Cuirassiers charged a battalion of the 18th, which received them bayonet fixed, and made prisoners of all who survived the charge. We have made in this battle 2000 prisoners, among whom are a complete regiment of Cuirassiers, and a division of Hulans. The enemy must have had 2,500 men killed or wounded. We have taken twenty-five pieces of cannon, with their waggons attached.

"Among our wounded, on the 14th and 15th, are General Victor, General Bertin, General St. Hilaire, General Mayers when wounded going to the assistance of a soldier charged by one of the enemy's Cuirassiers; General Murat slightly wounded, Lannes, head of brigade, Tailand, head of battalion; Leclerk, head of brigade of the 10th regiment of light horse, was wounded, charging at the head of his regiment, in the affair of the 25th.

"I send you my Aid-du-camp Marmont, bearer of 22 flags taken from the Austrians.  
BUONAPARTE."

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MILAN, OCTOBER 9.

"A hundred and fifty men of the garrison of Mantua having made a sortie on the 8th (Sept. 30th) at ten o'clock in the morning, passed the Po at Borgoforte, in order to forage for provisions. In the mean time we effected the blockade of Mantua by the gates of Pradella and Cerese, as I had the honour to inform you by my last dispatch.

"This detachment finding itself cut off from Mantua, endeavoured to retire to Florence.---Having arrived at Reggio, the inhabitants being informed of it, flew to arms to prevent their passage, which obliged them to retreat to the Castle of Montechiergolo, in the territories of the Duke of Parma.

"The brave inhabitants of Reggio pursued, invested, and obliged them to surrender themselves prisoners by capitulation.

BUONAPARTE."

MILAN, OCTOBER 9.

"The enemy finding themselves disturbed by the fire kept up between our post and the citadel, made a sortie for the purpose of providing themselves with fuel and provisions. They proceeded on the route from the citadel to Garvo, and attacked the Chateau de Prada, defended by the chief of battalion, Dalens, at

the head of 300 men of the 69th demi-brigade. A battalion of the 11th demi-brigade, and one piece of cannon, having come up to reinforce that post, the enemy was routed and pursued to the glacis of the citadel.

“ The Republicans made about 200 prisoners, and killed 50 men and horses.  
 BUONAPARTE.”

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE FROM THE FOREIGN PAPERS.

PARIS, OCTOBER 20.

Letters, from which the following are Extracts, have been received by the Executive Directory from General Moreau.

STOCKACH, OCTOBER 8.

“ The communication having been cut off, I could not before now have acquainted you with our recent successes.

“ On the 9th General La Tour attacked our van guard near Schaussenreid. I caused it to be supported, and it maintained its position after a very furious engagement.

“ On the 11th I attacked the enemy through the whole of their line; the left, under the orders of General Dessaix, proceeded towards Biberach; the centre, under General Saint Cyr, made its attack in the front of Stenhausen; the success was complete. About 5000 prisoners, of which 65 are officers, some standards, and 20 cannons, are the trophies of that day. The enemy were pursued during the night, and were in the most complete disorder.

(Signed)

MOREAU.”

N. B. The German accounts make the loss of General La Tour only 4000.

FRIBOURG, OCTOBER 16.

“ The victory of Biberach was not sufficient to extricate us.

“ About 25,000 men, under the command of the Generals Petrasch and Nauendorff, occupied the positions of Rotysil, Villingen, Donechingen, and Neustadt Val-deul, while the forest towns were possessed by the Austrian corps of armed peasants.

“ I began by ordering the passage through the forest towns to be opened by a demi-brigade, escorting the convoys of ammunition, the wounded, and the sick—a service which they performed without any material obstacle.

“ The part of the army, which was not necessarily employed in keeping in check General La Tour, who, after recovering from his defeat at Biberach, continued to pursue us—marched to Lotvel and Villingen; and after many brisk engagements, succeeded in chasing the enemy from those places, taking a considerable quantity of artillery, and about 300 prisoners.

“ It remained to force the defiles of the Black Forest. The centre of the army advanced from the line, and proceeded to make a vigorous attack on the corps in the valley D'Enfer, a dreadful defile for the passage of the army, being enclosed for the space of many leagues between two steep mountains at eight or ten toises distant.

“ The enemy was defeated with the loss of one piece of cannon, and 100 prisoners, and on the 21st the centre of the army took its position in the front of Fribourg. The detachments of Prince Charles had before pushed forward as far as old Brisach, where they had driven in our troops, and made 24 prisoners, which we have retaken, together with their escort.

“ The right and left of the army, which joined and continued to check the corps of Generals La Tour, Petrasch, and Nauendorff, defiled on the 22d, 23d, and 24th, without the smallest loss; the baggage and convoys, under the protection of the right of the army, also defiled through the forest towns without any intervening obstacles; and that army, the whole of which the enemy boasted that it must have taken, threatens in its turn a speedy attack, covers its frontiers after a march of more than 100 leagues, without any loss whatever, having taken from the enemy in this single march 18 pieces of cannon, two standards, and 7000 prisoners, amongst whom are 80 officers.

MOREAU.”

## CADIZ, OCTOBER 10.

Our squadron, consisting of seventeen sail of the line, one of four decks, four of three, and the others from 74 to 60 guns, eleven frigates, and two brigantines, were under sail yesterday; but there being no wind, it remained at the entrance of the harbour.

We are as yet ignorant of its destination; but it is generally believed that it will proceed to the Mediterranean, to accompany a division which is at Carthage, to join afterwards the Toulon fleet.

War with England is a decided point. In the mean time there is a stagnation of trade. The sailing of the fleets for America is suspended; and the delay will be considerably longer until a convoy is ordered.

## SPANISH DECLARATION OF WAR.

## MADRID, OCTOBER 15.

The courier having the ratification of the treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between the French Republic and Spain, at length arrived the 13th of this month, and the declaration of war against England was notified officially this morning to the two supreme councils of war and Castille.

To-morrow it will be published with the usual solemnities, and perhaps at this moment hostilities between the Spanish and British squadrons may have commenced in the Mediterranean.

## EMBASSY TO PARIS.

*London, October 15.* This day the Right Hon. Lord Malmesbury, Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Great Britain to the Executive Directory of France, accompanied by four Secretaries of Embassy, several messengers, and a numerous suite left town on their way to Paris.

*Dover, October 18.* This morning at half past ten, Lord Malmesbury and his suite, sailed from this port for Calais. On his departure, his Lordship received three times three cheers from the populace assembled on the pier.

*Calais, October 18.* At four o'clock this afternoon, one of the Dover bye-boats, the Princess Augusta, Captain J. Ratcliffe, having on board Lord Malmesbury and his suite, appeared in the road. Notice was immediately given, as usual, to the Commandant of the town, the Commissary of the Navy, and a Municipal Officer, that an English vessel, with French colours at her mast head, was about to enter the harbour. As the vessel entered, the officers presented themselves on the quay, went on board, and in the usual way interrogated the captain who he was, whence he came, and who the persons were that he had on board?

“To these questions the Captain having given satisfactory answers, Citizen Woilles, the Municipal Officer, who attended, addressed His Lordship, who with his two secretaries was getting out of his carriage (in which, placed on the deck of the vessel, he had performed the voyage) and enquired which was the Plenipotentiary.

“Lord Malmesbury having announced himself as Envoy from the British Court, he was desired to produce the passport of the Executive Directory, which authorised him to enter the French Republic. The passport being examined by the Municipal officer, Lord Malmesbury was asked the number of persons that composed his suite, and their names, as no other person would be permitted to set his foot on shore.

“His Lordship then requested to know, whether it was necessary that he should be conducted with a guard to the Commandant of the Town, and thence to the Municipality, as is usual (in compliance with a late arret of the Directory) on the first arrival of foreigners on the territory of the French Republic. Citizen Woilles answered him, that the formalities necessary to be observed with regard to those persons who, previously to their arrival in France, had received no passport from the French government, would, under the present circumstances, be

readily dispensed with; as the papers he had produced were perfectly satisfactory as to the object of his mission: that in consequence he was at liberty to enter the town without a guard, and to reside where he pleased.

"Citizen Woilles then observing that he supposed his Lordship wished to repose himself after his voyage, invited him to come immediately on shore. Lord Malmesbury, after politely returning thanks to the Municipal Officer, instantly quitted the boat, and proceeded to the inn called the Silver Lion, kept by Citizen Ducrocq.

"Soon after his arrival at the Inn, Citizen Pigault-Maubaillearq, the Commissary of the Executive Directory, attended by Citizen Dacquet, Inspector of the Coast, waited on his Lordship, and informed him, that, as one of the Commissaries of the French Republic, he came to offer his Lordship every thing in his power that could facilitate and render agreeable his journey to Paris.

"After a short conversation and an interchange of compliments and civilities, the Commissary retired.--Lord Malmesbury and his Secretary with much marked politeness attended him to the gate of the inn.

"Mr. Ellis, with one or two of the messengers, proceeded the same evening to Paris.

"The Envoy, with his suite, having returned the visit of the Commissary of the Directory, quitted Calais the morning after his arrival, apparently highly satisfied with the reception he had met with on entering the Republic.

*Paris, October 22.* This day the Right Hon. Lord Malmesbury, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Great Britain arrived here. About ten miles from the city he was met by a crowd of people, many of whom were *Poissardes*, who received him with the loudest acclamations, surrounding the carriage, and took every means of testifying their joy. As they approached the environs of Paris, the crowd prodigiously increased. The *Poissardes* entered Lord Malmesbury's carriage, and overwhelmed him with their caresses, and they were about to take the horses from his carriage to draw him in triumph into the city, an honour which his Lordship was anxious to decline; he therefore threw some handfuls of money amongst the crowd, which drawing all their attention, he was permitted to reach the place of his destination, but still attended by an immense applauding multitude.

*London, October 27.* This morning Mr. Wiffen, the King's messenger, arrived at Lord Grenville's Office, with dispatches from Lord Malmesbury at Paris.

Mr. Wiffen left Paris on the 24th instant, at two o'clock in the morning. On the 23d instant Lord Malmesbury had an interview with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and was very politely received. Mr. W. arrived at Calais in thirty-four hours, but was detained by contrary winds.

PLAN FOR FUNDING NAVY AND EXCHEQUER BILLS.

*London, October 28.* This day the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved in the House of Commons, that a provision be made for paying off the unfunded Navy Bills, issued up to the 27th of October 1796, amounting to 11,993,163 l. 19s. 9d; and also for paying off unfunded Exchequer Bills to the amount of 2,500,000 l. These he proposed funding in the 3, 4, or 5 per cents, at the option of the holders, according to the following plan.

FIRST CLASS. Navy Bills due in October, November, and December.		
58	3 per cent.	- 2 per cent. deduction.
75	4 per cent.	- 3 per cent. ditto.
88	5 per cent.	- 4 per cent. ditto.
SEC. CLASS. Jan. Feb. March, & April.		FOURTH CLASS. Aug. Sept. and Oct.
3 per cent.	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. deduction.	3 per cent. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. deduction.
4 per cent.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ditto.	4 per cent. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ditto.
5 per cent.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ditto.	5 per cent. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ditto.
THIRD CLASS. May, June, and July.		EXCHEQUER BILLS, as follow :
3 per cent.	1 per cent. deduction.	3 per cent. $1\frac{1}{4}$ deduction.
4 per cent.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ditto.	4 per cent. $2\frac{1}{4}$ ditto.
5 per cent.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ditto.	5 per cent. $3\frac{1}{4}$ ditto.

## OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Leyden, the learned advocate Elias Lusac, author of various performances in legislation: Among these may be distinguished a French Translation of the Institutes of the Rights of Nature and Man, by Wolf, accompanied by numerous notes, in 2 vols. 4to. *A Treatise on the Riches of Holland*, in which our author exhibits the origin of the commerce and power of the Dutch; the gradual growth of their commerce and navigation; the causes which have contributed to their progress, and those which tend to destroy them; and the means which may serve to maintain them, in 2 vols. 8vo. He is known also for some writings, which show him to have been a zealous defender of the Stadtholderian government, which he must have grieved to have survived. Among his pleadings, is one in favour of the planters of the colony at Surinam, and another for the liberty of the press. He had been a printer himself, and had made enemies by the publication of *La Mettie's* atheistical treatise of *L'Homme Machine*, for which he acquired the nick-name of *L'Homme Machine*.

On the 12th Floreal 1796, aged 87, the venerable Alexander Guy Pingre, Librarian of the French Pantheon. He devoted himself to science from his earliest youth. In 1727, he entered into the *ci-devant* congregation of the canons regular of France. Theology for a considerable time occupied his researches; but he had the art of connecting it with the study of history, chronology, and the learned languages. A life wholly consecrated to study and retirement, was disturbed even by those whose peculiar duty it was to respect and to imitate it. Pingre was tolerant, and the bishops of France cherished the sentiments of the Papistical court. Our author was well known as the assertor of the liberties of the Gallican church. In 1745, he gave proofs of that zeal for freedom which illumined the twilight of his life. He was among those who were persecuted by the ecclesiastical party, because he preferred the exposition of

the Christian doctrine as given by the fathers, to that one more recently dictated by the Jesuit Molina. His enemies first attempted his degradation, by compelling him to descend from the chair of a professor to the form of a pedagogue. But Pingre felt no humiliation; he ever considered himself in his proper place, when he found himself useful. Calumny aspersed his conduct, for teaching a more enlightened doctrine than was supposed to be necessary for youth. In the space of four years Pingre received five *lettres de cachet*.

But philosophy, even in that day, stood forth the friend and advocate of this virtuous student. Pingre at the age of thirty-eight, applied himself to astronomy. His first production was a calculation of an eclipse of the moon on the 23d of December, 1749. Lacaille had calculated it at Paris; but the calculations differed by four minutes; and the veteran Lacaille confessed his error, and received a pupil as a friend and rival.

He now distinguished himself by a close attachment to the science of astronomy. In 1754, he calculated his state of the heavens, where the situation of the moon was determined by the tables of Halley for noon and midnight. But in the following year, he calculated its situations with the precision of seconds. Though perhaps no other man but himself could perform an equal experiment, he delivers his opinion with great modesty: "I doubted (says he) last year, that a single person were sufficient to calculate with the most possible precision the motions of the moon; but now I have ceased to doubt, and I speak after my own experience."

He now opened a bolder and more extensive career--that of the calculation of comets. To determine on cometary orbit, is the most difficult problem in astronomy; that which exacts the greatest number of calculations, and the most vigilant sagacity; for here are involved great diversity of facts which embarrass every calculation. But the industry of Pingre could meet no obstacles;

and he has calculated more orbits of comets than any other astronomer during a like interval of time, as may be seen in the immense work of his Cometography, which was published in 1784, 2 vols. 4to.

In 1766, Pingre was appointed by the Academy of Sciences to observe the transit of Venus. He chose the Isle Rodriguel, in the Indian Sea. Although the heavens were cloudy at the moment he made his observations (which appears in the Memoirs of the Academy) his voyage was useful to astronomy, to geometry, and nautical science.

Our author distinguished himself, by lending his assistance in perfecting that learned work entitled, *L'Art de vérifier les Dates*. Lacaille, the celebrated astronomer, had calculated the eclipses of nineteen hundred years, for the first edition, and Pingre calculated the eclipses of a thousand years before the vulgar era.

His voyages on various astronomical projects brought new and valuable additions to the treasury of human science; and government acknowledged the important labours he had given to their marine, by electing him Geographical Astronomer, in the place of the learned De Lisle. Pingre translated various works, relative to his favourite pursuits; particularly Manilius's Poetical Treatise on Astronomy. The Latin poet, difficult and obscure, and more than once fruitlessly attempted by some scholars, in the hands of Pingre lost none of those beautiful passages which adorn that abstract poem. The Episodes of Manilius are extremely interesting, and that of Andromeda is not unworthy of the pathetic powers of Virgil. To this version of Manilius, Pingre joined that of Aratus, who had chosen a congenial subject. The work of the Greek poet on *Phænomena*, though little esteemed by the modern student, was once the favourite poem of Cicero, whose text our French author has followed.

Pingre had long designed a History of the Astronomy of the 17th Century. Many other works had stopped its progress; but in 1791, at the age of eighty, our venerable astronomer arranged the materials he had collected. The work is now printing, under the auspices of the National Assembly.

A fervent attachment to study cha-

racterized this much-respected scholar. A robust constitution permitted its indulgence; the greater portion of each day was devoted to his studies, and his chief amusement was only a change of literary occupations. His objects of recreation were the learned languages. The Latin writers of the Augustan age were an inexhaustible fountain of refreshment. It is believed he has left a commentary on Horace. Botanical studies latterly opened new enjoyments to the venerable Pingre; and when his eye was weary with wandering through the planetary system, he soothed his mind by running over the variegated surface of the earth. His old age was crowned with flowers; and he only lamented that he had not withdrawn somewhat earlier from measuring the courses, calculating the distances, and fixing on the reciprocal situations of those globes of fire and light suspended over our heads. The science of vegetables is not less important than that of the stars.

Such was the venerable Pingre! who presents us with one more additional instance, that a studious and laborious life may be prolonged to an extreme period of human existence, unattended by the inconveniences, the imbecility, and the pains of old age.

Lately at his seat of Coull, in Ross-shire, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bart. Major-general in the service of the East-India Company. This gentleman served under Lord Clive, and all his successors down to Sir John Shore. Possessing a strong mind and cultivated understanding, and having by long services in India acquired a thorough knowledge of the government and politics of that part of the possessions of Great Britain, he drew up an historical sketch of the transactions which fell under his own observation. This sketch, coming into the hands of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke, is supposed to have laid the grounds of the impeachment of Governor Hastings. Thus far, however, is certain, that in the reports, which Mr. Burke drew up for the use of the Committee of the House of Commons, he chiefly drew his information from Sir Alexander's MSS; and though he has been repeatedly applied to for that purpose, he has not yet returned them. This fact was communicated to the writer of this short account by Sir Alexander himself in the year 1782. We have heard that Mr. Burke

has long been engaged on a work containing Disquisitions on the present political state of India; if so, it will be easy to account for his conduct in retaining Sir A. Mackenzie's papers.

Lately, at Dingwall, Com. Ross, North Britain, George Robertson Esq. Ex-Prevost of that town, and Advocate, the first Gentleman who attempted to break the oppression, exercised by the Chieftains over their tenantry, in that part of Scotland. Before his time there was no advocate, it is thought, north of Edinburgh; of course the peasantry had no means of obtaining justice without coming to their capital; which, in most instances, was impossible. Attached to the free constitution of this country, and venerating all its defenders, he occasionally corresponded with our British Demosthenes CHARLES FOX; and about five years since, at the age of near 80, actually made a journey of upwards of 600 miles, from Dingwall to London, for no other purpose than personally to converse, and shake hands, with that great character. He arrived in London in the evening; and the next morning was met by the writer of this article on his way to the house of the Orator, who received him with kindness and hospitality. The conduct of Mr. Robertson, in this case, very nearly assimilates to that of the stranger who visited Rome for the sole purpose of seeing one of the great men of that period.

On the 1st of July, in the Island of St. Domingo, Lieutenant-colonel George Legard, of the 69th regiment of Foot.

On the 23d of July, at St. Pierre's in Martinique, Lieutenant Philip Anstruther, of the Royal Navy, son of Sir Robert Anstruther, of Bainskirk, Bart.

Lately, Ann Keighley, of Hunslet, near Leeds, aged 100 years. She was mother, grandmother, and great grandmother to 253 children: she was carried to the church by twelve great grandchildren, and near one hundred of her progeny attended the funeral.

Lately, at Bath, aged 70, William Watson, who signalized himself in the American war for undaunted courage, and took from the enemy no less than 127 valuable prizes.

On the 15th of July, at Dundee Estate Trelawney, Jamaica, Mr. George Carruthers, eldest son of the late Mr. James Carruthers, of Dunwoodie Green.

Lately, on his Passage from New-

York, Edward Butler Esq. of Bath.

Lately at Binchester, aged 55, the Hon. T. Lyons, of Helton house Com. Durham, brother of the late and uncle to the present Earl of Strathmore.

Oct. 1. At Kincardine Lodge, North Britain, Sir Edward Bannerman, Bart.

2. At Edinburgh, aged 76, Mr. John Medina, Limner, grandson to Sir John Medina an eminent historical and portrait painter in Scotland.

At Bath, at a very advanced age, the Rev. Dr. James Fordyce.

Suddenly at his house in Irvine, North Britain, James Montgomery Esq. of Knockeuart, one of the magistrates of that town.

3. At Ditchleys Com. Essex, Mrs. Pickett, wife of Alderman Pickett.

At Coates, near Edinburgh, the Rev. and Right Hon. J. Earl of Glencairn, aged 46.

At Clifton, near Bristol, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Shephard, wife of Charles Shephard, Esq. of John street, Bedford Row.

Gilbert Bedford Esq. of Newland, near Ramsgate.

6. At Aberdeen, Duncan Forbes Mitchell Esq. of Thainston, third son of the late Sir Arthur Forbes, of Craigvar, Bart.

Mrs. Groves, wife of John Groves Esq. of the Board of Works.

Aged 60, Mrs. Stafford, of Wymondham, Com. Norfolk.

7. At Edinburgh, the wife of Mr. Cornelius Elliott, writer to the signet. At Caroline Park, Sir John Stuart, of Allanbank, bart. aged 82.

8. William Withycombe Esq. of Bickham, Com. Somerset.

10. At Freidenbergh, the Queen Dowager of Denmark Juliana Maria; to the great regret not only of the Royal Court, but also of several hundred families, who subsisted on the bounty of the deceased. She was a daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand Albert, of Brunswick Wolfenbittel, was born the 4th of September, 1729, and married to the late King of Denmark, Frederick V. the 11th of July, 1752. It remains as yet uncertain whether the corpse will be conveyed to the vault of Copenhagen, or to the Royal tomb at Rothchild.

Mrs. Ann Stanley, sister of the late Edward Stanley, Esq. Secretary of the customs.

Suddenly, at Woolwich, Daniel Turner, D. D. many years minister of the Scots chapel at that place.

11. Mrs. Blake, of Gloucester Place, New Road, formerly Mrs. Mills, of Hampstead.

At Nairn, George Greig, son of Mr. George Greig, Riding Surveyor of the Customs for the port of Inverness.

At Sand Heath, Com. Surry, Mr. T. Bixley, Jun. aged 27.

Sir John Hopkins, Knt. Alderman of the Ward of Castle Baynard.

13. At Alfriston, near Lewes, Com. Sussex, Mr. Stevens, of that town: as he was quitting a windmill on which he had been at work, he unfortunately got too nigh to the swifts, which struck him on the head, and fractured his skull so dreadfully, that he died in a few hours afterwards.---He was deceived in his distance, by holding his hand up to his face, which he had placed there to protect an aching tooth from the cold.

At Ripley, Com, Surry, Mrs. R. Newman, aged 46.

At Tetbury, Mr. Richard Buckland, Attorney at Law.

At Bath, Madame de Kerouartz.

At the same place, Patrick Love, Esq.

At Southampton, the Rev. Richard Davis, many years rector of Newbury and Highclere.

15. Suddenly of the Gout in his head, Edward Watts, Esq. of Galhampton house, Com. Somerset.

At Ploverlands, in Holderness, Miss Rosalind Taylor, in the bloom of youth and beauty.

In Hatton Garden, Mr. George Nixon.

At Fareham, Hants, after a short illness, Mrs. Utterson, wife of John Utterson, Esq.

At Bristol, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hall, widow of William Hall, Esq. merchant, of Bristol and of Monkton House, Com. Devon.

At Brightelmstone, Mrs Davenport, wife of Richard Davenport, Esq. of Court Garden, Bucks.

16. At Breadsides, near Newcastle under Line, Thomas Broade, Esq.

At Hampton, aged 53, Mrs. Ogle late of Causey Park, Northumberland.

At Greenwich, Com. Kent, Mr. Williams, one of the coroners of that County.

17. In Bristol street, Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Tod, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Tod, senior merchant in Edinburgh.

Suddenly at his lodgings in Oxford, aged upwards of 70, J. Uri, L. L. D. of the University of Leyden; he was by birth an Hungarian, and several years since was employed by the university of Oxford to arrange the Oriental MSS. in the Bodleian Library; a catalogue of which was published in the year 1787.

Mrs. Morris, wife of the Rev. Mr. Morris, of Clunn, and mother of the Rev. Mr. Morris of Shrewsbury.

At his house on Tower Hill, William Davis, Esq. one of the elder brothers of the corporation of the Trinity-house.

20. At Ardgowan house, Sir Michael Stewart, of Blackhall, Bart. in the 84th year of his age. He was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1735. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, John Shaw Stewart, Esq. of Greenock.

21. At Chelsea College, Mrs. Burney, wife of Dr. Burney, whose virtues and intellectual faculties will long be deplored by her family and friends.

Mr. Crippen, of Great Tower Street, aged 70.

22. At his house at Knightsbridge, aged 70, Mr. Thomas Street, upwards of 40 years confectioner to the King.

24. At Stanmore, aged 76, Mrs. Robinson, widow of William Robinson, Esq. and Aunt to Sir William Robinson, Bart. greatly lamented by all her disconsolate friends, and all her afflicted servants, who will ever revere her memory.

26. At the Hot Wells, Bristol, after a long illness, which she bore with the utmost fortitude and most perfect resignation, the Countess of Abergavenny.

At the same place, Capt. Richard Powell, late of the 54th Regiment of Foot.

Lately at High Wycomb, Bucks, Lawrence Gomme, Esq. aged 59 years.

Lately at Turin, in the twenty-third year of his reign, his Majesty Viceroy AMADEUS, King of Sardinia. (*Further particulars in our next.*)

Lately at Philadelphia, of a fever, Mrs. Wrihten, formerly, of Drury Lane Theatre. Her eldest daughter shortly after partook of the same fate. (*Some Account of this lady in our next.*)



## LIST OF BANKRUPTS.

*London, Sept. 27.* A. Illingworth, Stockport, merchant. T. Hutson, Brentwood, grocer. R. Phillips, Charlotte Mews, Tottenham-street, hackneyman. E. West, Darkhouse Lane, dealer in wine. J. Birtwhistle and R. Duerden, St. Ann's-lane, Aldersgate-street, warehousemen. W. Gouthit, Old Fish-street, drysalter. S. Vinor, Prince's-street, Lambeth, victualler. W. Hilton, Oxford-road, linen-draper. J. Stapleton, Salters Hall-court, Cannon street, carpenter.

*In the Country.*---H. Gordon, of Bath, haberdasher.

*London, Oct. 1.* George Daniel, of Derby, silk-throwster. John Penfold and Rowland Griffith, of Watling-street, London, warehousemen. John Aris, of Norfolk-street, Strand, Middlesex, mariner. John Wincup, Roger Guyen Griffin, Alexander Corson, and James Gordon, of Old Brentford, Middlesex, soapmakers.

*London, Oct. 8.* William Tonson, of Fleet-market, London, upholsterer. John Ellison, of Sunnybank, Yorkshire, stuff-maker. Thomas Rushton, now or late of Liverpool, Lancashire, brewer. John Gardner, late of Broad-street Buildings, London, merchant. Thomas Hawkins, of Bristol, linen-draper. William Frost, of Melford, Suffolk, Jobber. John Borlase, of Oxford, cornchandler. Bernard Bowles, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, ironmonger. Thomas Whitesides, of Gerrard street, Soho, Middlesex, vintner.

*London, Oct. 11.* Ann Salt and Charles Adam Beckmon, Birmingham, Warwickshire, wine-merchants. W. Holden, Bread street, warehouseman.

*In the Country.*---W. Anderton, Liverpool, upholsterer. T. Lowe, of Wisbech St. Peters, in the Isle of Ely, Cambridge, grocer. Ann Salt, Birmingham, Warwickshire, merchant.

*London, Oct. 15.* J. Robertson, Fleet-street, oilman. G. Mark, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, woollen-draper. H. Williams, Saville-row, Bath, Linen-draper. W. Stevens, Great Missenden, Bucks, carrier.

*In the Country.*---J. Cook, Kintbury, Berks, clothier. W. Chambers, South Shields, linen-draper. S. Latone, Liverpool, merchant. J. Whitaker the elder, and W. Whitaker, Stockport, and J. Whitaker the younger, Edgeley, cotton-manufacturers. T. Norfolk, Knaresborough, York, cotton-manufacturer. E. Collier, Trowbridge, milliner.

*London, Oct. 18.* J. Blizzard, of Broad street, stockbroker. J. Reader, of Bishopsgate street, wholesale linen draper. J. Gamron, of East street, Kent Road, Surry, hemp and flax manufacturer.

*In the Country.*---A. Hunt, of Chester, cotton manufacturer. J. Cook, of Oxford, carrier. G. Turner, of Weary Hall, Bolton, Cumberland, dealer.

*London, Oct. 22.* R. Richardson, Widegate street, Bishopsgate street, blue-manufacturer. J. Price, Webber Row, Southwark, haberdasher. E. Tute, Pig's Key, Bridewell Precinct, coal-merchant. H. Clarke, Shoe-lane, bricklayer. W. Holden, and J. Whitaker, Bread street, warehousemen. D. H. Hill, Curzon street, May-fair, vender of medicines. Z. Browne, and S. Fixen, Coleman street, merchants.

*In the Country.*---W. Eveleigh, Worcester, corn-factor. M. Noton, Manchester, corn-dealer. G. Love, Spalding, Lincoln, baker.

*London, Oct. 25.*---J. Manners, Parliament street, surgeon. Rice James, High street, Southwark, Tobacconist. Moses Ancona, Princes street, Spital-fields, marble merchant.

*In the Country.*---G. Bramwell, Manchester, corn factor.

*London, Oct. 29.* H. Bewicke, Manchester, merchant. J. Lalane and J. Craig, Mile's Court, Cannon street, merchants. W. Parker, Ealing Lane, Middlesex, schoolmaster. J. Eades, Islington Road, bricklayer. W. Bruere, Hatton street, merchant. W. Wilcockson, Weybridge, corn dealer. D. Gordon, Kent Road, Surry, paper stainer.

*In the Country.*---W. Stow, Stowmarket, Suffolk, fellmonger. J. Tucker and J. Tucker, Exeter, merchants.