



*Engraved by Anders Smith from a Picture in Gloucester Palace.*

WILLIAM WARBURTON,  
*BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.*

*London. Printed by G. Cawthorn, British Library, Strand, June 30, 1798.*

THE  
**SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,**  
 AND  
**FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY,**

FOR JUNE, 1798.

EMBELLISHED WITH AN ELEGANT ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF

**BISHOP WARBURTON.**

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

Various articles intended for insertion in this Number are unavoidably postponed.

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THE  
SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,  
AND  
FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY,

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FOR JUNE, 1798.

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*THE LIFE*  
OF  
BISHOP WARBURTON.

[WITH AN ELEGANT PORTRAIT.]

**W**ILLIAM WARBURTON, the subject of the frontispiece to this Magazine, was descended from an ancient and very considerable family in Cheshire, at the head of which is the present Sir Peter Warburton, Baronet, of Orley, in that county.

The rest may be left to the genealogist; it is our intention to go no farther back in his pedigree than to his grandfather, of the same name, who distinguished himself in the civil wars of the last century. He was of the royal party, and shewed his zeal and activity in that cause, by serving under Sir George Booth at the affair of Chester. This circumstance is mentioned chiefly for the use intended to be made of it elsewhere. All that is known more of him, is, that he married Frances, daughter of Robert Awfield of Etson, in the county of Nottingham, by whom he had three sons; the second of whom, George, was Mr. Warburton's father.

It seems probable, that upon this marriage he removed into Nottinghamshire. His residence was at Shelton, a village about six miles from Newark, where he died.

Mr. George Warburton, the second son, as was observed, of William Warburton, Esq. of Shelton, was bred to the law. He settled at Newark, where he practised as an attorney, and was particularly esteemed for his integrity in that profession.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Hobman, Alderman of Newark, and had by this marriage five children; George, William, Mary, Elizabeth, and Frances.

George died very young. William, the subject of this memoir, was born at Newark, Dec. 24, 1698. He was first put to school

there under Mr. Twells, whose son, afterwards, married his sister Elizabeth: but he had the chief part of his education at Chesham, in Rutlandshire, under Mr. Wright. Here he continued till the beginning of the year 1714; when his cousin, Mr. Warburton, who also bore the name of William, being made head-master of the school of Newark, he returned to his native place; and was for a short time, under the care of that learned and respectable person, of whom more will be said hereafter. We will now only add, that he was father to the Reverend Mr. Thomas Warburton, the present very worthy Archdeacon of Norfolk, to whom we are indebted for the particulars concerning his family.

We cannot, it must be confessed, entertain the reader of this narrative with those encomiums which are so commonly lavished on the puerile years of eminent men. On the best enquiry we have been able to make, we do not find, that during his stay at school, he distinguished himself by any extraordinary efforts of genius or application. Our information authorizes us to go no further than to say, that he loved his book and his play, just as other boys did. And upon reflection, we are not displeased with this modest testimony to his merit. It will be remembered what the best judges have thought of premature wits. And we all know that the mountain-oak, which is one day to make the strength of our fleets, is of a slower growth than the saplings which adorn our gardens.

But, although no prodigy of parts or industry in those early years, with a moderate share of each, he could not fail of acquiring, by the age of sixteen, the time when he left school, a competent knowledge of Greek and Latin, under such masters as those of Okeham and Newark.

It had been his misfortune to lose his father very early. He died in 1706; and the care of his family devolved, of course, upon his widow; who, as we have seen, gave her son the best school-education; and, in all respects, approved herself so good a woman, as well as parent, that her children paid her all possible respect: her son, in particular, all whose affections were naturally warm, gave her every proof of duty and observance, while she lived, and, after her death, retained so tender a regard to her memory, that he seldom spoke of her but with tears.

The circumstances of the family could be but moderate, and when Mr. Warburton had now finished his education at school, he was destined by his friends to that profession, which is thought to qualify men best for the management of their own affairs, and which his father had followed with so much credit in that neighbourhood.

He was accordingly put out clerk to Mr. Kirke, an eminent attorney of Great Markham, in Nottinghamshire, in April, 1714, and continued with that gentleman five years, *i. e.* till the spring of the year 1719. Tradition does not acquaint us how he acquitted himself in his clerkship: probably with no signal assiduity. For now it was that the bent of his genius appeared in a passionate love of reading, which was not lessened, we may believe, but increased, by his want of time and opportunity to indulge it.

However, in spite of his situation, he found means to peruse again and digest such of the classic authors as he had read at school, with many others which he understood to be in repute with men of learning and judgment. By degrees, he also made himself acquainted with the other elementary studies; and, by the time his clerkship was out, had laid the foundation of, as well as acquired a taste for, general knowledge.

Still, the opinion and expectation of his friends kept him in that profession, to which he had been bred. On the expiration of his clerkship, he returned to his family at Newark; but whether he practised there or elsewhere as an attorney, we are not certainly informed.

However, the love of letters growing every day stronger in him, it was found adviseable to give way to his inclination of taking orders: the rather, as the seriousness of his temper and purity of his morals concurred, with his unappeasable thirst of knowledge, to give the surest presages of future eminence in that profession.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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CURIOUS ACCOUNT  
OF A  
DUMB PHILOSOPHER.

COMMUNICATED BY A GENTLEMAN ON A TOUR IN GERMANY.

HAVING arrived at Bremen, I was conducted to the principal inn in the town. I found my landlord was a High German, but had resided many years in England. We soon grew acquainted. I told him I was no trader, nor did I seek the company of the English nation in particular: that I travelled for the improvement of my understanding, and not of my estate: that I should be obliged to him if he could recommend me to the acquaintance of any sober staid gentleman, of universal knowledge and learning; and that it was equally indifferent to me what nation he was of.

My landlord, with a seeming joy, answered, he had a customer that would suit me to a hair; but the point would be how to get into his conversation. 'What,' replied I, 'is he so difficult of access, or is his quality so superior, that it would be a presumption in me to aim at it?' 'Not so,' answered my landlord, 'but he is so sparing of his words, that, though he has constantly frequented my house, once a week, for near two years, I have hardly ever heard him pronounce three sentences.' 'What reason then, said I, 'have you to think this taciturn gentleman would be for my purpose?' 'Because,' replied he, 'I am informed he has spent above thirty years of his life in continual travels, not only through all parts of Europe, but even in the most distant regions of the known world. I am,' continued he, 'his agent or factor in this city; for he lives some miles distance, in Danish Holstein. His letters come all directed to my house, and he has frequently large parcels of papers, books, and other things sent him

from England, Holland, France, Italy, and other parts, which he is so careful of, that I am cautioned not to trust them in any one's hands but my own, and am obliged, on such occasions, to take horse or coach, and to go out to him myself, for which he pays me generously. When I am admitted to his presence, which is not always, I find him immured with books, in the midst of a copious library, with great numbers of mathematical, astronomical, and other instruments, many of them not known in this country, about him. He is a single man, but has a large family of servants, of both sexes, most of them foreigners, who are seldom seen abroad, and converse very little but among themselves. His singular but expensive manner of living, his extensive generosity and charity, his great knowledge and success in physic, he having a person for that end in the house with him, who goes by the name of Doctor, and who not only gives his advice, but dispenses medicines to all that come, and have the appearance of want, *gratis*—these circumstances, I say, with that of his not being possessed of any known real estate, but the house and garden where he lives, and following no business to support this great expence, give occasion to the common people to think him a conjurer, and that he deals with the devil: and others, not quite so ignorant, imagine he has found the grand secret, or the philosopher's stone. He comes constantly every Saturday to my house, and having performed his devotion, at one of the Lutheran churches of this city, on Sunday, returns in the evening, or Monday morning, and he was but just gone when you came to my house. In good weather he rides, and sometimes walks, and in bad comes in his coach; but hardly ever misses coming. When he has done his business in town, on Saturday evening, he always takes his seat in my public drinking room, at a small table, hardly big enough for more than one, where he smokes his pipe, and drinks his bottle, without speaking a word to any one: and if, by chance, any of the other company drink his health, or direct their discourse to him, they are sure to meet with no other return but a nod, a shake of the head, or a shrug, for which reason he is generally distinguished by the name of the dumb man, and is never disturbed unless now and then by a stranger. He is observed to be very attentive to all public discourse, and sometimes to take out his pocket-book, and write. But if he finds the company upon business, or cautious of being over-heard, he takes a book out of his pocket and reads. He never calls for any thing, but has his winks and signs, which my servants understand; and when he is disposed to retire, at the signal given, the boy takes his candle, and he follows, without taking the least notice of any one. He never asks for any reckoning; but when he goes away, lays down a duckett, and a sixteen-penny piece for the servants, which is generally double what he has spent. I give him an account of what I lay out for him once a month, and he always adds a present to the payment. With these singularities,' added my landlord, 'you will probably take him to be a surly, morose philosopher, or a man-hater; but he is the very reverse of it; he is certainly a great lover of all mankind, seems always pleased, and looks upon every one with a beneficent smile. He enjoys a perfect state of health, and the vigour of youth in an advanced age.'

Here my landlord ended his narrative, and you will easily imagine how desirous I was to be acquainted with this extraordinary person: I desired him to bespeak a coach, to go out the next day, to endeavour obtaining admittance to him; but he advised me to stay till the next Saturday, and first take a view of his person and behaviour, after which we might think of the properest method of getting into his company. I complied with his advice.

The Saturday I waited for with so much impatience being at length come, having placed myself in a lower room, I saw my Philosopher alight from his coach about three in the afternoon, and having made a signal, which conjured up a piece of bread, and half a pint of white wine, he took them standing, and immediately went out again, without giving me an opportunity of accosting him. This first view, short as it was, encreased my desires, and the hopes I had of enjoying the happiness of his acquaintance. I observed a certain *je ne scai quoi* in his countenance, which gave me infinite pleasure, and heightened my expectations. Love and esteem, the first principles of friendship, at once commanded my attention. I ordered my landlord to let me know when he was seated in his usual place; and as I was sensible the best way of captivating the minds of persons, who are singular in their way of thinking, is to fall in with their humours, I resolved to place myself near him, to watch his most minute actions, and to imitate them, with the greatest exactitude I was capable of.

About eight in the evening, my landlord let me know he was in the public room; I immediately went down, and found him seated in the manner I had been before informed. There were several companies in the same room, at different tables. On one side of the little table, at which this singular gentleman had placed himself, was a bench, of which he had taken possession; and, as soon as I entered, without taking notice of any one, I took a chair, and sat down on the other side. The servant coming in, at a signal given by him, a bottle of wine, pipes, and tobacco, were set on the table; and upon my repeating the same signal, I was served in the like manner. I continued to follow him in every thing with a seeming inattention. When he took up a pipe, filled it, laid it down again, drank a glass of wine, began to smook, and the like, I immediately did the same. This, I observed, discomposed him a little at first, and I found he took every opportunity of my turning aside, to view me narrowly; but withdrew his eyes, when he perceived I took notice of it. I hereupon began to conceive hopes he would soon break silence. But he was not long before I perceived he had overcome this little uneasiness, and recovered his former serene aspect. In this manner we sat near two hours, without making any shew of being pleased or displeas'd with one another's company, till our bottles being near empty, I was apprehensive I attempted to wash a blackmoor white. But upon the signal being given, and repeated by me, for a fresh bottle, my hopes revived; and I observed twice or thrice, that he smiled, and seemed to have (as the vulgar term it) words at the tip of his tongue; but these were but short sallies of a mind undetermined, and he as often retreated to himself again.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



AN HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT  
OF  
IRELAND.

A SKETCH of the history, antiquities, language, religion, population, manners, customs, curiosities, manufactures, commerce, and geography of Ireland will not, it is presumed, be unacceptable at the present moment; especially to those who have not convenience to resort to books which would furnish them with a more comprehensive view of that kingdom. The lamentable rebellion which renders that ill-fated country such a scene of horrors, having of late much engaged the public mind, we are induced, in order to make our account more complete, to accompany it by a *Map of Ireland*, accurately engraved from the latest authorities. This Map was too late for our present Number, but shall certainly appear in our next.

THE island of Ireland is situated on the west side of England, between 6 and 10 degrees west longitude, and between 51 and 55 degrees 20 minutes north latitude, or between the middle parallel of the eighth clime, where the longest day is 16½ hours, and the 24th parallel, or the end of the 10th clime, where the longest day is 17½ hours.

The extent, or superficial content, of this kingdom, is, from the nearest computation and survey, found to be in length 285 miles from Fairhead north, to Missenhead south; and from the east part of Down, to the west part of Mayo, its greatest breadth 160 miles, and to contain 11,067,712 Irish plantation acres, which makes 17,927,864 acres of English statute measure, and is held to bear proportion to England and Wales as 18 to 30. Mr. Templeman, who makes the length 275, and the breadth 150 miles, gives it an area of 27,457 square miles. From the east part of Wexford to St. David's in Wales, it is reckoned 45 miles; but the passage between Donaghadee and Portpatrick in Scotland is little more than 20 miles, and the passage from Holyhead in North Wales about 52 miles.

It is pretty extraordinary, that even modern authors are not agreed as to the divisions of Ireland; some dividing it into five circuits, and some into four provinces; those of Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, and Munster. We shall follow the last division, as being the most common, and likewise the most ancient.

LEINSTER, 12 COUNTIES.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Dublin	Dublin	West Meath	Mullingar
Louth	Drogheda	King's county	Philipstown
Wicklow	Wicklow	Queen's county	Maryborough
Wexford	Wexford	Kilkenny	Kilkenny
Longford	Longford	Kildare	Naas and Athy
East Meath	Trim	Carlow	Carlow

## ULSTER, 9 COUNTIES.

<i>Counties,</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Counties,</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Down	Down Patrick	Londonderry	Derry
Armagh	Armagh	Tyrone	Omagh
Monaghan	Monaghan	Fermanagh	Enniskillen
Cavan	Cavan	Donegall	Lifford
Antrim	Carrickfergus		

## CONNAUGHT, 5 COUNTIES.

Leitrim	Carrick on Shannon	Sligo	Sligo
Roscommon	Roscommon	Galway	Galway
Mayo	Ballinrobe & Castiebar		

## MUNSTER, 6 COUNTIES.

Clare	Ennis	Limerick	Limerick
Cork	Cork	Tipperary	Clonmel
Kerry	Tralee	Waterford	Waterford

The history of Ireland has been carried to a very remote antiquity, and may, with greater justice than that of any other country, be distinguished into the legendary and authentic. In the reign of Edward II. an Ulster Prince boasted to the Pope of an uninterrupted succession of one hundred and ninety-seven Kings of Ireland, to the year 1170. Even the most moderate Irish antiquaries carry their history up to about 500 years before the Christian æra, at which time, they assert, that a colony of Scythians, immediately from Spain, settled in Ireland, and introduced the Phœnician language and letters into this country; and that however it might have been peopled still earlier from Gaul or Britain, yet Heber, Heremon, and Ith, the sons of Milesius, gave a race of Kings to the Irish, distinguished from their days by the names of Gadelians and Scuits, or Scots.

But as our limits will not permit us to enlarge on the dark and contested parts of the Irish history, we shall only observe, that it was about the middle of the fifth century that the great apostle of Ireland, St. Patrick, was employed in the propagation of Christianity in this country, though there had been Christian missionaries here long before, by whose means it had made a considerable progress among the inhabitants of Ireland. After this period, Ireland was occasionally invaded by the Saxon Kings of England; but in the years 795 and 798 the Danes and Normans, or, as they were called, the Easterlings, invaded the coasts of Ireland, and were the first who erected stone edifices in that kingdom. The common habitations of the Irish, till that time, were hurdles covered with straw and rushes, and but very few of solid timber. The natives defended themselves bravely against the Easterlings, who built Dublin, Waterford, Limerick, Wexford, and Cork; but they resided chiefly at Dublin, or in its neighbourhood, which, by the old Irish, was called Fingal, or the Land of Strangers. The natives, about the year 962, seem to have called to their assistance the Anglo-Saxon King Edgar, who had then a considerable maritime power; and this might have given occasion for his clergy to call him King of great part of Ireland. It is certain that Dublin was about that time a flourishing city, and

that the native Irish gave the Easterlings several defeats, though supported by their countrymen from the continent, the Isle of Man, and the Hebrides.

In the twelfth century, Henry the Second of England formed a design of annexing Ireland to his dominions. He is said to have been induced to this by the provocation he had received from some of the Irish chieftains, who had afforded considerable assistance to his enemies. His design was patronized by the Pope, and a fair pretext of attacking Ireland offered about the year 1168. Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and an oppressive tyrant, quarrelled with all his neighbours, and carried off the wife of a petty prince, O'Roirk. A confederacy being formed against him, under Roderic O'Connor (who, it seems, was the paramount King of Ireland) he was driven from his country, and took refuge at the court of Henry II. who promised to restore him, upon taking an oath of fidelity to the crown of England for himself, and all the petty Kings depending on him, who were very numerous. Henry, who was then in France, recommended Mac Dermot's cause to the English barons, and particularly to Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, Robert Fitz Stephen, and Maurice Fitz Gerald. Those noblemen undertook the expedition upon much the same principles as the Norman and Breton lords did the conquest of England under William I. and Strongbow was to marry Mac Dermot's daughter, Eva. In 1169, the adventurers reduced the towns of Wexford and Waterford; and the next year Strongbow arriving with a strong reinforcement, his marriage was celebrated.

The descendants of the Danes continued still possessed of Dublin, which, after some ineffectual opposition made by King O'Connor, was taken and plundered by the English soldiers; but Mac Turkil, the Danish King, escaped to his shipping. Upon the death of Dermot, Henry II. became jealous of Earl Strongbow, seized upon his estates in England and Wales, and recalled his subjects from Ireland. The Irish, about the same time, to the amount of above 60,000, besieged Dublin, under King O'Connor; but though all Strongbow's Irish friends and allies had now left him, and the city was reduced to great extremity, he forced the Irish to raise the siege with great loss; and going over to England, he appeased Henry by swearing fealty to him and his heirs, and resigning into his hands all the Irish cities and forts he held. During Strongbow's absence, Mac Turkil returned with a great fleet, attempted to retake the city of Dublin, but was killed at the siege; and in him ended the race of the Easterling princes in Ireland.

In 1172, Henry II. attended by 400 knights, 4000 veteran soldiers, and the flower of his English nobility, landed near Waterford; and not only all the petty princes of Ireland, excepting the King of Ulster, but the great King Roderic O'Connor, submitted to Henry, who pretended that O'Connor's submission included that of Ulster, and that consequently he was the paramount Sovereign of Ireland. Be that as it will, he affected to keep a magnificent court, and held a parliament at Dublin, where he parcelled out the estates of Ireland, as William the Conqueror had done in England, to his English

nobility. He then settled a civil administration at Dublin, as nearly as possible to that of England, to which he returned in 1173, having first settled an English colony from Bristol in Dublin, with all the liberties and free customs, say their charters, which the citizens of Bristol enjoyed. From that time Dublin began to flourish. Thus the conquest of Ireland was effected by the English, almost with as much ease as that of Mexico was by the Spaniards; and for much the same reasons, the rude and unarmed state of the natives, and the differences that prevailed among their princes or leaders.

Henry gave the title of Lord of Ireland to his son John, who, in 1185, went over in person to Ireland; but John and his giddy Norman courtiers made a very ill use of their power, and rendered themselves hateful to the Irish, who were otherwise very well disposed towards the English. Richard I. was too much taken up with the crusades to pay any great regard to the affairs of Ireland; but King John, after his accession, made amends for his former behaviour towards the Irish. He enlarged his father's plan of introducing into Ireland English laws and officers, and he erected that part of the provinces of Leinster and Munster, which was within the English pale, into twelve counties. We find, however, that the descendants of the ancient Princes in other places paid him no more than a nominal subjection. They governed by their old Brehon laws, and exercised all acts of sovereignty within their own states; and indeed this was pretty much the case so late as the reigns of James I. The unsettled reign of Henry III. his wars and captivity, gave the Irish a very mean opinion of the English Government during his reign; but they seem to have continued quiet under his son Edward I. Gaveston, the famous favourite of Edward II. acquired great credit while he acted as Lieutenant of Ireland; but the successes of the Scotch King, Robert Bruce, had almost proved fatal to the English interest in Ireland, and suggested to the Irish the idea of transferring their allegiance from the Kings of England to Edward Bruce, King Robert's brother. That Prince accordingly invaded Ireland, where he gave repeated defeats to the English governors and armies; and being supported by his brother in person, he was actually crowned King at Dundalk, and narrowly missed being master of Dublin. The younger Bruce seems to have been violent in the exercise of his sovereignty, and he was at last defeated and killed by Bermingham, the English General. After this Edward II. ruled Ireland with great moderation, and passed several excellent acts with regard to that country.

But during the minority of Edward III. the commotions were again renewed in Ireland, and not suppressed without great loss and disgrace on the side of the English. In 1333 a rebellion broke out, in which the English inhabitants had no inconsiderable share. A succession of vigorous, brave governors, at last quieted the insurgents; and about the year 1361, Prince Lionel, son to Edward III. having married the heiress of Ulster, was sent over to govern Ireland, and, if possible, to reduce its inhabitants to an entire conformity with the laws of England. In this he made a great progress, but did not en-

tirely accomplish it. It appears, at this time, that the Irish were in a very flourishing condition, and that one of the greatest grievances they complained of was, that the English sent over men of mean birth to govern them. In 1394, Richard II. finding that the execution of his despotic schemes in England must be abortive without farther support, passed over to Ireland with an army of 34,000 men, well armed and appointed. As he made no use of force, the Irish looked upon his presence to be a high compliment to their nation, and admired the magnificence of his court. Richard, on the other hand, courted them by all the arts he could employ, and bestowed the honour of knighthood on their chiefs. In short, he behaved so as entirely to win their affections. But in 1399, after having acted in a very despotic manner in England, he undertook a fresh expedition into Ireland, to revenge the death of his Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of March, who had been killed by the wild Irish. His army again struck the natives with consternation, and they threw themselves upon his mercy. It was during this expedition, that the Duke of Lancaster landed in England; and Richard, upon his return, finding himself deserted by his English subjects on account of his tyranny, and that he could not depend upon the Irish, surrendered his crown to his rival.

The Irish, after Richard's death, still retained a warm affection for the house of York; and upon the revival of that family's claim to the crown, embraced its cause. Edward IV. made the Earl of Desmond Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for his services against the Ormond party and other adherents of the house of Lancaster, and he was the *first Irish chieftain* that obtained this honour. Even the accession of Henry VII. to the crown of England did not reconcile the Irish to his title as Duke of Lancaster; and therefore readily joined Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be the eldest son of Edward IV. but for this they paid dear, being defeated in their attempt to invade England. This made them somewhat cautious at first of joining Perkin Warbeck, notwithstanding his plausible pretences to be the Duke of York, second son of Edward IV. He was, however, at last recognized as King by the Irish. Henry behaved with moderation towards his favourers, and was contented with requiring the Irish nobility to take a fresh oath of allegiance to his government. This lenity had the desired effect, during the administration of the two Earls of Kildare, the Earl of Surry, and the Earl of Ormond. Henry VIII. governed Ireland by supporting its chiefs against each other, but they were tampered with by the Emperor Charles V. upon which Henry made his natural son, the Duke of Richmond, his Lord Lieutenant. This did not prevent the Irish from breaking out into rebellion in the year 1540, under Fitzgerald, who had been Lord Deputy, and was won over by the Emperor, but was at last hanged at Tyburn. After this, the house of Austria found their account, in their quarrels with England, to form a strong party among the Irish.

About the year 1542, James V. King of Scotland, formed some pretensions on the crown of Ireland, and was favoured by a strong party among the Irish themselves. It is hard to say, had he lived,

what the consequence of his claim might have been. Henry understood that the Irish had a mean opinion of his dignity, as the Kings of England had hitherto assumed no higher title than that of Lords of Ireland. He therefore took that of King of Ireland, which had a great effect with the native Irish, who thought that allegiance was not due to a Lord; and to speak the truth, it was somewhat surprising that this expedient was not thought of before. It produced a more perfect submission of the native Irish to Henry's government than ever had been known; and even O'Neil, who pretended to be successor to the last paramount King of Ireland, swore allegiance to Henry, who created him Earl of Tyrone.

The Pope, however, and the princes of the house of Austria, by remitting money and sometimes sending over troops to the Irish, still kept up their interest in that kingdom, and drew from them vast numbers of men to their armies, where they proved as good soldiers as any in Europe. This created inexpressible difficulties to the English government, even in the reign of Edward VI. But it is remarkable, that the reformation took place in the English part of Ireland with little or no opposition. The Irish seem to have been very quiet during the reign of Queen Mary; but they proved thorns in the side of Queen Elizabeth. The perpetual disputes she had with the Roman Catholics, both at home and abroad, gave her great uneasiness; and the Pope and the house of Austria always found new resources against her in Ireland. The Spaniards possessed themselves of Kinsale; and the rebellions of Tyrone, who baffled and outwitted her favourite General, the Earl of Essex, are well known in the English history.

The Lord Deputy Mountjoy, who succeeded Essex, was the first Englishman who gave a mortal blow to the practices of the Spaniards in Ireland, by defeating them and the Irish before Kinsale, and bringing Tyrone prisoner to England; where he was pardoned by Queen Elizabeth in 1602. This lenity, shewn to such an offender, is a proof of the dreadful apprehensions Elizabeth had from the Popish interest in Ireland. James I. confirmed the possessions of the Irish; but such was the influence of the Pope and the Spaniards, that the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel, and their party, planned a new rebellion, and attempted to seize the Castle of Dublin; but their plot being discovered, their chiefs fled beyond seas. They were not idle abroad; for in 1608 they instigated Sir Calim O'Dogharty to a fresh rebellion, by promising him speedy supplies of men and money from Spain. Sir Calim was killed in the dispute, and his adherents were taken and executed. The attainders of the Irish rebels, which passed in the reigns of James and Elizabeth, vested in the crown 511,465 acres, in the several counties of Donnegall, Tyrone, Colerain, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Armagh; and enabled the King to make that Protestant plantation in the North of Ireland, which now, from the most rebellious province of the kingdom, is the most quiet and reformed.

Those prodigious attainders, however just and necessary they might be, operated fatally for the English in the reign of Charles I. The Irish Roman Catholics in general were influenced by their priests.

to hope not only to repossess the lands of their forefathers, but to restore the Popish religion in Ireland. They therefore entered into a deep and detestable conspiracy for massacring all the English Protestants in that kingdom. In this they were encouraged by the unhappy dissensions that broke out between the King and his Parliaments in England and Scotland. Their bloody plan being discovered by the English government at Dublin, prevented that city from falling into their hands. They, however, partly executed, in 1641, their horrid scheme of massacre; but authors have not agreed as to the numbers who were murdered; perhaps they have been exaggerated by warm Protestant writers, some of whom have mounted the number of the sufferers to 40,000; other accounts speak of 10,000 or 12,000, and some have even diminished that number.\* What followed in consequence of this rebellion, and the reduction of Ireland by Cromwell, who retaliated the cruelties of the Irish Papists upon themselves, belongs to the history of England. It is certain that they smarted so severely that they were quiet during the reign of Charles II. His Popish successor and brother, James II. even after the revolution took place, found an asylum in Ireland; and was encouraged to hope, that, by the assistance of the natives there, he might remount his throne; but he was deceived, and his own pusillanimity co-operated with his disappointment. He was driven out of Ireland by his son-in-law, after the battle of the Boyne, the only victory that King William ever gained in person; a victory, however, on which depended the safety of the Protestant religion, and the liberties of the British empire. Had James been victorious, he probably would have been reinstated on the throne; and nothing else could be expected than that, being irritated by opposition, victorious over his enemies, and free from every restraint, he would have trampled upon all rights, civil and religious, and pursued more arbitrary designs than before. The army of William consisted of 36,000 men, that of James of 33,000, but advantageously situated. James, it is true, fought at the head of an undisciplined rabble; but his French auxiliaries were far from behaving as heroes. It must be acknowledged, however, that he left both the field and the kingdom too soon for a brave man.

The forfeitures that fell to the crown, on account of the Irish rebellions and the revolution, are almost incredible; and had the acts of parliament which gave them away been strictly enforced, Ireland must have been peopled with British inhabitants. But many political reasons occurred for not driving the Irish to despair. The friends of the revolution and the Protestant religion were sufficiently gratified out of the forfeited estates. Too many of the Roman Catholics might have been forced abroad; and it was proper that a due balance should

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\* This account of the numbers killed in the Irish massacre is much below that generally given. Mr. Hume, after enumerating the various barbarities practised by the Papists upon the Protestants, says, 'By some computations, those who perished by all those cruelties are made to amount to an hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand; by the most moderate, and probably the most reasonable account, they must have been near 40,000.' *Hist. of England*; vol. vi. p. 377.

be preserved between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant interest. It was therefore thought prudent to relax the reins of government, and not to put the forfeitures too rigorously into execution. The experience of half a century has confirmed the wisdom of the above considerations. The lenity of the measures pursued in regard to the Irish Roman Catholics, and the great pains taken for the instruction of their children, with the progress which knowledge and the arts have made in that country, have greatly diminished the Popish interest. The spirit of industry has enabled the Irish to know their own strength and importance; to which some accidental circumstances have concurred. All her ports were opened for the exportation of wool and woollen yarn to any part of Great-Britain; and of late years, acts of parliament have been made occasionally for permitting the importation of salt beef, pork, butter, cattle, and tallow, from Ireland to Great Britain.

But though some laws and regulations had occasionally taken place favourable to Ireland, it must be acknowledged, that the inhabitants of that country laboured under considerable grievances, in consequence of sundry unjust and injudicious restraints of the Parliament of England respecting their trade. These restraints had injured Ireland without benefiting Great Britain. The Irish had been prohibited from manufacturing their own wool, in order to favour the woollen manufactory of England: the consequence of which was, that the Irish wool was smuggled over into France, and the people of that country were thereby enabled to rival us in our woollen manufacture, and to deprive us of a part of that trade. An embargo had also been laid on the exportation of provisions from Ireland, which had been extremely prejudicial to that kingdom. The distresses of the Irish manufacturers, as well as those of Great Britain, had likewise been much increased by the consequences of the American war. These circumstances occasioned great murmuring in Ireland, and some attempts were made for the relief of the inhabitants of that kingdom in the British Parliament, but for some time without success: for a partiality in favour of the trade in England prevented justice from being done to Ireland. But several incidents, which happened afterwards, at length operated strongly in favour of that kingdom. When a large body of the king's troops had been withdrawn from Ireland, in order to be employed in the American war, a considerable number of Irish gentlemen, farmers, traders, and other persons, armed and formed themselves into volunteer companies and associations, for the defence of Ireland against any foreign invaders. By degrees, these volunteer associations became numerous and well disciplined: and it was soon discovered, that they were inclined to maintain their rights at home, as well as to defend themselves against foreign enemies. When these armed associations became numerous and formidable, the Irish began to assume an higher tone than that to which they had before been accustomed: and it was soon manifest, that their remonstrances met with unusual attention, both from their own Parliament and from that of Great Britain. The latter, on the 11th of May, 1779, presented an address to the King, recommending to his Majesty's



most serious consideration the distressed and impoverished state of the loyal and well deserving people of Ireland, and desiring him to direct that there should be prepared, and laid before Parliament, such particulars relative to the trade and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, as should enable the national wisdom to pursue effectual measures for promoting the common strength, wealth, and commerce of his Majesty's subjects in both kingdoms. To this address the King returned a favourable answer: and in October, the same year, both houses of the Irish Parliament also presented addresses to his Majesty, in which they declared that nothing but granting Ireland a free trade could save it from ruin. Notwithstanding which, it being soon after suspected by many of the people of that kingdom, that the members of their Parliament would not exert themselves with vigour in promoting the interests of the nation, a very daring and numerous mob assembled before the parliament-house in Dublin, crying out for a *free trade and a short money-bill*. They assaulted the members, and endeavoured to compel them to swear that they would support the interest of their country by voting for a short money-bill; and they demolished the house of the Attorney-general. The tumult at length subsided; and two Irish money-bills, for six months only, were sent over to England, where they passed the great seal, and were immediately returned, without any dissatisfaction being expressed by government at this limited grant.

In the mean time the members of the opposition, in the English Parliament, very strongly represented the necessity of an immediate attention to the complaints of the people of Ireland, and of a compliance with their wishes. The arguments on this side of the question were also enforced by the accounts which came from Ireland, that the volunteer associations in that kingdom amounted to forty thousand men, unpaid, self-appointed, and independent of government, well armed and accoutred, daily improving in discipline, and which afterwards increased to eighty thousand. The British ministry appeared for some time to be undetermined what part they should act in this important business: but the remembrance of the fatal effects of rigorous measures respecting America, and the very critical situation of Great Britain, at length induced the first Lord of the Treasury to bring in such bills as were calculated to afford effectual commercial relief to the people of Ireland. Laws were accordingly passed, by which all those acts were repealed, which had prohibited the exportation of woollen manufactures from Ireland, and other acts by which the trade of that kingdom to foreign countries had been restrained: and it was likewise enacted that a trade between Ireland and the British colonies in America, and the West Indies, and the British settlements on the coast of Africa, should be allowed to be carried on in the same manner, and subject to similar regulations and restrictions with that carried on between Great-Britain and the said colonies and settlements.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE LIFE  
OF  
XIMENES, ARCHBISHOP OF TOLEDO.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

**D**URING his stay at Toledo, he published various regulations for the clergy and people, and made munificent presents to his church. He filled up some vacant benefices, and gave them to poor ecclesiastics, with whose virtues he was acquainted, but to whom these favours were totally unexpected. In the disposal of cures, above every other consideration, the service of the church was nearest his heart; and notwithstanding he had under his own roof priests of exemplary manners, he chose such from other quarters as he thought most adapted to the situations they were to sustain.

One thing he invariably observed; never to bestow benefices on those who requested them immediately or through interest; nor to admit such pretensions from the prevalence of favour; affirming, that men of that description are commonly void of capacity and merit, or at least want a sense of modesty and humility.

He visited the cathedral, and finding the choir straitened for room, and darkened by the chapel-wall, which being the cemetery of the ancient Kings and Princes of Spain, his predecessors had not ventured to move, he sent for architects, and ordered them to demolish the chapel, and to transport the tombs to the two sides of the altar-piece: whatever remonstrances the chapter made, however urgent, in the name of the King, the chaplains founded in this place were in opposition to them; all they could obtain was, on the arrival of her Majesty, expected in a few days; to ask her consent. Every thing that was necessary for the celebration of divine service with neatness, and even with magnificence, he gave to the parishes and monasteries of the city.

The time of his synod approaching, he went to Alcala, where the priests of his diocese assembled from all parts, to receive his orders and instructions. With paternal affection he addressed himself to each individual; and when they were collected together, he delivered a charge that inspired them with high respect for their vocation, and a desire to sanctify themselves in labouring for the salvation of souls. In this synod, and in that held since at Talavira, he instituted several very useful ordinances, which the wisest prelates have observed from that time, not only in Spain, but in every Christian kingdom; and which the council of Trent has generally established in the whole church.

He ordered each curate to explain the gospel on Sundays and festivals, after high mass, to the people, in a familiar and rational way; and in the evening, after prayers, to assemble his parishioners, particularly the younger part of them; and with assiduity to initiate them

in all the points of Christian doctrine, by the instruction of catechisms adapted to their capacities, of which he gave them a model: the utility of this attention was very great.

Because, in his diocese, the number of approved confessors was small; lest the priests, without the means of confession, might be deprived of saying mass, or might say it without a proper disposition; he permitted them, even in cases reserved to himself, to absolve each other. He re-established the ancient custom of keeping the holy water at the entrance of the churches; which had been entirely abolished. From this the people received great consolation.

D. Alphonso Carillo, one of his predecessors, could not suffer certain importunate civilities, which were observed, especially amongst persons of distinction, when the *peace* was carried to them in the mass at parishes to salute; he ordered, therefore, at the first exhibition of this sort, that the Deacon should finish the ceremony, and return to the altar. Ximenes, unwilling, that by the indiscretion of two or three persons, the congregation present should be deprived of the *peace* imparted to them by the priest, ordered, that those who amused themselves with such indecent ceremonies should be passed by, and the *peace* given to others.

Consistent with his learning in the law, he regulated the order and proceedings not only of his official courts, but of the lay tribunals of his diocese. To abolish the tedious formalities which had been introduced into the courts of justice, by the avarice of lawyers and obstinacy of pleaders, he enjoined all his judges, in matters of trifling import, without writings and other charges, to hear the parties, and to give immediate judgments. In affairs of consequence, when the fact had been established by the necessary proofs and attestations, he desired them to permit each party to produce in writing his reasons, and one reply only to be made; and that on the twentieth day, at farthest, a definitive answer should be given.

To regulate their conduct towards ecclesiastics, he made a particular decree, that if the accusations preferred against them were trifling, they should either be acquitted or condemned by his officials, without noise and further proceedings; if, however, their faults were considerable, they should be judged with equity: but with great circumspection, he expressly recommended to their attention a respect for the honour and reputation of the priests; and that they should with bowels of compassion look upon them, as the anointed of the Lord, with an eye of tenderness.

Two things of great utility he established, which had never been practised before. The first of which was, that in every parish a register of all children baptized, with the names of their parents, their sponsors, and the witnesses present at the baptism, inserted with the year, the month, and day in which the ceremony was performed, should be regularly kept. By this means he put a stop to the frequency of divorces, which, under pretence of religion and spiritual alliance, were with impunity repeated. Of what advantage an adherence to this custom has proved, in admission to holy orders, in filling up vacant benefices, in the administration of the affairs of or-

phans, in the terminations of the right of heritage, and in many other respects, experience has fully attested. The second regulation was an order given to the curates to make out, during Easter, a list of all their parishioners, of those who had made confession, as well as those who had received the sacrament, in obedience to the commands of the church; and within forty days to deliver it into the Archbishop, or to his Vicar-general of Toledo or of Alcala, that such as had been remiss might be notified.

After the synod was dissolved, he formed plans for public edifices, to promote which he was much inclined: he proposed erecting monasteries for monks and nuns, houses for indigent females, as inducements for them to marry; he founded colleges for the instruction of youth; and, above all others, the university of Alcala; to protect and establish which afforded him, through the whole of his life, sensible pleasure.

Whilst in his diocese his mind was thus occupied, the reform of the clergy, already begun, and which he entertained the hope of perfecting, excited tumults in the kingdom. The Conventualists of St. Francis resisted all the proposals made to them. The greater part of the nobility, from a principle of compassion, naturally sympathized with those whose life, in spite of themselves, it was determined to reduce to more rigid rules of austerity. Correction such as this had the appearance of oppression and violence. In their churches were deposited the tombs of their ancestors; magnificent chapels were raised, and perpetual masses said. They entertained the idea that the Brethren of the Observance, who by their institution could possess no revenue, would willingly get rid of duties, the burthen of which was laid upon others. It was reported that these funds were to be applied to monasteries and colleges; and that by these means, the memory of the foundation would perish, and the obligation of paying them would not fail to continue in their houses.

The Archbishop's credit surmounted all these obstacles in Spain; but from the court of Rome, to whose decision this affair was to be submitted, he experienced the greatest opposition. The General, who was himself a conventualist, several times represented to the Pope, that under the pretence of reforming abuses, the destruction of his order was aimed at; that by tempting them to desire the property of other men, a door would be opened to scandalous dissensions amongst his brethren; that in order to establish regularity, it was to be built upon the ruins of charity and subordination: in fine, that reformers had sprung up in Spain, who, unauthorized by his Holiness, and uncommissioned by him, disposed of his order according to their caprice. He did not, on his part, refuse to re-establish discipline, and to restore the perfection of his order; but he requested permission to send commissaries, who might be admitted to the company of such as were named by the Court; that in case of their acting in his affairs contrary to his wishes and in defiance of his counsels, they should not, at least, resolve without his participation.

The Pope acquiesced in these reasonable demands, appointed the Bishop of Catane his Nuncio to the Court of their Catholic

Majesties, and permitted the General to send commissaries, apparently to act with those of Spain; but in effect to subvert their undertakings. However, to this mission little attention was paid, and without respect to their counsels, or attention to their remonstrances, the reformation was uninterrupted. The General carried his complaints to the Pope, who was extremely irritated at the cause, and, with the advice of all the Cardinals assembled, decreed, that these acts of correction and monastic reform should surcease, until the truth was brought to light, and a remedy could be devised by the holy see. His Holiness wrote to their Catholic Majesties, and intreated them not to afford protection to zealots, who, devoid of knowledge, sowed the seeds of division in the order of St. Francis.

The Pope's letter was sent to the Archbishop, the obligation of which, he plainly saw, struck at his ruin. But, naturally cheerful, and rather animated than overcome by difficulties, he waited upon the Queen, whose mind was distressed by the concurrence of so many obstacles on all sides, and supplicated her to remember her constancy; he intreated her not to abandon an undertaking so commendable in itself, which required the exertion of courage rather than perseverance, as it imposed a greater share of vexation and labour, to carry it into execution. The Queen assured him of her good offices, and all her influence with the Pope, provided that he would take upon himself the whole affair:—an offer he willingly accepted. Excited by such a promise, he applied himself with more diligence to remove the difficulties which opposed themselves to the re-establishment of discipline; his cares, his fortitude, his modesty, drew, even from the Pope, a new decree, consenting to the purposes of reform, and appointing him apostolic commissary with the Bishop of Catane.

Thus braving all opposition, his enterprize was crowned with success; excepting in a few monasteries, order was generally established, to the great satisfaction of the Archbishop, and the edification of the people, who expressed themselves thankful for the examples afforded them, from this holy order, of modesty, penitence, and devotion.

Having attained his wishes in this undertaking, he collected a statement of all his parishes, of the religious edification of the churches, and the morals of the people; to this he enjoined a strict enquiry into the circumstances of local indigence and personal poverty, and made the abuses which had crept into his diocese a serious subject of his animadversion. In a short time order superseded irregularity. One difficulty, however, still remained. Several of the clergy, sheltering themselves under privileges pretended to have been derived from the holy see, or appointments and functions which they held in the apostolic palace, claimed exemption from the Archbishop's jurisdiction, and immediately carried their complaints to the Court of Rome. Immunities of this nature he considered as sources of rebellion, and obstacles to that exact and uniform discipline which he was inclined to establish in the archbishopric of Toledo. The revocation of such grants he prosecuted with ardour. To favour his pious intentions, the Pope cancelled these surreptitious claims, and not only expressed, in a pastoral letter, his confidence in the Archbishop's equity, religion,

and prudence, but sanctioned by his authority a laudable zeal, that aimed at the suppression of irregularities introduced into the heart of his diocese; he encouraged him likewise to proceed in a justifiable way against all persons, acting, under any pretence whatever, in opposition to his legal authority. The receipt of this letter from his Holiness, strengthened by the authority it contained, and enlarged by the Queen's favour, had such an effect upon his diocesans, that, from the order they observed, they might have been denominated a new race of men. Vice dared not rear her head: and primitive severity of manners revived under a prelate, who, in his own department, afforded a striking example of imitation. Occupied in the important regulation of his diocese, Ximenes frequented the Court but on special occasions. Impressed with his anxiety for promoting the public good, the people, when he waited on their Catholic Majesties, persuaded themselves that the intent of it was to promote their welfare. His reigning virtue was a zeal for justice, on which account, he would not suffer the great to oppress their dependants. If injured poverty submitted a complaint to him, he enquired into the causes from whence it originated; and, if the subject of consideration rested with him alone, he gave instant satisfaction: when that was not the case, fearless of what consequences might ensue, he laid the complaint before the King, were it even against the most powerful noble in his dominions.

If he perceived irregularity in the officers of the court, in the administration of justice, or in the exaction of the royal taxes, he warned the Queen of the necessity of an immediate remedy. Of the numerous instances that he gave of his equity and resolution, I shall relate only one, which drew down upon him the blessings of the people, and is an exemplification of his charity and justice.

An impost was levied in the kingdom of Castille and Leon, which was not only burthensome to the public, but exacted with much severity. It consisted of the tenth part of every thing that was either sold or exchanged. This tribute had been proposed in the extreme necessity of the state, during the height of wars against the Moors. It had been granted as a temporary subsidy; but by the authority of the King, and the submission of the people, it had become permanent. This oppression was rendered insupportable by the avarice and rigour of the collectors, who, under the pretence of searching for goods that were not entered, or valued under the selling price, plundered the property of individuals, and by law-suits and violence, added to the afflictions of the poor, already sinking under the burthen of other oppressions.

Those whose services were rewarded by pensions arising from this fund, or officers, the wages of whom were deducted from it, were paid slowly after their remittances were due, to which were added repeated delays.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE LIFE  
OF  
CONFUCIUS.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY DR. JOHNSON.

THE following memoir of the great Chinese philosopher is taken from an account of Duhalde's History of China inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1742. That it has not obtained a place among Dr. Johnson's works is a matter of surprise, as we think no one, who knows any thing of the Doctor's stile, will question that he was the author.

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CONFUCIUS was born 551 years before CHRIST: his father was of an illustrious family, and enjoyed the highest offices of the kingdom; but dying while he was only three years old, left him without any inheritance.

He was in his childhood eminently serious and thoughtful, negligent of trifles, and without any regard to the common amusements of that age; at fifteen he applied himself to the study of the ancient books, and to the collection of such maxims and principles as might most contribute to the establishment and propagation of virtue, an employment which was very little interrupted by domestic cares, though he married at the age of nineteen.

At this time the several provinces of China were kingdoms governed by their own Monarchs, with absolute authority, though with at least a nominal subordination to the Emperors, whom they all acknowledged as chief governors, but whose commands they frequently rejected, and whose authority they revered only when they were in no condition to resist it; so that the desire of independency, on one part, and a resolution of maintaining superiority, on the other, gave occasion to perpetual contests and daily disorders. It is related that the courts of all these inferior Sovereigns were seminaries of corruption and licentiousness; whether the particular laws of those countries were not well adapted to the regulation of manners, or whether the King was obliged to overlook the faults of his subjects, that they might give no information of his conduct or designs to the Emperor of China.

These irregularities it was the design of Confucius to redress, and to establish temperance, integrity, and purity of manners, which he therefore incessantly promoted both by his precepts and example, and became in a short time so eminent by his exemplary behaviour, that the highest employments were offered him in the kingdom where he lived, and accepted by him as means of facilitating the progress of virtue, by making it more awful and illustrious; and therefore quitted

them afterwards without reluctance, when he found them no longer useful to the end which he proposed.

In his 55th year, he engaged in one of the chief offices of the kingdom of Lu, now the province of Shan tong, his native country, which he had not possessed more than three months, without a visible reformation of the whole people and improvement of the general state of the kingdom; the laws were no longer broken, or the breach of them was regularly punished; property was secure from invasion, and was therefore by every man diligently increased.

The prosperity and affluence produced in this kingdom by the maxims of Confucius soon excited the envy of the neighbouring Princes, by whom it was imagined that they were in danger from a neighbour, whom, as he grew every day more powerful, they should not long be able to resist.

The King of Tsi being more disturbed than any other at this imaginary danger, consulted with his Ministers upon the most probable method of interrupting that prosperity, which he looked upon as the certain parent of ambition, and which therefore ought to be obstructed; and determined to make use of means which have seldom failed of success, and by which the greatest monarchs have been destroyed, when neither policy could circumvent, nor armies oppose them.

A magnificent embassy was, in pursuance of this consultation, dispatched to the King of Lu, with a fatal present of a great number of young maidens of exquisite beauty and finished accomplishments, skilful in every art of attracting the eye and alluring the mind, of awakening the affections and lulling reason. These girls soon gained the attention of their new master and his counsellors, by their airs, their dances, and their songs. Business and politics, learning and morality were banished from the Court, where nothing was now regarded but feasts, revelry, and diversions, scenes of pleasure and assemblies of gaiety; and where the amusement of these lovely strangers was preferred to the care of the public.

It is no small addition to the honour of Confucius, that he remained uninfected amidst so fatal a contagion; a contagion against which the preservatives of philosophy have been often found of very little effect. He endeavoured not only to escape, but to stop the infection, and animated the King with all the force of his eloquence and reason, to resume his dignity, and re-establish the authority of the laws; but finding his persuasions unregarded, and his arguments over-born by sensual gratifications, he laid down his employments, and retired in search of men less immersed in luxury, and less hardened to habitual vice.

With this view he travelled over several kingdoms, where the superiority of his virtue and abilities procured him more enemies than admirers; and the ministers, instead of introducing to the princes a man capable of promoting the public happiness, endeavoured to suppress his reputation, lest his abilities should be brought into comparison with their own.



Confucius, therefore, after having visited several princes, and offered his instructions in policy to the magistrates and Kings, and his precepts of morality to persons of every condition, was so far from finding a reception agreeable to the merit of his conduct, or the benevolence of his intentions, that he was reduced to the lowest state of poverty, in which he was far from losing any part of his philosophical dignity, and which he never endeavoured to relieve by any mean action.

It was probably on this occasion that he said what is recorded of him in one of the classical books; 'I am reduced to extreme indigence, having nothing to live upon but a little rice and water, with which, however, I am content, because I look upon dignity or wealth unjustly acquired, as upon clouds driven by the winds.' This constancy cannot raise our admiration after his former conquest of himself; for how easily may he support pain, who has been able to resist pleasure!

The several passages of his life are not related in order of time, or connected with any circumstances which may contribute to fix their dates; it is therefore impossible to discover when the following adventure happened, which yet deserves to be related.

Confucius being once abandoned by the people, and without the protection of the Prince, was in the hands of a Mandarin of war, remarkably savage and licentious, and therefore implacably exasperated by a man whose lectures were continual satires upon his conduct. He therefore no sooner saw Confucius in his power, but he accused him of some pretended offence, and commanded him to be executed. Some of the spectators, who saw the injustice of the Mandarin, and the illegality of the proceeding, advised him to retire, after the example of most of his followers, whom the first appearance of danger had driven from him; but Confucius, though he saw the sword drawn for his destruction, remaining calm and unconcerned, answered without any hesitation, 'If we are protected by Heaven [Tyren] what have we to fear from this man, though he be president of the tribunal of the army?'

We are not informed whether he escaped this danger by the veneration which his intrepidity produced in the officer, or by the interposition of others, who had courage to oppose the execution of an unjust sentence, and regard for his virtue sufficient to engage them in his cause; or whether the Mandarin designed in reality only to try whether his principles were sufficient to support him under immediate danger, and whether he would not forfeit that reputation, which was so much envied, by abandoning his doctrines at the sight of death; that this was his intention seems probable, because it appears from the relation, that when he threatened him most nearly, he still left him an opportunity of escaping, which he was doubtless desirous that he should have used, for the flight of Confucius would have gratified his malice more than his death.

That he did escape is certain, for in his seventy-fifth year he died of a lethargy, occasioned, as it was imagined, by a dejection of spirits; at the sight of the disordered state of the empire; for a few

days before his last sickness he told his followers, 'that the mountain was fallen, the high machine was destroyed, and the sages were no more to be seen.' After which he began to lose his strength; and the seventh day before his death, turning to his scholars, 'the Kings,' said he, 'refuse to observe my maxims, and it is fit I should leave the world, in which I am no longer useful.' After those words he fell into a slumber, in which he continued seven days, and then expired.

He was tall and well proportioned, with broad shoulders and breast, an olive complexion, large eyes, a beard long and black, and a nose somewhat flat; his air was grave and majestic, and his voice strong and piercing. On the middle of his forehead grew a wen, which somewhat disfigured him.

Confucius, say his disciples, had three contrarieties in his character, which scarcely any other man has known how to reconcile. He had all the graces of politeness, with all the awefulness of gravity; uncommon severity of countenance, with great benignity of temper; and the most exalted dignity, with the most engaging modesty in his air.

He left behind him three books, of which the first is called 'the Grand Science;' the second 'the Immutable Medium,' a title correspondent to the *Μετὰ φύσιν* of Cleobulus, and to the common maxim, *Virtus consistit in medio*; and the third, '*Moral and Concise Discourses*;' to which is added a fourth, of almost equal authority, written by his scholar Mencius.

In the first book he endeavours to shew, that the sovereign good consists in a conformity of all our actions with right reason, and that all the science requisite for Princes consists in the improvement of that reasonable nature which they have received from Heaven; to which end it is necessary to enquire diligently into the nature of good and evil, that love and hatred may be directed towards their proper objects; and when a man has thus restored himself to his original purity, it will be easy, says he, to reform the corruption of others.

How this doctrine was received by the Chinese Princes, it is not related; but if it be true, that the same condition has a tendency to produce the same manners and dispositions, we may judge, from the conduct of European Monarchs, that his rules have never yet been reduced to practice.

In his second book he teaches that every man ought to adhere to the mean, in which he affirms virtue to consist, and, beginning with a definition of human nature and passions, introduces examples of piety, fortitude, prudence, filial reverence, and other virtues; and shews that they all arise from the observation of the mean, which, he says, is easy to practise, though it be a difficult subject of speculation. He gives examples of several Princes who have confined their conduct to the happy mean, and lays down rules by which Kings may make themselves and their subjects happy.

The third book is a collection of sentences uttered by Confucius, either on occasion of particular events, or in his casual conversation with his scholars; and contains a great number of reflections and

precepts, very affecting and important. One of his observations is, that he never found any man, however good, so ardent in the pursuit of virtue, as the voluptuous in quest of pleasure: a remark not less striking by its truth, than by its severity.

One of his scholars once asked him, by what means he should die well; but was answered by him, 'you have not yet learned to live well, and yet think it necessary to enquire after death:' a reply in which the way to die well is very emphatically taught.

'Life and death,' says Confucius, 'depend on the law of Heaven [Tyen] which no man can alter; poverty and riches are dispensed by Heaven, whose Providence is not subject to compulsion. From a submissive reverence of these laws and dispensations the wise man derives his tranquillity and happiness.'

There are other maxims relating to œconomy, or the conduct of a private life; others to the administration of public affairs; and others which contain rules of general conduct. 'Three sorts of friends,' says Confucius, 'are useful; those that are virtuous, those that are open, and those that are learned. He that is of an inconstant temper,' says he, 'will never encrease the number of the sages. He that easily promises will often deceive.'

His whole doctrine tends to the propagation of virtue, and the restitution of human nature to its original perfection; and it is related that his precepts always received illustration from his example; and that in all conditions of life he took care to prove by his conduct, that he required no more from others, than he thought it his own duty to perform.

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### ON DREAMS.

IT is not our intention to write a regular treatise on *Dreaming*, either physiological or metaphysical. The subject has been copiously handled by various great writers, both ancient and modern. Still it seems to be as much involved in obscurity, as it was in the most early ages, so far, at least, as respects a knowledge of its causes. A superstitious regard to dreams has, indeed, greatly decreased; but it may be questioned, whether a renunciation of all faith in them is not connected with infidelity. It is not impossible that the superior orders of intelligence, commonly called angels, may hold communication with the human spirit, even while it is imprisoned in mortal clay. Such a communication may be kept up with peculiar advantage while the body is asleep. This is an opinion as ancient and as universal as the world itself. It, moreover, has the awful authority of Scripture for its support; nor is it by any means repugnant to the principles of reason. Without believing in this communication, it must be absolutely impossible to account, in any rational way, for the wonderful phænomena which frequently occur in dreaming. Instances of accidents prevented, intelligence communicated, and solemn warnings given through this channel, might be produced, sufficient to fill a

volume; and perhaps there is not a human being in existence, possessed of reasonable faculties, but what has experienced the truth of this in some period or other of his life.

We shall close this brief essay, by relating a few extraordinary cases of this kind; and leave the reader to form his own conclusion respecting them.

In the life of Sir Henry Wotton, by honest Isaac Walton, we meet with the following relation; which we shall copy in his own words.

'In the year of our Redemption 1553, Nicholas Wotton, Dean of Canterbury, being then Ambassador in France, dreamed that his nephew, Thomas Wotton, was inclined to be a party in such a project, as, if he were not suddenly prevented, would turn both to the loss of his life and ruin of his family. Doubtless the good Dean did well know that common dreams are but a senseless paraphrase on our waking thoughts; or of the business of the day past; or, are the result of our over-engaged affections, when we betake ourselves to rest; and knew that the observation of them may turn to silly superstitions; as they too often do. But though he might know all this and might also believe that prophecies are ceased; yet, doubtless, he could not but consider that all dreams are not to be neglected, or cast away without all consideration; and did therefore rather lay this dream aside, than intend totally to lose it; and dreaming the same again, the night following, when it became a double dream, like that of Pharaoh (of which double dreams the learned have made many observations) and considering that it had no dependence on his waking thoughts, much less on the desires of his heart, then he did more seriously consider it; and remembered that Almighty God was pleased in a dream to reveal, and to assure *Monica*, the mother of St. *Austin*, 'that he (her son) for whom she wept so bitterly, and prayed so much, should at last become a Christian.' This, I believe, the good Dean considered; and considered also that Almighty God (though the causes of dreams be often unknown) hath even, in these latter times also, by a certain illumination of the soul in sleep, discovered many things that human wisdom could not foresee. Upon these considerations, he resolved to use so prudent a remedy, by way of prevention, as might introduce no great inconvenience either to himself or to his nephew. And to that end, he wrote to the Queen, ('twas Queen Mary) and besought her that she would cause his nephew, Thomas Wotton, to be sent for out of Kent, and that the Lords of the Council might interrogate him in some such feigned questions, as might give a colour for his commitment into a favourable prison; declaring, that he would acquaint her Majesty with the true reason of his request, when he should next become so happy as to see, and speak to her Majesty.'

'Twas done as the Dean desired: and in prison I must leave Mr. Wotton, till I have told the reader what followed. At this time a marriage was concluded betwixt our Queen Mary and Philip, King of Spain: and though this was concluded with the advice, if not by the persuasion of her privy council, as having many probabilities of advantage to this nation, yet divers persons, of a contrary persuasion,

did not only declare against it, but also raised forces to oppose it; believing (as they said) it would be a means to bring England to be under a subjection to Spain, and make those of this nation slaves to strangers. And of this number Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Boxley-Abbey, in Kent, (betwixt whose family and the family of the Wottons there had been an ancient and entire friendship) was the principal actor; who having persuaded many of the nobility and gentry (especially of Kent) to side with him, and he being defeated and taken prisoner, was legally arraigned and condemned, and lost his life: so did the Duke of Suffolk, and divers others, especially many of the gentry of Kent, who were there, in several places; executed as Wyatt's assistants. And of this number, in all probability, had Mr. Wotton been, if he had not been confined: for though he could not be ignorant that another man's treason makes it mine by concealing it; yet he durst confess to his uncle, when he returned into England, and then came to visit him in prison, that he had more than an intimation of Wyatt's intentions; and thought he had not continued actually *innocent*, if his uncle had not so happily dreamed him into a prison; out of which place, when he was delivered by the same hand that caused his commitment, they both considered the dream more seriously; and then both joined in praising God for it:—*that God, who ties himself to no rules, either in preventing of evil, or in shewing of mercy to those, whom of his good pleasure he hath chosen to love.*

Archbishop Laud, in his diary under January 24, 1640, relates: 'At night I dreamed, that my father (who died 46 years since) came to me; and, to my thinking, he was as well and as cheerful as ever I saw him. He asked me what I did here? And after some speech, I asked him, how long he would stay with me? He answered, he would stay till he had me away with him. I am not moved with dreams; yet I thought fit to remember this.' December 18th following, he was accused by the Commons of high treason, and in March he was committed to the Tower.

A medical man, some years ago, engaged himself as surgeon's mate with a master of a Greenland ship; and accordingly had put his chest of instruments, bed, and cloaths on board, and lay himself at Gravesend, waiting the falling down of the vessel. Some few nights before he expected to sail, an old man appeared to him in his sleep, and bade him 'give over all thoughts of the voyage, for the ship would be lost.' The dream a little troubled him, but the remembrance of it soon passed over, till the second night, he dreamed the same again. This gave him some concern, and induced him to mention the matter to the surgeon, who lay in the same house; but he laughed at the other's superstition. The third night, as he lay in bed, he imagined himself on board, encompassed with all the terrors of the deep, when the winds and the waves seemed to threaten them with utter destruction. He thought that the ship struck on a rock, and was staved in a thousand pieces; that he saw the master clinging to a plank, and floating for a moment, then sink beneath a mountainous billow, which came rushing over him on a sudden, and was seen no more. The terror of this object awoke him; and the next day he was so impressed with it that he fetched his things from the vessel, and suffered

her to go without him. Soon afterwards he engaged with an East-India Captain, with whom he went, and made a safe and profitable voyage; but on his return, and enquiring after the Greenland ship, he heard she had foundered at sea, and that all her crew had perished.

In 1782, Mr. Henry Laurens, President of the American Congress, related to a company in London the following circumstance, as a fact, to his own knowledge.

In the year 1740, a Captain Shubrick, who commanded a vessel which had made several voyages to Charlestown in South Carolina, was lying off the bar, almost ready for sailing, when suddenly a tremendous hurricane arose, which continued the whole night. When the morning came, it appeared that much damage had been done, and that Captain Shubrick's vessel was missing. His friends at Charlestown were alarmed, and anxious for his safety. It was the opinion of some that he had gone down as soon as the hurricane commenced; while others thought, that as he was nearly laden, he had pushed away for England. This was the subject of conversation that day. The next night the lady of a merchant in Charlestown, at whose house Captain Shubrick was very intimate, dreamed that the vessel was lost, but that the Captain was floating on part of the wreck. This she related to her husband, and prevailed upon him to send out a schooner some few leagues, in hopes to assist Captain Shubrick. The gentleman did so; the schooner sailed, and returned in the evening without gaining any information. She dreamed the same that night, and repeated her request to her husband that the schooner might be again sent out: he was averse to it; but, on her importunity, complied. The schooner returned, as on the preceding day. She again dreamed that Shubrick's vessel was lost, and that he was floating on a part of the wreck; and again renewed her request. The gentleman objected, that it was well known in Charlestown that he had sent the schooner out twice, in consequence of her dreams, which had subjected him to the ridicule of some people, and that were he to do it again he should be generally laughed at. However, he could not resist his lady's solicitations; and the schooner sailed once more. Late in the evening, as she was making the harbour, an object was descried at a distance, which, on their approaching, proved to be Captain Shubrick, with one sailor, on a part of the wreck. They took them up, and returned safe to Charlestown. Captain Shubrick was, we believe, living in 1758, in or near Mile-End. x.

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DESCRIPTION OF  
MIDDLETON DALE,  
DERBYSHIRE.

MIDDLETON Dale, near Chatsworth, is a cleft between rocks, ascending gradually from a romantic village, till it emerges, at about two miles distance, on the vast moor-lands of the Peak; it is a dismal entrance to a desert; the hills above it are bare; the rocks are of a grey colour; their surfaces are rugged, and their shapes savage; frequently terminating in craggy points; sometimes resembling vast

unwieldy bulwarks; or rising in heavy buttresses, one above another; and here and there a mishapen mass bulging out, hangs lowering over its base. No traces of men are to be seen, except in a road, which has no effect on such a scene of desolation; and in the limekilns, constantly smoking on the side; but the labourers who occasionally attend them live at a distance. There is not a hovel in the Dale; and some scanty withering bushes are all its vegetation; for the soil between the rocks produces as little as they do; it is disfigured with all the tinges of brown and red, which denote barrenness; in some places it has crumbled away, and strata of loose dark stones only appear; and in others, long lines of dróss and rubbish, shovelled out of mines, have fallen down the steep. In these mines, the veins of lead on one side of the Dale are observed always to have corresponding veins, in exactly the same direction, on the other; and the rocks, though differing widely in different places, yet always continue in one stile for some way together, and seem to have a relation to each other. Both these appearances make it probable, that Middleton Dale is a chasm rent in the mountain by some convulsion of nature, beyond the memory of man, or perhaps before the island was peopled: the scene, though it does not prove the fact, yet justifies the supposition; and it gives credit to the tales of the people, who, to aggravate its horrors, always point to a precipice, down which they say a poor girl of the village threw herself headlong, in despair, at the neglect of a man whom she loved: the people shew a cavern, where a skeleton was once discovered; but of what wretch is unknown; his bones were the only memorial left of him. All the dreariness, however, of the place, which accords well with such traditions, abates upon the junction of another valley, the sides of which are still of rock, but mixed and crowned with fine wood; and Middleton Dale becomes more mild by sharing in its beauties. Near this junction a clear stream issues from under the hill, and runs down the Dale, receiving as it proceeds many rills and springs, all as transparent as itself: the principal rivulet is full of little waterfalls; they are sometimes continued in succession along a reach of considerable length, which is whitened with froth all the way; at other times the brook wreathes in frequent windings, and drops down a step at every turn; or slopes between tufts of grass, in a brisk, though not a precipitate descent; when it is most quiet, a thousand dimples still mark its vivacity; it is every where active; sometimes rapid; seldom silent; but never furious or noisy: the first impressions which it makes are of sprightliness and gaiety, very different from those which belong to the scene all around; but by dwelling upon both, they are brought nearer together; and a melancholy thought occurs, that such a stream should be lost in watering a waste: the wilderness appears more forlorn which so much vivacity cannot enliven; as the idea of desolation is heightened by reflecting that the

‘ Flower is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness on the desert air:’      And that

‘ The nightingale attunes her notes,  
Where none are left to hear.’

DESCRIPTION OF  
THE SOURCE OF THE RHINE,  
WITH THE ADJACENT SCENERY.

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[FROM MISS WILLIAMS'S TOUR IN SWITZERLAND, JUST PUBLISHED]

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

AFTER proceeding two or three miles along these precipices, we caught a glimpse of a bridge which hung light in air over the abyss, and seemed more to deserve the reputation of having been reared by supernatural agency than any on which we had yet gazed.

We paused a considerable time on this bridge, that we might fix the scene in our remembrance. On that side of the mountain along which the road we had passed was suspended, rose a majestic swell of pine-covered steeps; on the side where we now crossed, the rock stood abruptly perpendicular, leaving just space enough for the passage, part of which was excavated from the cliff that impended beyond our darkened path over the gulph. The Rhine, which had hitherto, rolled its ample volume, increased by torrents, and by the six rivers from which the valley it had left takes its Roman name, now shrunk on the eye, from the distance at which we gazed, into a small rivulet, labouring at the depth of many hundred feet beneath the bridge, foaming dark between the narrow clefts, sometimes struggling with the rocks for day, and sometimes entirely hid by their foldings from our view.

After passing some hours of contemplation amidst these scenes, where luxuriant vegetation spreads her flowing veil over the stern brow of terrific wildness, we bade adieu to the withdrawing Rhine, which, after mounting a hill that brought us to a village on its summit, we again beheld in the distance, transformed into a placid expansive river. Descending into the valley, we reached Tuisis, the capital of one of the high jurisdictions of the Grison-league. This town, according to the etymologists, was originally Tuscan, which they prove in a very satisfactory manner, from the name Tuisis, Tusan, with fifty more derivations, till they arrive at Toscana.

The road from Tuisis to Coire lies along a finely cultivated plain, with a soft boundary of sloping hills, clothed with fresh verdure, and woods of thick foliage, and scattered over with villages and country-seats; the Rhine glides tranquilly along the valley, and far above its pastoral banks, glaciers, mingling with clouds, form a distant horizon. There was something deliciously soothing in this still, quiet landscape, contrasted with the savage chaos of Alpine scenery; it was like reading Thomson's Autumn, or Gray's elegy, after Milton's battle of the angels.

We passed the beautiful and picturesque mountain of Heigenberg, which stretches six miles along the plain, is well peopled with villages, and esteemed the most fertile spot in the Grison dominions.



At Rechinau, the residence of the Imperial envoy to the Grisons, the two streams of the Rhine form their junction; and they could not have chosen throughout the country a spot more delightful. The principal branch was that which we had accompanied from its spring; the other flows along the valley of Sopra Silvas. This valley is divided from the canton of Glarus by high mountains and glaciers, which form a magnificent back-ground to the pastoral country beneath.

Over the two branches of the Rhine, just above the confluence of their streams, two bridges are built on the same plan as that of Schaffhausen. These bridges are much admired for their architecture and sublime simplicity of construction. The Rhine, at its confluence, becomes an important river, and flows through the valley, with calm majestic pace, under rocks and wooded hills, which in other countries would be respectable mountains, but which shrink into insignificance before the eye that has long been fixed on the gigantic Alps. We passed some miles through a piny forest, and at length, from the pastoral valley of Rechinau, beheld the antique towers of Coire, rising majestically from the deep bosom of encircling mountains.

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ON THE

*PRESERVATION OF DEAD BODIES.*

[FROM A TOUR IN GERMANY SOME YEARS AGO.]

THEY preserve, in a vault under the church of Bremen, five or six corpse, which, though they were deposited there fifty or more years ago, without being embalmed, or the entrails taken out, are yet entire and uncorrupted. The skin of these bodies is hard, and, like a parchment, somewhat shrivelled. I had the curiosity to lift one of them up by the head, and found it so light, that I did not conceive the whole body could weigh more than ten or fifteen pounds.

But to give some account of this matter: the vault in which these corpse are shewn, had not been opened in thirty or more years after the last was deposited; till some years since, on occasion of putting up a new organ, this place was thought proper for the artificer to cast and sodder his pipes in, as containing so few bodies, which, it was supposed, were now fit for the charnel-house. Upon opening the vault, and finding the coffins entire, they were only put together in a corner. After some time, one of the workmen being left alone, either out of curiosity, or in expectation of finding some booty, loosened the lid of one of the coffins, and finding the corpse, in the manner I have described, divulged it to his companions; and upon the matter being made public, the rest of the coffins were opened, and the bodies contained in them found to be in the same condition. We may account for this without the expence of a miracle. This vault, being under one corner of the church, has two openings to the church-yard, with iron gates: through which the air continually passing, it may reasonably be supposed to have gradually dried up the moisture of these bodies, without suffering them to come to putrefaction.

THE COLLECTOR.

No. IX.

CREATION OF ANNE BULLEN TO BE MARCHIONESS OF PEMBROKE

SEPTEMBER 1, 1532, IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR OF KING HENRY VIII.

[From a M.S. in the Bodleian Library.]

THE first day of September, being Sunday, in the 24th year of the reign of our most dread Sovereign Lord King Henry VIII. Anno Domini 1532, at the Castle of *Windsore*; the King's Grace, accompanied with the Dukes of *Norf.* and *Suf.* divers Earles, Barons, and other noblemen: as the Ambassadour of *Fraunce*, and other of his counsell, being in his chamber of presence, this foresaid lady was conveyed to his presence, with divers noblemen, two and two, and the officers of armes; then Garter King of Armes bringing her patent of creation; the Lady *Mary*, daughter to the Duke of *Norf.* bearing her mantle of crimson velvet upon her armes, furred with ermynes, and also a crownett in her right hand: then followed the Lady Marchionesse in her haire, in a circott of crimson, furred with ermynes, with strait sleeves, lede betweene two Countesses; those were, *Elizabeth* Countess of *Rutland* upon her right hand, and *Dorothy* Countess of *Sussex* on her left hand: then followed divers ladies and gentlemen, conducting her to the King's presence: then, standing under his cloth of estate, where she making her obeysance three times, came nearer to the King, and kneeled down between the two Countesses aforesaid: the lady with the mantle and crownett on the right hand, and Garter King of Armes on the left hand of them all, delivered to the King her lettre-patents; and the King took them to the Bishop of *Winchester*, then Secretary, who read them openly; all the ladies still kneeling all the while, till that he came to the word *INVESTIMUS*; when as the King received the mantle of the Lady Marchionesse, and after that did also put the crownett on her head, and delivered unto her two several lettres patents, one of her said creation, the other of the gift of a thousand pounds by year, to maintaine her estate.

This done, she gave thanks to the King, and took her leave, in manner as before, to her chamber, in all her apparrell, with the coronett on her head.

The Lady Marchionesse gave unto Garter King of Armes for her apparrell, 8l.

To the officers of armes, 11l. 13s. 4d.

And the King gave unto the officers of armes, 5l.

LETTER FROM MR. ROUS, TOUCHING MR. PYM'S DEBTS, TO SIR H. VANE.

SIR,

I knoe you want not wurk, yet I hop a labor of love will not be unwelcom to you, for God's faithfulness is engaged to remember

such labers. This wurk of love is for a saint, and I hop a saint in glory (Mr. Pym) who himself died a laberer in the sam wurk.

You may please to tak the cas briefly thus. The Parliment granted to trustes a forfeited estate of gud valu for the paiement of dets, and providing persons. The trustes wou'd have sold it for thes ends, and yilded the overplus to the Parliment, according to the ordinance. This they cud not efect, by reson that no considerable prise was to be had. Thus have they spent sum yeers to smal advantag. As to the satisfaction of the dets, the interest, sutes in law, and other charges, eting up a great part of the revenu. And now of late the Commissioners of Habberdasher's Hall hav laid their hands upon the estat; and so the rents ly ded in the hands of tennants, and yet interest goes on, and the estat is not profitabel to the Comon-welth, nor to ani other. But one of the trustes going about this bisnes to Habberdasher's Hall, in his return was arrested for Mr. Pym's det, and so I thinc continues.

That wich I desir is this, that this estat may be aded to thos that are now put to sale, and that some four or five of the Hous be nam'd as a comite to consider what is fit to alow further toward the foremen-tion'd dets and persons, according to the true intent of the ordinance, and to reserv the rest for the comon welth, which may be a considerable sum. This, or ani other motion wich yourself shal chus, I hum-bli and earnestli desir you to advance; and so much the rather, that there mai be sum spedi end of this bisnes, there being but litel hop of dispatch at Habberdasher's Hall, they having befor them, as a laier of the trustes told me, fourscore caases when a mocion was to be made for this bisnes; besids, as I understand, when al is don, they mene to bring it at last to the Parliment, wich bi the former wai mai be fair more spedi don.

When you have perform'd this, I hop it will be no gref of heart to you that you have done so gud a wurk for the servant of a gud God; in and for woos service I belive the dets were cheffy contracted; but you shal here resembel the profet who suppli'd oil for the paiement of the dets of a profet deces'd; and for me, you shal bind me still to be, Sir, your faithful and thaneful servant,

S. ROUS.

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LORD CHANCELLOR BACON.

This great man, whom some one has justly called the philosophical prophet, being asked by King James the First what he thought of the French Ambassador, who it seems was of uncommon stature? made answer, *these tall folks are like houses five or six stories high, where the uppermost rooms are always the worst furnished.*

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BISHOP LESLIE.

This learned prelate quitted the protestant religion in Scotland, and went to Rome, where he expected that in consideration of his losses and learning, the Pope would bestow a pension upon him: but

being one day introduced to present his case to his *Holiness in person*, he, after some stay, broke away suddenly. A friend of his expressing great concern at such a piece of abruptness, he replied, 'It is to no purpose for me to stay here any longer, amidst the hateful bustle of a rapacious court; for I know of a certainty that he will never be prevailed on to give me a single brass farthing; stinginess stares in his physiognomy; he has a *negative face*.

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A GOLDEN RULE.

EARN INDUSTRIOUSLY AND SPEND PRUDENTLY.

IF the interpretation seems too rigid, and bears too hard upon your pride or vanity, it is only to qualify you to enter the '*little end of the horn*,' with a good grace, that you may find the *cornu copiae* at the other. Clerical method would divide my lecture into two heads; the division is natural; I will follow it. First—'Earn industriously.' When the sun has begun his daily task, expanded the flowers, and set all the busy agents of vegetation to work, if these do not afford you a sufficient stimulus to industry, walk on to your bee hive; these little labourers shall preach you a better sermon against indolence than you will often hear from the pulpit. If, after observing their activity and œconomy fifteen minutes, you do not profit by the lecture, let them sting you for a drone. 'Spend prudently.' Never lay more out at the tavern, after sun set, than you have earned before sun rise; nor even that, if your last year's taxes are not crossed out from the collector's book. Dress in home-spun three years, and if vanity or decency require, you may wear superfine the fourth. What folly lays out in sheep skin gloves in ten years, if managed by prudence, might fill a small purse. Are not white dollars worth more to a farmer than white hands? If your finances are small, be not ambitious of walking up three pair of stairs.

A second story has often proved an introduction to the gaol. A humble cottage is a good beginning. Enter at the '*little end of the horn*,' and you may see, at the other, an elegant house, large enough for the thrifty farmer. Check fancy; exercise your judgment; learn her character, find but her disposition, prove her œconomy—Whose?—The woman's you intend for a wife. Remember she is to be the steward of your house, the governess of your children, and the very key to your strong box.

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EPITAPH UPON JOHN CABECA.

THE following singular inscription appears on the tomb of the King of Spain's precentor in music, in the cathedral church of Sarragossa.

'Here lies John Cabeca, Precentor of my Lord the King. When he is admitted to the choir of angels, whose society he will embellish, and where he will distinguish himself by his powers of song, God shall say to the angels, 'Cease, ye calves, and let me hear John Cabeca, Precentor to my Lord the King.'

## ANCIENT TOMB, IN THE PARISH OF DUNLOP.

[FROM SIR JOHN SINCLAIR'S STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND.]

IN this burial-place is a tomb, built of hewed stone, and covered with a stone roof in the inside; it is arched and plastered, and bears evident marks of having been painted and ornamented. In the floor, on a flat stone, is the following circumscription. 'Heir lvis Hanis Hamiltoune, Vicar of Dunlope, quha deceisit ye 30 of Maill 1608, ye aige of 72 zeirs, aud of Janet Denhame his spous.' At the east end, under a marble arch, with two marble pillars of the Composite order in front, are two statues kneeling on a marble monument, in the attitude of devotion, and habited according to the fashion of the times. On the wall beyond them, which is also marble, are these lines in capital letters. 'Here lve the bodies of Hanis Hamilton, sonne of Archibald Hamilton of Raploch, servant to King James the Fifth, and of Janet Denham, his wife, daughter of James Denham, Laird of Westshielde. They lived marvid together 45 yeeres, during which tyme the said Hanis served the cure at this church. They were much beloved of all that knew them, and especially of the parishoners. They had six sonnes, James, Archibald, Gavin, John, William and Patrick, and one daughter, Jeane, marryed to William Muire of Glanderstone.

Rom. 8 ch.  
ver. 18. The  
afflictions of  
this life are  
not worthy  
of the glory  
which shall  
be showed  
unto us.

The dust of time lvis in this artful frame,  
Whose birth them honored from an honored name,  
A painful pastor and his spotless wife,  
Whose devout statues enblime here there life,  
Blest with the height of favors from above,  
Blood, grace ablest memoriall all men's love,  
A fruitfull ofspring on whom the Lord hath fixt,  
Fortuns with virtue and with honor mixt,  
Then live these dead above in endless joyes,  
Here in their seid and noble Clandeboyes, [name];  
In whom (graunt soe O Heavens) their honor'd  
May never die but in the death of fame.

Prov. 31 ch.  
ver. 10 & 30.  
The price of  
a virtuous  
woman is  
far above  
pearles.---  
A woman  
that feareth  
the Lord,  
shall be  
praised.

16

I<sup>C</sup>LV

41

Round the verge of the arch is this passage from Daniel, 12 c. v. 3. 'They that turn many to righteousness shal shene as the stars for ever and ever.' Above this is a fine representation of a curtain parting in the middle, and held aside by a hand on each corner, as if to show them at their prayers. And over the door, on a marble stone, is this inscripti n, now scarcely legible. 'Come Lord Jesus, come.'

As the figures point to the time when the tomb was built, so the initial letters were intended, I imagine, to represent, that it was built by James Lord Viscount Clandeboyes. It is upon the whole a piece of fine workmanship, and a tribute to the memory of worthy parents, which must have been very expensive to their pious son. But thro' length of time, and great neglect, it has been much injured; and as there are none who think themselves immediately concerned to keep it in repair. it will soon become ruinous. For none will impute to the present age what was said of the Pharisees, that they 'build the tombs of the prophets and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous.'

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## THE FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.

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### A SERMON,

PREACHED AT NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, DECEMBER 27, 1797, BEFORE THE  
PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE FOR NORTHUMBERLAND.

BY THE REV. JOSEPH SIMPSON,  
PROVINCIAL GRAND CHAPLAIN.

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' See then that ye walk circumspectly.'

EPHESIANS V. 15.

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THESE words which compose my text are so obvious and plain, that they require no explanation. Every one must know the meaning of an injunction which gives direction to walk with circumspection and care; and the only consideration which demands our attention is, whether, in any sense or shape, it be applicable to ourselves. Happy indeed would it be for the world, were men to walk so circumspectly as not to need to be reminded of their duty. Happy would it be for the peace and tranquillity of mankind, did the benevolent precepts of Christianity so generally prevail, that no admonitions were wanting to restrain them from the commission of criminal and unrighteous actions. But it is, I fear, with the religious and moral state of men as with their civil condition,—in either state restrictions must not, cannot be dispensed with;—and as ever since the first formation of society, the restraints of human laws have been found necessary to the prevention of crimes, so there never was a time, since the same period, when the force of precept was not required to dissuade and deter men from the practice of sin. We boast, it is true, of the present times, as being the most enlightened,—as being, as it has been emphatically stiled, the *Age of Reason*. Conducted by the *unerring* light of *infallible* philosophy, we disclaim the aid of divine revelation,—we disregard the sun-beams of Christian effulgence, and confidently presume, that the relative duties which men owe to each other are now better known than ever; and that the great principles of universal benevolence, founded on the basis of unassisted reason, were never so well understood as now:—And yet, if we look into the world, and view with impartiality what is acting amongst us, there is no one fraud, perhaps, which remains unpractised, and no one vice of which we are not guilty.

Compelled then, by experience, to allow that this depravity is not only descriptive, but truly characteristic of the age we live in, notwithstanding our boasting of its superior virtue,—the caution which the text prescribes becomes a subject of no less, if not of greater concern to us, in these days, than it was to the Ephesians, to whom it was originally addressed. Circumspection then, we may fairly

conclude, is suited to every season; and if we may be permitted to form a judgment from the circumstances which will be presently adverted to, and in which the interests of the Masonic Institution are most seriously and immediately concerned, it may be fairly urged, that the necessity of being circumspect increases in proportion as the times become more difficult. Whether the difficulties of these times, however, exceed those of any former period of which history informs us, is not the purpose of the present enquiry; suffice it to say, that such are the events of the present æra, (whether we regard the causes which have produced, the circumstances which attend, or the consequences which will probably follow them) that we have little occasion to abate our diligence in the line of our duty, nor have we less reason to be circumspect in our conduct to each other; for, in however favourable a light we choose to regard the transactions which are now actually exhibiting on the great theatre of the world, certain it is, that we have too great cause to lament a want of that purity of manners which is, and ever will be, requisite to good order in society, and without which no society can long subsist. Certain too is it, that we have to lament a departure from those regulations and duties which it was the purpose of the blessed founder of Christianity to establish; and by a compliance with which, even infidels are forced to allow, our happiness on earth would be best improved, and, believers have reason to hope, will be eternally secured in the world to come.

It has been justly remarked, by an able defender\* of the Christian faith, that there is nothing, how well and wisely soever it is ordered by God or man, but exceptions may be taken against it by the ignorant or ill-disposed, and that very circumstance be made matter of complaint which ought to be, most of all, the subject of applause and admiration. The purity of the gospel of the benevolent Jesus, we know, has, unhappily, on this very perverseness of sentiment, found its objectors; and even the superior and acknowledged excellence of its moral precepts have been treated with ridicule and contempt. No wonder then that any institution, however approved, however confirmed in reputation, or established by long usage, should become the object of calumny and detraction.

I need not inform you, my Brethren, that the very institution of which we are members, and for the further prosecution of its benevolent principles we are this day assembled, stands now accused of the most criminal intentions that can well be imagined. I doubt not but it will strike your minds with surprize and astonishment, not unmixed with indignation and horror, to be informed, that the venerable and ancient Fraternity of 'Free and Accepted Masons' are implicated with the atheists and infidels of the present day, in a charge of no less atrocity than a premeditated design, a long, preconcerted plan, to destroy the religion of Christ,—to disorganize, subvert, and annihilate every established government on earth,—and to tear up by the roots every system of civil society, which the virtuous ingenuity of man

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\* Ogden, Sermon iv.

has been able to invent, expressly with the view to improve and secure the happiness of the world.

Looking into yourselves, my Brethren, and feeling conscious of the purity of your own intentions; referring too to the leading principles of our ancient and hitherto respected institution, one would hesitate to believe that so foul a charge could have possibly been ad-duced by malice itself;—and yet the Author of a book just published in this country (a learned Professor of Natural Philosophy, a man too of reputed eminence and character) engages to produce unquestionable 'Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe, carried on in the *secret* Meetings of Free-Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies, collected from good Authorities.'\* A celebrated French writer † too has lately published Memoirs to substantiate the same charge; and, in order to give stability to his proofs, he has given extracts of the correspondence which the principal leaders of this pretended conspiracy have held amongst each other.

It would occupy too much time on this occasion to enter minutely into the several accusations which have been stated by these authors; and the best defence, perhaps, would be, to set the imputations at defiance, and to treat them as they deserve, with silent contempt. Be they, however, false, or even admit it possible they *could* be true, the duty of circumspection, which the text holds out, is considerably enhanced; particularly too when it is considered, that the insinuations of falsehood and prejudice may even prove injurious to innocence itself; and the best reputed society for virtue, integrity, humanity, and brotherly affection, may fall a victim to the envenomed shafts of unmerited reproach. But, though a particular refutation of the charges already mentioned would exceed the limits which are generally allotted to discourses of this kind, it may serve as a general defence of Masonry to give a statement (however imperfect) of the principles on which it is founded, and by which every honest and upright Mason is obliged to act.

By the adoption of such a mode, which, in the estimation of every real, unprejudiced mind, must be deemed, I trust, unexceptionable, every person here present, whether a member of our Society or not, will be enabled to judge of the tendency of the Masonic Institution; nor can fail to distinguish whether a Mason, who is really actuated by the genuine principles of his profession, can be a bad man or a bad citizen.

Allow me, however, to premise, that the object of this discourse is simply confined to the defence of Freemasons: as to the characters stiled, in modern terms, *Illuminati*, and the *Members of Reading-Societies*, it is best to leave them to defend themselves. Whatever attempts these authors may make to substantiate the existence of this alleged conspiracy, they will find it, I trust, no easy task to convince

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\* By John Robison, M.A. Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

† The Abbe Barruel,



a candid and unprejudiced mind, that the Members of the Societies of Freemasons in this kingdom are capable of a design so base and unworthy, as to conspire against its Government, its Liberty or its Religion.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

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## MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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### GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

A QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION of this Lodge was held on Feb. 6, 1798: present, Capt. John Clerk, of the 1st. Batt. of the 2d. Regt. of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, S.G.W. as G.M. William Campbell, Esq. of Fairfield, Prov. G.M. for the Southern District of Scotland; and a number of brethren of distinction. The public business of the meeting was that of granting a Charter of Constitution and Erection for a new Lodge at Muirkirk of Kÿle, Ayrshire, 'by the name, stile, and title of *St. Thomas's Lodge*.'

May 6, 1798. THE Grand Lodge of Scotland held a Quarterly Communication this evening, but no public business came before the meeting; therefore, after ordering the charity-petitions to be paid, the Lodge was shut.

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### KENT ANNIVERSARY.

Gravesend, May 29, 1798.

YESTERDAY the Masonic Anniversary Festival for the County of Kent, by order of William Perfect, Esq. Provincial Grand Master, was held at this town, and afforded one of the grandest spectacles ever exhibited here. The procession, which was numerous, genteel, and respectable, preceded by an excellent band of music, formed from the Falcon Tavern, and in the most complete order and regularity proceeded to the church; where the Provincial Officers, Masters of the respective Lodges, and Members belonging thereunto, being seated, the prayers of the day were read by the Rev. Jethro Inwood, who afterwards preached an excellent sermon from the 10th verse of the 32d chapter of Job, which did the highest honour to the taste and judgment of the preacher. After service the procession returned, in the same order as before, to the Falcon, and from thence to the Town-Hall, where an elegant dinner was provided, after which many loyal, masonic, and patriotic toasts were drank: and the Provincial Grand Master delivered a feeling, scientific, and interesting charge and address, of very considerable length, replete with strength of figure, brilliancy of metaphor, and sublimity of sentiment, which very deservedly received the fervent approbation and repeated plaudits of the whole assembly; at the pressing request of whom both the *sermon* and *oration* are to be printed: the profits of which are to be appropriated to the use of that excellent institution, 'The Royal Cumberland Freemasons' School.'

REVIEW  
OF  
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*A Translation of the New Testament, from the original Greek; humbly attempted by Nathaniel Scarlet, assisted by Men of Piety and Literature: with Notes. 8vo. Prices 6s. 10s 6d. 14s. 1l. 1s. Scarlet, &c.*

INFIDELITY and irreligion have, within these few years past, taken such hold of men of all ranks in society, that the laborious work which has been so successfully and with so much diligence effected by Christian philosophers and excellent divines, seems, in these days, so distinguished for novelty, but so retrograde in moral principles, now forgotten, and almost necessary to be travelled over again.

To our neighbours on the continent we are primarily indebted for that torrent of scepticism, and all its vicious consequences, that has deluged, not only our own country, but the whole of Europe. It has, like a common pestilence, changed the face of things: it has divided families, separated friends, and unhinged every motive to active benevolence.

These effects may be ascribed to a decay of religious principles, and an affectation of novelty—subjects that would of themselves afford ample matter for serious investigation; nor would that time be misemployed, which was spent in tracing the growth of error, and in correcting the false appearances of fictitious refinement.

On the literary world, nothing so much of late has been obtruded as the base-born productions of the speculative philosopher, the crude examination of the hardened infidel, or the frantic reveries of the gloomy enthusiast.

We have, in this country, a Papist translating the Bible, of which he totally denies the divine inspiration:—and the subject of our present article is a Version of the New Testament, introduced in a dramatic dress, and rendered particular by an affectation of novelty, both in the manner of its execution and the emendations which it recommends.

Mr. Scarlet, in his preface, sets out with commending the translation of the Bible which is in common use; he says, it 'is generally allowed to be, upon the whole, a good one.'—If so, we do not see the utility of his labour. 'But,' says he, 'it must be granted that a very material change has taken place in our language within these two last centuries; and it will, no doubt, like other living languages, differ much in a century hence from what it is now.' That is true: but we do not think our vulgar translation is at all improved by Mr. Scarlet's conceited elegance; nor do we think that the style of the Scriptures should, like other literary works, keep pace with the improvements of taste. All that is required is a faithful translation of the sacred volume, stript of every thing like meretricious art, and adapted to the comprehension of the meanest understanding.

'But,' says Mr. Scarlet, 'the translators were laid under restraint by King James; they were too complaisant in favouring his particular notions; therefore their translation is partial.' Might we not answer Mr. Scarlet and his coadjutors upon this censure, much in the same way that Dr. Gell, chaplain to Archbishop Abbott, was reproved, when he animadverted, in 1659, upon the translation of the Bible made by order of King James? 'But this censure of the Doctor's seems in some measure to have been occasioned by his being of different sentiments from the translators in points of predestination, and being reckoned *heterodox*.' Perhaps Mr. Scarlet's disapprobation may

arise from his new ideas affixed to *κολασιν αἰώνιον*, and *Ζωην αἰώνιον*, which he interprets 'æonian punishment,' and 'æonian life,' meaning, it may be presumed, something which he *does not know how to express*. But of this peculiar expression we shall speak more fully. It is sufficient, by the way, to observe, that the partiality complained of in our present translation of the New Testament rests principally upon mere quibbles upon words: such as in 1 Tim. iv. 14. and 2 Tim. i. 6. the old corruption of *gift*, instead of *grace*, retained in King James's Bible. The original word is *χαρισμα*, not *χαρις*, though the vulgar Latin renders it *gratia*. But these trifles are of no very great 'pith and moment;' much less do they authorize an entire new version of the Testament, without a single comment that has the least title to the appellation of criticism. The editor informs us, that 'the Greek copy from which his translation was made, is that *in common use*.' We should be glad to learn which copy this can be? There are Wetstein's, Mills's, Beza's, Harwood's, and a multitude of other editions of the New Testament, *in common use*. Now what the editor means we know not; unless he would have us to understand by it his own Greek Testament, which he himself used in *common*. He might have told us, if he had known, what edition this was; but that circumstance, 'as well as giving the various readings of M.S.S.' he perhaps thought, (to use his own words) 'would be of little use to *common* readers.'

Of what use his *Roman* Greek will be to common readers, we know not; to the learned it is an accommodation which they will think ridiculous. What a nice jargon of sounds would a pentameter verse of Homer afford, if the long and short vowels were exhibited in our *learned editor's* manner of writing Greek?

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

*The History of Devonshire. In three Volumes, Folio. By the Rev. Richard Polwhele. Vol. I. Cadell and Davies.*

COUNTY histories are seldom entertaining, but to the inhabitants of the province described. The present work appears to be an exception to this general charge. As it is the work of a man of elegant literature, he has contrived to give it an aspect much more pleasing than is usually worn by topographical productions. Devonshire has hitherto been peculiarly unfortunate in its historians, whether natural or civil. Mr. Polwhele seems destined to remove the odium under which this very beautiful province has hitherto laboured, of not having produced one writer able or zealous enough to elucidate its beauties. The volume now before us augurs well, and shews that the work, of which it is a part, highly deserves the patronage of the illustrious persons to whom it is addressed. We are sorry to observe, however, that Mr. Polwhele feels himself hurt at the conduct of some of his literary friends; and though we think that he has some grounds for complaint, yet he would, perhaps, have acted more becomingly in suppressing his resentment till the completion of his labours.

*On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages. 8vo. 4s. Robson.*

THIS very elaborate treatise is dedicated by its learned author to Lord Thurlow; and though he has not subjoined his name to his work, yet there can be no difficulty in guessing justly whence it comes. That able polemic, who, in his triumph over Dr. Priestley respecting the faith of the primitive ages on the subject of Christ's divinity, declared that he was at home in Greek, has here sufficiently proved the truth of his assertion.

The principal drift of the essay is to vindicate the antiquity and utility of the Greek accents; and though we agree with the Right Reverend Philo-

logist in condemning the modern mode of printing Greek without accents, yet we are far from estimating the present value of those marks so highly as he has here done. However, the work deserves the careful perusal of every man who pretends to the character of a scholar, and there may be many who will object to its positions, that have not the ability to overturn them.

We forbear to give extracts from this essay, because the general reader would not be amused by them, and the man of learning would not be satisfied without reading the whole.

*The History of Vanillo Gonzales, surnamed the Merry Batchelor. From the French of Alain-René Le Sage, author of the celebrated Novels of 'Gil Blas' and 'the Devil upon Crutches.'* 2 vols. 12mo. 9s. boards. Robinsons.

THE reader is informed in the preface to this work that it is the last effort of the expiring genius of Le Sage, author of *Gil Blas* and *Le Diable de Boiteux*: that there is a Spanish novel of nearly the same title; but, except in one or two trifling instances, bearing as little resemblance to each other as Macedon, by Fluellin's comparison, does to Monmouth.

'In the comparison between Macedon and Monmouth,' says the ingenious Welchman, 'the situation, look you, is both alike: there is a river in Macedon; there is also, moreover, a river at Monmouth; and there is salmon in both.'

A co-incident, peculiarly unfavourable to the writings of any author, is their resembling, without being equal to some other publication universally known and admired; and the case is by no means altered, even by the circumstance of both being the work of the same writer. *Paradise Regained*, it is true, proceeded from the pen of the immortal author of *Paradise Lost*; and it is possible, though we think barely so, that the *History of Vanillo Gonzales* may have been the work of the author of *Gil Blas*. Yet, whilst nature and probability mark every feature of the hero of Santillane, in Vanillo we are disgusted with low caricature, and with a patchwork of incidents, to which the title of 'a history' is scarcely applicable. We discover this, indeed, without advancing beyond a few pages of the first volume; from which we borrow the following extract, that our readers may form their own opinion. Vanillo, after an account of his birth and parentage, proceeds thus—

'Damien Carnicero, my mother's brother, the most celebrated surgeon in Murcia, and my godfather, took us under his care. Conceiving that I was more likely to succeed in his profession than in that of my father, who, accredited as he was for medical skill, had not died rich, he took me immediately from school, and bound me apprentice to himself. Like other apprentices, I was at first obliged to sweep the shop, to draw water from the well, to wash the shaving-cloths, and to heat the curling irons. I had at this time just entered into the fourteenth year of my age, and being a thoughtless, giddy, gay, lively lad, I acquired the nick-name of Merry Pin. At the expiration of two months I was permitted to handle, and instructed how to use the razor. A poor beggar, who came to ask a charitable shaving at the shop, was the first subject on which I tried my skill in surgery; for, as my uncle and his assistant were both abroad, the operation of course devolved upon me. Desiring the poor mendicant to seat himself on a bench which was appropriated to these kind customers, I placed a dirty shop-cloth beneath his chin, and lathered him so spiritedly about the nose, mouth, and eyes, that he grinned like an old monkey tormented by its keeper. But things took a very different turn when I began to use the razor; for the in-

strument, unfortunately for my patient, was so perverse, that at every stroke it might be said rather to carry away the flesh than to shave off the beard.

"My little friend," exclaimed the beggar, not being able any longer to endure the pain he felt, "pray tell me whether you are shaving my beard or stripping my skin?"

"Both," replied I; "for your beard, my honest fellow, is so thick and stubborn, that it is impossible to take off the one without injuring the other."

"My uncle, who entered the shop just as I had finished my operation, could scarcely refrain from laughing at the ludicrous figure which the mangled face of the poor devil presented to his view; but, assuming a solemn countenance, he presented the sufferer with a few pieces of money, in order to alleviate the misfortune of having fallen under my hands.

"This poor fellow most probably took great care to circulate intelligence of the extent of my skill in shaving to all his brethren; for, from that hour no beggar has ever ventured to ask charity at the shop.

"My uncle severely reprobated my conduct; and, to punish me for having acquitted myself so badly, interdicted me from using the razor untill further orders. The scissors, however, I was still permitted to wield. One morning, a young student of the university came to the shop for the purpose of having his hair dressed. The task was assigned to me. This young gentleman was the son of an eminent woollen-draper; and my uncle, to have a watchful eye upon my proceedings, chose to be present during this operation, that I might be the more attentive to my duty. I succeeded tolerably well for some time, and cut his hair according to the fundamental rules of the art. In short, every thing went on in the happiest way imaginable, until the moment I was about to make a finishing stroke, when unfortunately forgetting that he had ears under his hair, I carried away at least half of one of them by a single clip of the scissors. The student uttered a dreadful scream; and my kind protector was no sooner informed of the catastrophe, than he bestowed upon me an equal and alternate quantity of maledictions and blows. Having applied these little correctives, which I well deserved, he dressed the wounds I had made, and accompanied the sufferer to his father's house, to whom he represented the injury as the accident of an awkward blockhead, whom he had left, by the severe punishment he had inflicted, half dead in the shop. The draper, sensible that no other compensation could be procured for this irreparable injury, was at length appeased by the story my uncle told him, and granted me his pardon.

"The maledictions and blows, however, which my uncle had given me were not the only punishments I received for this offence. I was now interdicted not only from shaving, but from cutting of hair, and every other surgical operation whatever, under pain of being strapped; so that I was reduced exclusively to the exercise of my initiatory functions."

Who is there that is not reminded of something better by the perusal of these adventures? Yet we are far from denying that there are parts of the work which have an undoubted claim to originality; and that pedantry, avarice, and empiricism, as the translator insists, are very successfully ridiculed in the characters of the licentiate Salablanca, the old knight, Dr. Arriscador, and his coadjutor Potoschi. We have also a lesson for coquettes, in the misfortunes of Donna Innes, and for youthful impetuosity, in the events which distinguish the story of Don Ramirez de Prado. Moral instruction, however, does not seem to have been the author's aim: and even on the score of amusement, we do not think the History of Vanillo Gonzales very attractive.

*Memoirs of the Author of the Vindication of the Rights of Woman.* By William Godwin. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Johnson.

WE have frequently had occasion to give our opinion of the writings of Mrs. Wollstonecraft, Mr. Godwin, and other authors of similar theories. As a piece of biography these Memoirs are of little importance. The intellectual character of Mary Wollstonecraft was much more impartially ascertained from her own writings than from the description and illustration of a man influenced both by private affection and the sympathy of coincident opinion. Her moral character, according to her husband's account, was not such as to render her what he intends her to be,—a model for imitation. But though the publication is far from having the effect which he wishes, yet is it not without its use. Intended for a beacon, it serves for a buoy. If it do not shew us what it is prudence to pursue, it manifests what is wisdom to avoid. It illustrates both the sentiments and the conduct resulting from such principles as those of Wollstonecraft and Godwin.

The substance of Mrs. Wollstonecraft's moral history and principles was briefly this: She was a woman of benevolent propensities, which frequently operated to the good of those within the sphere of her actions; but not fortified by sound principles, she considered herself as exempted from those restraints on inclination which are necessary to virtue and the good of society. The consequence of such an opinion, acting on the natural constitution, was, that, with the first man that happened to strike her fancy, she entered into a state of concubinage, a conduct highly approved of by her biographer; and, according to him, productive of the *happiest* consequences to her *mind and MANNERS*. Among other advantages which this *virtuous* woman planned from the *concubinage*, was a *trip to America to elude her creditors*. The desertion of her lover prevented this plan from being executed. Forsaken by her paramour, she tried to drown herself; but being saved from death, transferred her love from an *absent* to a *PRESENT* man; from Imlay, an adventurer, to the Philosopher Godwin. Although they at last married; yet they, as the Philosopher himself bears testimony, lived for several months in a state of illicit commerce. In speaking of this intercourse, the *Philosopher* gives us *his own virtuous and beneficial notions, as well as those of Mary*, on the subject of marriage.

'We did not marry. It is difficult to recommend any thing to indiscriminate adoption, contrary to the established rules and prejudices of mankind; but certainly nothing can be so ridiculous upon the face of it, or so contrary to the genuine march of sentiment, as to require the overflowing of the soul to wait upon a ceremony; and that which, wherever delicacy and imagination exist, is of all things most sacredly private, to blow a trumpet before it, and to record the moment when it arrived at its climax:

'There were, however, other reasons why we did not immediately marry. *Mary felt an entire conviction of the PROPRIETY OF HER CONDUCT*. It would be absurd to suppose that, with a heart withered by desertion, she was not right to give way to the emotions of kindness which our intimacy produced, and to seek for that support in friendship and affection, which could alone give pleasure to her heart, and peace to her meditations.'

The reader is to observe that the Biographer afterwards married her. On her death, to do honour to the memory of his wife, and to himself in chusing such a wife, he records these her adventures. In this way, and in this way only, the work is useful. In the moral sentiments of Godwin, and in the moral conduct of Wollstonecraft, resulting from their principles and theories, it exemplifies and illustrates the effects of such doctrines.

Let parents, anxious for the welfare of their children, statesmen of the community to which they belong, say if they would wish the members of

their families and nations to be such as are here recommended. Let philosophers determine whether such sentiments and conduct be more conducive to happiness or misery. We doubt not that wise parents, enlightened statesmen, sound and comprehensive philosophers, must concur with us in reprobating such inculcations, whether by precept or example, as destructive of domestic, civil, and political society.

*Sentimental and Humorous Essays, conducive to Oeconomy and Happiness, drawn from Common Sayings, and Subjects which are full of Common Sense, the best Sense in the World. By Noah Webster. 12mo. 15. Arch.*

THIS little volume is of American growth, and does credit to the soil where it was produced. The author has made Dr. Franklin his model, and has improved common incidents and common sayings in the manner of that shrewd and lively observer. The success which these Essays have had in America, where they were published under the title of the *Prompter*, has induced the Editor to re-publish them in England. We are of opinion that he has done well. This little book is adapted to do good; and therefore we very heartily give it our recommendation.

*Pity's Gift: a Collection of Interesting Tales, to excite the Compassion of Youth for the Animal Creation. From the Writings of Mr. Pratt. Selected by a Lady. 12mo. 3s. Longman.*

THE writings of Mr. Pratt abound with those exquisite touches of sensibility, which are calculated to make an abiding impression upon the young and virtuous mind. The fair selector of this little collection has, therefore, performed a worthy deed, in compiling from the writings of this ingenious sentimentalist those pathetic and instructive relations which win their way to the heart, and make it melt at the shrine of Pity.

We shall select from this Selection a little article of peculiar merit; and we are the rather led so to do, from its being taken out of a book which is now scarce, Mr. Pratt's Treatise on the 'Sublime and Beautiful of the Scriptures.'

#### THE DOVE.

'The transactions and friendly intercourse of Noah and his Dove have a tenderness and ceremony in them truly delightful. The eye melts at the simplicity, and the heart warms at the sentiment. Poetry, in her happiest flight, could imagine nothing more interesting to the fancy. Hail, gentlest of birds! Hail, messenger of security!—Through thy means was the dry ground discovered, and the gratitude of man shall not easily forget the fidelity of the Dove! He sent forth the Dove to see if the waters were abated. What an important errand for so small an express! Yet the industrious little wing flew over the watery universe, and employed every feather in the service of man: after a vain excursion she returned; for the waters were still without a shore. Methinks I see the patriarch stand upon the deck, to wait the return of his messenger, and as soon as she rests her fatigued foot upon the ark, he tenderly puts forth his hand, and pulls her to him: thus rewarded for her labours, after seven days repose, her assistance being again summoned, she trusts to her pinions; and, lo! in the evening she came. By mention of the evening, it should appear that she was dispatched in the morning, or, at least, very early in the day. What a task of toil must it then have been! How many billowy leagues must she have travelled, ere she found that of which she was in search! Linger upon the land we may be convinced she never did, however the verdure and vegetable novelty might charm her. No! it was not till the evening she succeeded in her endeavours, and then upon

the wings of kindness, she hasted to satisfy the impatience of her master. Upon her second return, behold a leaf was in her mouth! What a sweet way is here of communicating the happy tidings! But, indeed, every syllable of this matter hath a grace and a consequence peculiar to it: it was an OLIVE-LEAF which she bore; the leaf of amity; the emblem of peace; as much as to say, 'Lo! master, the waters are abated, and I have plucked a leaf as a testimony of my truth! The Power who commandeth the waves to dry up and disappear, hath ordained me to bear to thee this olive-branch; haply it is the pledge of promise and conciliation betwixt him and thee; and thou shalt not only set thy foot safely upon land, but there prosper and enjoy the pardon of God.' And after seven days more, he sent her forth again, and she returned no more. One is divided here betwixt smiles and tears: it is an exquisite passage. The land and earth had, by this time, resumed their accustomed beauties; the trees displayed a greener glory, the flowers sprung brighter from the wave, and the Dove having performed her duty, enjoyed, as directed, the beauties of renovated verdure. Yet she returned no more. Noah, though he knew the cause of her delay, had lost his favourite bird. Alas! it was a drawback upon the felicity of the new appearing world! Fie upon the heart that has not feelings upon such occasions!

'The softness of the Dove, however, is still held among the children of men in grateful remembrance. She is equally celebrated in prophane and sacred history, and every epithet of endearment is allotted to her. She is considered as favourable to love, and propitious to every tender undertaking; nor can we, at any time, express a courteous character, without giving to it, among other qualities, the gentleness and truth of the Dove.'

This neat little volume, by way of recommending it still more to young persons, is ornamented with several wood-cuts, exceedingly well executed.

*Youth's Miscellany; or a Father's best Gift to his Children.* By the Author of the *Juvenile Olio*. 12mo. 3s. bound. Newbery.

THIS is intended as a second volume to the *Juvenile Olio*, which has not only deserved but met with encouragement. That encouragement will, we doubt not, be extended to the present performance, which is exceedingly well adapted for the entertainment and improvement of young minds. The author well remarks, in his short but sensible preface, that 'nothing is more difficult in the chapter of education than to know how far advice ought to be carried, and where it ought to stop. The ingenuous minds of youth are shocked at dissuasives from gross turpitude: there are some vices too base to be named. A natural sense of propriety is the best preventative of such: desire is only inflamed by impolitic coercion; and follies or crimes have often been confirmed by injudicious attempts to guard against them.' In this little volume are some judicious sketches of natural history, and some pleasing tales well told. We would, however, recommend to the ingenious author to simplify his style, particularly with respect to the choice of words. 'Conglomerated' we should hardly have expected in a little affecting story, told for the amusement of young persons.

*Reform or Ruin; Take your Choice.* 8vo. 1s. Hatchard.

THIS is an excellent and well-timed pamphlet, written by no ordinary hand. As a specimen of the author's manner and sentiments, we make one extract.

'I now wish to address myself to all the inhabitants of this island, but chiefly to those of the lower class, as it is called. To those who have neither rank nor riches; but must earn their daily bread by their daily labour; you, my fellow countrymen, whether you know it or not, have souls to be



saved, and must live for ever in another world, and be there rewarded or punished, as you have behaved well or ill in this life. Even here, if you behave ill, you will suffer for it; and if you behave well, God and good men will assist you. If you are idle, do you not want bread? If you are drunken, do not your wives and children suffer? If you are dishonest, do you not lose your characters? If you are honest, and contented, and diligent, do you not find you are happy? By being happy, I do not mean that you have every thing you want; or that you have no sickness or sorrow. That is such a happiness as does not fall to the lot of any man in this world. Whatever you may think, the King upon his throne has more cares and vexations than you have. Many and many a night, when you are sound asleep, he and his Ministers are hard at work for you and me, and all of us. And the case is the same with the great and learned. Some of them, indeed, like some of you, neglect their business, and waste their time in idleness and vice. But others work as hard, or harder than you; and their work is of a worse sort. Your's *preserves* your health, while their's *destroys* their health and shortens their lives. God has so ordered it, that in this life no man shall be *completely* happy; but that most men (let their situation be what it will) may be *tolerably* happy, if it be not their own fault; and every man may be *completely happy for ever* in another world; and the same means which will make him happy in another world, will commonly make him comfortable in this.

*The Warning Voice. A Poem.* 4to. 2s. Cawthorn.

THIS performance has equal merit in the design and execution. It is a serious, faithful, and spirited representation of things. We have observed some faulty rhimes: but these are trivial blemishes, when compared with the general merit of the piece.

*The Effusions of the Heart: Poems by Miss Stockdale. Dedicated, by Permission, to her Majesty.* 8vo. 5s. Boards. Stockdale.

WE are pleased with Miss Stockdale's affectionate and religious feelings, though we cannot much commend the poetry in which they are expressed.

*Trifles of Helicon.* By Charlotte and Sophia King. 8vo. 3s. Ridgway.

THIS is the joint production of two very young ladies. It is natural for young minds to be captivated by the *faux brillant* of literature, and to sacrifice substance to shadow; the splendour of epithet alluring them too often to a deviation from the paths of simplicity. The poems before us, in many instances, justify this general censure; and they are also incorrect in language and metre; but they contain passages which make ample atonement.

*The Freemasons' Pocket Book and Universal Daily Ledger for the Year 1798, &c. &c.* 2s. bound. Vernor and Hood.

WE have here elegance, cheapness, utility, and variety united. Besides the usual articles contained in pocket-books, the editor has given a more perfect list of the Lodges under the English Constitution than ever appeared before. He has also added lists of the Royal Arch Chapters, Lodges of Instruction, &c. &c.

We cheerfully recommend this Masonic *vade mecum* to our brethren at large, as highly deserving their patronage.

# POETRY.

## ODE

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ.  
POET-LAUREAT

*Set to Music by Sir W. Parsons, Mus. D.*

I.

WHILE loud and near, round Britain's  
coasts,  
The low'ring storm of battle roars,  
In proud array, while numerous hosts  
Insulting threaten her happy shores,  
No strains, with peaceful descent blown,  
Now float around Britannia's throne,---  
The shouts from martial zeal that rise,  
The fires that beam from Glory's eyes,  
The sword that manly Freedom draws,  
In Freedom's patriot Monarch's cause,  
Shall with an angel's voice display  
How dear to Britain's sons their GEORGE'S  
natal day.

II.

Triumphant o'er the blue domain  
Of hoary Ocean's briny reign,  
While Britain's navies boldly sweep,  
With victor prow the stormy deep,  
Will Gallia's vanquish'd squadrons dare  
Again to try the wat'ry war,  
Again her floating castles brave,  
Terrific on the howling wave,  
Or on the fragile bark adventure o'er,  
Tempt her tempestuous seas, and scale her  
rocky shore?

III.

Or should the wind's uncertain gale  
Propitious swell the hostile sail;  
Should the dim mist, or midnight shade,  
Invasion's threaten'd inroad aid,  
Shall Britain, on her native strand,  
Shrink from a foe's inferior hand?  
She vows by Gallia, taught to yield  
On Cresci's and on Poitier's field,  
By Agincourt's high trophied plain,  
Pill'd with illustrious nobles slain,  
By wondering Danube's distant flood,  
And Blenheim's ramparts red with blood,  
By chiefs on Minden's heaths who shone,  
By recent fame at Lincelles won,  
Her laurel'd brow she ne'er will veil,  
Or shun the shock of fight, though numerous  
hosts assail.

IV.

Th' electric flame of glory runs  
Impetuous through her hardy sons.  
See, rushing from the farm and fold,  
Her swains, in Glory's lists enroll'd,  
Though o'er the nations, far and wide,  
Gallia may pour Oppression's tide,

And, like Rome's tyrant race of yore,  
O'er-run each tributary shore; [meet  
Yet, like the Julian chief, their hosts shall  
Untam'd resistance here, and foul defeat;  
Shall, like Rome's rav'ning eagle, baffled  
fly [Liberty.  
From Britain's fatal cliffs, the abode of

v.

Behold on Windsor's oak-fring'd plain,  
The pride of Albion's sylvan reign,  
Where oft the cheering hound and horn  
Have pierc'd the listening ear of Morn;  
Rous'd by the clarion's warlike sound,  
The heroes tread the tented ground,  
Where chiefs as brave as those of yore,  
Who chivalry's first honours wore,  
What time, fair knighthood's knee  
around [bound,  
Th' embroider'd zone victorious EDWARD  
Shall by their Monarch's throne a bulwark  
stand, [of the land.  
And guard in GEORGE'S Crown the welfare

## PASTORAL.

ALREADY the lark on its wing,  
Had rose from the verdure below,  
And hail'd the return of the spring,  
In notes sweetly soothing to woe.  
When Corydon rose from his bed,  
Of moss and of flow'rets compos'd,  
And nimbly tript o'er the mead  
To where the fair Annis repos'd.  
'Awake, lovely Annis!' he cry'd;  
'The songsters invite to the plain,  
'The lambs' bleating tones seem to chide;  
They suffer thy absence with pain!  
Hand in hand o'er the plain now they rove,  
The care of the flocks to divide;---  
Young Corydon breathing forth love,  
When thus the fair damsel reply'd:  
'Ah! Corydon, born to persuade,  
Thy honour and worth's unconfin'd;  
But beauty, alas! soon shall fade.---  
She smil'd, and the shepherd rejoind:  
'Sweet Annis, thou fairest of maids  
That ever these plains grac'd before,  
Or rambld thro' those cooling shades,  
What shepherd can look but adore?  
'The violet, the lilly, the rose,  
In vain all their beauties display---  
Thy charms shall endure, when all those  
Shall droop in oblivious decay.  
'The poplar, the oak, and the pine,  
In triumph majestically sway;  
But dignity, Annis, is thine,  
That commands ev'ry heart to obey!

' The swains and the nymphs all admire  
Thy wisdom, which charms ev'ry ear;---  
Fair Annis alone can inspire  
The shepherd's fond song of his dear.  
' That shepherd, whose guilt could betray  
The loveliest maiden to shame,  
To horrors must fall a just prey,  
And curs'd thro' the annals of Fame.'

' The quick palpitations of love  
Throbb'd wildly thro' every vein;  
Their eyes, darting fire, now rove;  
Their transports no bounds can restrain!

He ardently press'd the fond maid,  
Their bosoms in mutual fire,  
Inraptur'd they sunk in the shade,  
All melting in am'rous desire!

No longer in innocence bless'd,  
Ah! who her sad state can describe?  
No longer in raptures caress'd---  
The swain only seems to deride!

' Ah, hapless!--how wretched am I,  
So lately the Queen of the plain!--  
The beautiful damsel would cry---  
The groves only echo'd the strain.

' Ye virgins, who tend your fair flocks  
That wantonly frisk o'er the field,  
Be careful to shun the dread rocks,  
Where virtue to passion shall yield!

' Adieu to the sweet sylvan scene,  
That floats o'er the eye with delight,  
Where nature, fair nature, is seen  
Array'd in harmonious plight!

' Farewel, all ye prospects of joy,  
That fondly allur'd my poor mind,  
Such prospects are wont to decoy,  
And nought but remorse leave behind!

' The willow that screens my low cot,  
Remote from all intercourse here,  
Till terrible death seals my lot,  
Shall witness *only* the tear!

Thus wept the sad Annis thro' day,  
The gloom of night brought no relief---  
The songsters accompanied her lay,  
In warblings responsive of grief!

When Corydon, touch'd with regret,  
His honour and passion to prove,  
Return'd to the tenderest mate,  
And happiness crown'd their true love!

## ELEGY;

WRITTEN NEAR THE SOURCE OF  
THE RIVER DERWENT,

*In the wilds of the Peak of Derbyshire.*

BY DR. DARWIN.

DERWENT! what scenes thy wandering  
waves behold, [stray,  
As bursting from thy hundred springs they  
And down these vales in sounding torrents  
roll'd,  
Seek to the shining east their mazy way!

Here thy dark alders, leaning from the cliff,  
Dip their long arms, and wave their um-  
brage wide.

There, as emerging rocks alarm my skiff,  
While moonlight dances on thy foaming  
tide.

Flow on, ye waves! where dress'd in gor-  
geous pride, [bow'rs,  
Fair Chatsworth beams amid her roscate  
Spreads her smooth lawns along your wil-  
lowy side, [gilded towers.  
And crests your woodlands with her

Flow on, ye waves! where nature's rudest  
child, [floods,  
Frowning incumbent o'er the dusty  
Rock over rock, on mountain mountain  
pil'd, [woods.  
Old Matlock sits, and shakes his crown of

But when proud Derby's glittering vanes  
ye view, [rents drink,  
Where his gay meads your sparkling cur-  
Should bright Eliza press the morning dew,  
And bend her peaceful footsteps to your  
brink;

Stop, gentle waves! in circling eddies play,  
And as your scaly squadrons gaze around,  
Oh, bid your nymphs with pencil fine pour-  
tray  
Her angel form upon your silver ground!

With playful malice from her kindling  
cheeks [passing stream,  
Steal the warm blush, and tinge your  
Mock the sweet transient dimples, as she  
speaks,  
And as she turns her eye reflect the beam.

And tell her, Derwent, as you murmur by,  
How in those wilds with hopeless love I  
burn, [sigh,  
Teach your lone vales, and echoing waves to  
And mix my briny sorrows with your urn!

## ADDRESS.

WRITTEN FOR A PRIVATE THEATRE.

If from ignoble sloth to rouse the soul,  
Or wild and warring passions to controul;  
If with mild voice to soothe the throbbing  
heart,  
To bid the tear of tender pity start;  
To fan the steady Patriot's ardent flame,  
Re-animate fair Virtue's fainting frame,  
And tinge the cheek of conscious guilt with  
shame,  
Are deeds that with superior grace adorn,  
The Tragic Muse her angry face may  
scorn: [the strain,  
For still to rouse, to soothe, to breathe  
That wakens pity, still has grac'd her  
reign. [hand,  
The Grecian tyrant, with remorseless  
Who spreads destruction round his trem-  
bling land,  
Deaf to its groans, who madly could rejoice,  
Yet at her mild but all-commanding voice,

Found his wild passions lull'd to short repose,  
 And wept of widow'd Hecuba the woes.  
 Now to the stage, this night a timid train  
 Seek no reward, but your applause to gain;  
 No studied tones or attitudes they bring--  
 From feeling warm their words, their gestures spring :  
 Should they, unschool'd in the cold rules of [art,  
 But once with power impressive reach the heart,  
 Approving here, the genial breath of praise  
 May fan the spark of genius to a blaze:  
 But should they fail, still act the partial friend,  
 And kindly pardon what you can't commend.

LORENZINO.

## LINES,

EY.E.S.J. AUTHOR OF WILLIAM AND ELLEN.

O! WHAT'S the use of life, man ?  
 O can ye tell me that ?  
 Or why it was the world began,  
 And man sent here--for what ?  
 Or on the road to heav'n, man ?  
 Or on the road to hell ?  
 O ken ye what's the mighty plan ?  
 O try gin ye can tell !  
 Man was made to sing his sang,  
 And then to lie and rot .  
 In the grave, wha kens how lang,  
 That we shall lie forgot ?  
 Or how, or when, that we shall rise  
 From the cold tomb below ;  
 What mortal yet came from the skies,  
 To tell us it is so ?  
 Does he, who guides ten thousand spheres,  
 Look down on man alone ?  
 He, too, the little insect hears,  
 That creeps the earth upon !  
 To him, man is a creeping thing--  
 Fantastic, strange, and mad !  
 Who weeps to hear sweet Nature sing,  
 And smiles to see her sad !  
 When men do wield the sword of war,  
 Like pismires on the green ;  
 What angel, looking from afar,  
 Cou'd guess what they did mean ?  
 Why, ask that gen'ral, bluff and big,  
 Or ask that beadle there ;  
 Or ask that parson with the wig,  
 He'll tell you to a hair,  
 That man was made for mighty rule,  
 To strut, and fret, and jest,  
 Till in his grave, he's never cool,  
 Nor ever at his rest !  
 That he shall rise and strut again,  
 It is another song ;  
 He shrugs his shoulders, but in vain,  
 For he must hold his tongue !  
 Yet hold thy tongue, but with a heart  
 That doth exult with joy ;  
 Th' Almighty made not man for sport,  
 Nor made him to destroy.

## MRS. JORDAN'S SONG

IN

SHE'S ELOPED.

THE WORDS BY MR O'KEEFFE.

AIR--' Ah! Mary, wilt thou gang with me?

*Composed by Mr. Carter.*

Ah! thou wert once thy father's joy,  
 Think, Plodden, what he felt for thee,  
 As he his darling rosy boy  
 Caress'd so fondly on his knee.  
 On jocund vouth, on blooming maid,  
 This filial, tender thought obtrude;  
 Shou'd soft affection be repaid  
 By children's base ingratitude ?  
 There was a time thou couldst not talk,  
 Thy lisp to him had magic charms:  
 There was a time thou couldst not walk,  
 Thy parent bore thee in his arms.  
 My lot was hard compar'd to thine,  
 Which makes me now, alas! to weep!  
 No mother's love was ever mine,  
 To lullaby her babe to sleep.

## AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED AFTER THE PERFORMANCE OF  
'Such Things Are,'

AT A PROVINCIAL THEATRE;

*Which Play was bespoke by a*

LODGE OF FREE-MASONS.

BY A BROTHER.

ONCE more before you I've presum'd to  
 come, [some:  
 Tho' much afraid you'll think me trouble-  
 My mission can alone be my excuse,  
 Its nature's such I could not well refuse.  
 The cause of MASONRY I'm sent to plead,  
 And vindicate its universal spread.  
 Say, did not your gen'rous bosoms feel a  
 glow, [woe ?  
 When active HASWELL sought the seats of  
 When the drear cell he fearlessly explor'd,  
 His godlike charity your minds ador'd.  
 His warm benevolence no diff'rence knew  
 Between the Christian, Mussulman, or Jew.  
 No narrow prejudice possess'd his mind;  
 His heart embrace'd the whole of human  
 kind.  
 Such is that fire which Masonry we name,  
 Pure is its source, and generous its flame:  
 Love is the oil which life to it imparts;  
 And its only altars are its human hearts.  
 To all alike its influence extends; [friends,  
 Sorrow's poor children are the Mason's  
 Freedom's our pride, and true Equality;  
 And yet does our order boast Regal ty:  
 Its badge has honour'd Kings, and still does  
 grace  
 The brilliant offspring of a royal race.  
 When, crown'd with his people's blessings  
 and their pray'rs, [years,  
 Our King shall sink beneath the weight of  
 Their Royal Brother shall the Masons sing,  
 And their fellow subjects join ' GOD SAVE  
 THE KING.'

## MONODY

TO THE MEMORY OF CHATTERTON.

BY MRS. M. ROBINSON.

If grief can deprecate the wrath of heaven;  
Or human frailty hope to be forgiven!  
Ere now thy sainted spirit bends its way  
To the bland regions of celestial day;  
Ere now, thy soul, immerd'd in purest air,  
Smiles at the triumphs of supreme Despair;  
Or bath'd in seas of endless bliss, disdains  
The vengeful memory of mortal pains;  
Yet shall the Muse a fond memorial give  
To shield thy name, and bid thy genius live.

Too-proud for pity, and too poor for praise,  
No voice to cherish, and no hand to raise;  
Torn, stung, and sated, with this mortal

*[coil]*  
This weary anxious scene of fruitless toil;  
Not all the graces that to youth belong,  
Nor all the energy of sacred song;  
Nor all that Fancy, all that Genius gave,  
Could snatch thy wounded spirit from the grave.

Hard was thy lot, from ev'ry comfort torn;  
In Poverty's cold arms condemn'd to mourn;  
To live by mental toil, e'en when the brain  
Could scarce its trembling faculties sustain;  
To mark the dreary minutes slowly creep:  
Each day to labour, and each night to weep;  
'Till the last murmur of thy frantic soul,  
In proud concealment from its mansion

*[stole]*  
While Envy, springing from her lurid cave,  
Snatch'd the young laurels from thy rugged grave.

So the pale primrose, sweetest bud of May,  
Scarce wakes to beauty ere it feels decay;  
While baleful weeds their hidden poisons

*[pour]*  
Choke the green sod, and wither ev'ry flow'r.  
Immur'd in shades, from busy scenes

*[remov'd]*  
No sound to solace---but the verse he lov'd:  
No soothing numbers harmoniz'd his ear;  
No feeling bosom gave his griefs a tear;  
Obscurely born---no gen'rous friend he

*[found]*  
To lead his trembling steps o'er classic  
No patron fill'd his heart with flatt'ring

*[hope]*  
No tutor'd lesson gave his genius scope;  
Yet, while poetic ardour nerv'd each

*[thought]*  
And Reason sanction'd what Ambition  
Hesour'd beyond the narrow spells that bind  
The slow perceptions of the vulgar mind;  
The fire once kindled by the breath of Fame,  
Her restless pinions fann'd the glitt'ring

*[flame]*  
Warm'd by its rays, he thought each vision  
For conscious Virtue seldom feels distrust.

Frail are the charms delusive Fancy shows,  
And short the bliss her fickle smile bestows;  
Yet the bright prospect pleas'd his dazzl'd

*[view]*  
Each hope seem'd ripen'd and each phantom

Fill'd with delight, his unsuspecting mind  
Weigh'd not the grow'ling treach'ries of  
mankind;

For while a niggard boon his want supply'd,  
And Nature's claim subdu'd the voice of  
Pride:

His timid talents own'd a borrow'd name,  
And gain'd by Fiction what was due to  
Fame.

With secret labour, and with taste refin'd,  
This son of mis'ry form'd his infant mind!  
When op'ning Reason's earliest scenes  
began, *[man]*

The dawn of childhood mark'd the future  
He scorn'd the puerile sports of vulgar boys,  
His little heart aspir'd to nobler joys;  
Creative Fancy sing'd his few short hours,  
While soothing Hope adorn'd his path with

*[flow'rs]*  
Yet Fame's recording hand no trophy gave,  
Save the sad tear---to decorate his grave.

Yet in this dark, mysterious scene of woe,  
Conviction's flame shall shed a radiant  
glow; *[fire]*

His infant Muse shall bind with nerves of  
The sacrilegious hand that stabs its sire.  
Methinks I hear his wand'ring shade com-  
plain,

While mournful Echo lingers in the strain;  
Thro' the lone aisle his restless spirit calls,  
His phantom glides along the minster's  
walls; *[trode]*

Where many an hour his devious footsteps  
Ere fate resign'd him to his pitying God.

Yet, shall the Muse, to gentlest sorrow  
prone, *[own]*  
Adopt his cause, and make his griefs her  
Ne'er shall her CHATTERTON'S neglected  
name

Fade in inglorious dreams of doubtful fame;  
Shall he, whose pen immortal genius gave,  
Sleep unlamented in an unknown grave?  
No,---the fond Muse shall spurn the base  
neglect, *[tect]*

The verse she cherish'd, she shall still pro-

And if unpitied pangs the mind can move,  
Or graceful numbers warm the heart to love;  
If the fine raptures of poetic fire,  
Delight to vibrate on the trembling lyre;  
If sorrow claims the kind embalming tear,  
Or worth oppress excites a pang sincere?

Some kindred soul shall pour the song  
sublime, *[twine]*  
And with the cypress bough the laurel  
Whose weeping leaves the wintry blast  
shall wave *[grave]*

In mournful murmurs o'er thy unbles'd

And tho' no lofty vase, or sculptur'd bust,  
Bends o'er the sod that hides thy sacred dust;  
Tho' no long line of ancestry betrays  
The pride of relatives, or pomp of praise:  
Tho' o'er thy name a blushing nation rears  
Oblivion's wing---to hide Reflection's tears!  
Still shall thy verse in daz'ling lustre live,  
And claim a brighter wreath than wealth  
can give.

\* Bristol Cathedral.

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REPORT  
OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

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THE SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1798.

TAX ON ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

**L**ORD Kinnoul said it was with concern he saw a measure like the present brought forward, which went to lessen those honourable distinctions that were so necessary in society, and would tend to create the greatest confusion in the official authorities that existed in England and in Scotland, the latter of which he had some connection with. He did not mean then to offer any clause to the bill; but he thought it necessary to say, that he would reserve to himself the right of delivering his sentiments on the bill at some future period.

Lord Grenville agreed with the noble Lord in the propriety of keeping up all the distinctions of rank. But he could not conceive how any alteration in the present bill, which did not attack those distinctions, could be necessary; and the noble Lord must perceive that it was foreign to the rules of that House to introduce any regulation into a tax-bill.

The bill then went through the Committee.

REDUCTION OF HOLIDAYS.

On the second reading of the bill for the Reduction of Holidays in the Custom-house, &c.

The Bishop of Rochester said, if the personal attendance of persons holding offices could not be enforced without an act of parliament, he would certainly support such an act. But the present bill was of a different kind, and not at all so innocent as some persons had imagined. Holidays were of two kinds; those established by the statute of Edw. VI. and those which existed by usage, such as the festivals in honour of the birth-days of the Royal Family. On those principles he would, in the Committee, oppose the present bill.

The Lord Chancellor said, it did not appear to him that the framers of the bill had attended sufficiently to the statute of Edward VI. which did not establish those holidays as a matter of temporary institution, but settled such as had existed before; rejecting at the same time all those that had been introduced by the corruption of the Romish church. The mode of introducing this bill was rash and inconsiderate. The framers of it must have perceived that many persons in those offices, where holidays were proposed to be abolished, had taken their situations on the principle, that no more than a certain portion of their time was to be spent in doing the duty of that situation. The House would, however, see whether the bill might not be rendered less obnoxious in the Committee. The bill was then ordered to be committed for a future day.

## THE SHIP OWNER'S BILL.

*Thursday, 7.* The Ship Owner's bill was read a second time, after which counsel were heard at the bar, at considerable length, on a petition against it. After counsel had finished, Lord Liverpool moved for the House to resolve itself into a Committee, and argued very strongly in defence of the bill, on the ground of its utility.

He was supported by the Duke of Leeds, who undertook to remedy the objectionable clauses, provided their Lordships would suffer the bill to come into a Committee.

Lord Thurlow contended powerfully against the principle of the bill, which he thought unjust in the highest degree. And in this opinion he was supported by the Lord Chancellor, who spoke in yet stronger terms against its oppressive tendency. Lord Auckland agreed with the two latter noble Lords. The House then divided on Lord Liverpool's motion for commitment: Contents, 10, Non-contents, 11.—Majority, 1. The bill was therefore rejected; and the House adjourned.

## LAND-TAX REDEMPTION BILL.

*Friday, 8.* The order of the day for the second reading of the Land-tax Redemption-bill was read.

Lord Caernarvon said, that he hoped their Lordships would not suffer a bill of such vast importance to proceed without a proper discussion; and he therefore called upon those noble Lords who supported it, to explain the nature and principle of it.

Lord Grenville observed, that he was not a little surprised to be called upon to enter into an explanation of the nature of a measure which was unquestionably in the power of every noble Lord to ascertain, by the simple perusal of the bill in question. To gratify the noble Lord, he should, however, state, that the object of it was to make a considerable saving for the public, and to reduce the funded debt of the country.

The Earl of Suffolk said, that a bill of such magnitude ought not to be allowed to pass without undergoing the most minute investigation. The landed interest would be severely affected by its operation, and to add fresh burdens to those which already existed on that very valuable part of the community, would be highly imprudent. It had been recently hurt by the additional duties on salt, which amounted to no less than 4l. per cent. on landed property, particularly in Wiltshire, where he resided. Were measures of this kind adopted, the country could not go on, for the progress of improvement would be completely checked.

Lord Thurlow opposed the measure from his judgment and conscience; and viewing it in every possible point of light, he did not hesitate to pronounce it unjust and dangerous. His Lordship then entered at some length into the legal consideration of different clauses in the bill, which he pointedly condemned, and concluded with declaring his disapprobation of the plan.

Lord Auckland proved, from plain and concise arithmetical calculations, that the most material benefits would result from the financial operation of the bill, which would evidently extinguish from 60 to 80 millions of the three per cents.

Lord Holland argued against the principle and the probable effects of the measure; which, in his opinion, went to transfer to other hands the landed property of the country.

Lord Caernarvon argued against, and the Earl of Liverpool for, the bill; after which the House divided:—Contents, 27, Non-contents, 7.—Majority, in favour of the bill, 20.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

COLONEL SMOLLET presented a Memorial and Petition from the Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. of the County of Dumbarton, in Scotland, the object of which was, to pray the House to lay an equal and direct tax upon every kind of property, *real and personal*, and to continue it in force throughout the war, as it appeared to them the best and only true mode of raising the supplies within the year, without having recourse to a loan. The Memorial also stated, that the petitioners were ready to come forward and subject their real and personal property to the proposed tax.

Mr. Buxton said, that he could not allow the petition to be received without expressing his sincere concurrence in the mode of taxation which it submitted to the House.

## PRISONERS OF WAR.

*Wednesday, 9.* Mr. Bootle brought up the report of the Committee to whom the papers relative to prisoners of war were referred; the substance of whose resolutions was: 1st. That the charge of cruelty to French prisoners of war brought against this country was wholly without foundation, and could only have been fabricated by the enemy as a justification of their own inhuman treatment of English prisoners. 2d. That the English prisoners in France are treated with a degree of rigour and inhumanity unexampled in any war, and unwarranted by the law of nations. 3. That the British government has always been anxious to open cartels for the exchange of prisoners of war; and, though for this purpose, their terms had been fair, equitable, and agreeable to the spirit of such treaties, the obstinacy and illiberal demands of the French government had frustrated all negotiations.

The Committee further resolved, That the principles of the law of nations had been grossly violated in the person of Sir Sidney Smith.

## SALE OF THE LAND-TAX.

Mr. Pitt having moved the recommitment of the bill for the Redemption of the Land-tax,

Lord Sheffield, Sir John Sinclair, and Mr. Dennison opposed the principle of the bill in toto.

Mr. Johnes thought the measure the commencement of a system that would frighten the landed interest, and alienate their affections from the government. He therefore hoped the gentlemen of landed property in that house would, using vulgar language, 'make a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull all together,' and defeat this measure. He thought Mr. Pitt ought to call on every man in the country for one tenth of his real property, to defend the remainder.

Mr. Burdon supported the measure; as did Colonel Elford and Mr. Ellison. The latter gentleman recommended the petition from Dumbartonshire, on the subject of an equal tax on all property, to the serious consideration of the Right Honourable Gentleman, Mr. Pitt; and urged, as one reason for the speedy adoption of such a measure, that in the extensive district where he had been a commissioner, the only complaint against the assessed taxes had been, that they were not equal.

The question being put on the Speaker's leaving the chair, the House divided, Ayes, 124, Noes 27. Majority, 97. — The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the bill with the amendments.

## ARMED ASSOCIATIONS.

*Thursday, 10.* Mr. Dundas observed, that many of the Associated Corps had expressed a wish to be enabled to assemble together in large bodies, for the



purpose of being exercised; but from the great distance between many of them in several counties, it was inconvenient for them so to do. It was his object to have a provision made for the increased expences which those corps who went a great distance from home must incur. He would therefore move for leave to bring in a bill to authorize the billeting of such corps of yeomanry cavalry as should be desirous of assembling in large bodies, in order to be trained.—Leave given.

*Friday, 11.* The Attorney-general brought up the Newspaper Regulation-bill, which was read a first time. Among its enactments is a clause requiring that the names and places of abode of the proprietors, printers, editors, publishers, and conductors of newspapers, shall be registered upon oath at the office of the Commissioners of the stamps; and that the service of a process at the place of abode shall in future be deemed good and sufficient service.

#### TAX ON EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

*Wednesday, 16.* The House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Hobart in the chair.

Mr. Rose said, that his Right Hon. Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had on a former day informed the House of his intention of raising some part of the supply for the year by way of a tax on Exports and Imports. He said the mercantile gentlemen had been consulted, and they had acquiesced in the plan. He then stated the nature of it, which was on all exports to any part of Europe, only a duty of one half per cent. to Ireland, or coast-ways, no duty; to America, two per cent. He also proposed a duty upon tonnage. The duty upon imports was to be fixed at specific rates, at two and a half per cent. and tables had been made of the various articles of merchandize imported, at considerable trouble, and with great accuracy, which had been corrected by several merchants themselves. Mr. Rose moved a string of resolutions, which, from their complicated nature, were not read.

#### SHIP-OWNERS BILL.

*Thursday, 17.* The House having resolved itself into a Committee on this bill, Mr. Alderman Curtis in the chair,

Mr. Peele spoke against it as a measure highly injurious to the trading part of the country.

Mr. Alderman Lushington presented a clause to limit the time of bringing any action for property lost to one year after the period of its being known that the loss happened. After a long conversation between several members, a division took place. For the clause 51—against it 30.—Majority 21.

A division afterwards took place on the clause respecting the responsibility of ship-owners in case of actual default. Ayes 44—Noes 29.—Majority 15.

The other clauses were then gone through, and the House adjourned.

#### TANNERS BILL.

*Friday, 18.* The House went into a Committee (Mr. Douglas in the chair) upon the bill for tanning leather with elm instead of oak.

Sir M. W. Ridley wished the House to consider the importance of the bill, and whether much consideration was not requisite before they changed so material an article in the manufacturing of leather, which, for two centuries, had proved experimentally successful, for one on which experience had not yet decided as to its utility.

Mr. Ryder, Mr. H. Brown, and the Master of the Rolls said a few words; when the bill was gone through.

#### SALE OF THE LAND-TAX.

Upon the motion of Mr. Pitt, the report of the Committee upon the sale of the land-tax was taken into further consideration. Several clauses were brought up by the Attorney-General.

Mr. Buxton then rose: he said he approved of the principle of the bill, and had hitherto given it his firm support, while he viewed the necessity there was of the landed interest of the country coming forward, in the present exigency, to support the contest in which we were engaged; he thought a clause ought to be added to this bill, providing for the future security of gentlemen of landed property, that in case of future emergency they might be taxed only in the same proportion as others. He closed with reading his clause, which purported, that hereafter no additional land-tax should be laid on, excepting there was also a tax upon property in general.

Mr. Pitt said, it was with great reluctance that he must differ from the Hon. Gentleman who proposed this clause, as to its tendency. He was sorry that a Gentleman, who had confessed himself friendly to the principle of the bill, should wish to introduce a clause of so dangerous a nature. Mr. Pitt then stated the difficulties which would attend a tax upon property in general, and the impropriety of adding the present clause to the bill, as it might tend to encourage the enemies of this country to suppose our resources were nearly exhausted.

Mr. Peele said, there never was a measure introduced into Parliament so advantageous to landholders as the present.

#### TAX ON EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Monday, 21. Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means respecting the new tax on Imports and Exports, which was agreed to by the house. Mr. Pitt moved, that a bill be prepared, and brought in thereon.

Sir Francis Baring said, there was nothing, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer could anticipate, that would compensate for putting the trade of the country under such severe restrictions.

Mr. Pitt said, he was sorry that he was not able to attend his duty in Parliament when his Hon. Friend had brought forward the measure, as he should have been glad to have heard the objection of the Hon. Baronet, who was as conversant and intelligent in trade as any gentleman in the kingdom. It, however, so happened, on the present occasion, that he differed from almost every commercial man with whom he (Mr. Pitt) had conversed. It was a flattering circumstance to say, that even in this period of the war our trade was extending, and under such circumstances it could be no hardship to require an additional burthen from the merchants to pay for its protection.

After a few words from Mr. Buxton, leave was given; and Mr. Pitt, Sir Francis Baring, Mr. Rose, &c. were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

#### LOTTERY.

The House resolved into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Hobart in the chair.

Mr. Pitt informed the House that the Lottery had been contracted for, by which a profit would arise to the public of 150,000l. He then moved that the sum of 667,968l. 13s. 4d. be granted to his Majesty by way of Lottery, to consist of 50,000 tickets, at 13l. 7s. 8d. per ticket. The motion was agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

#### LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Gascoigne obtained leave to present a petition from Liverpool, praying that the inhabitants may be empowered to lay a tax on themselves, for the protection of the town and shipping against the enemy, by employing gun-boats at the mouth of the harbour, and increasing the protection of the town by an additional military force.

Mr. Pitt approved of the public spirit of the petitioners, and was of opinion that they had suggested a plan which deserved to be improved by being made a general regulation.

#### MISDEMEANOUR COST BILL.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Misdemeanour Cost bill. Mr. Simeon in the chair.

Mr. Percival argued, that the costs in cases of misdemeanours should come before the Judges of Assize, and not before the Justices, who may be considered, in many cases, where their authority was opposed and a riot ensued, as parties in the transaction. He would therefore move an amendment to the clause, that the words 'the Court' should be left out, and the words 'his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, or any of the Commissioners of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer,' be inserted in their stead. The House divided: Ayes, 16. Noes, 29.—Several clauses were brought up and agreed to. The bill, thus amended, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wigley moved for leave to bring in a bill to enlarge the time for Attornies to be allowed to take out certificates.—Leave granted.

#### ADDITIONAL SEAMEN.

Friday, 25. Mr. Pitt said, that he already mentioned his intention of moving to augment the number of seamen. For this purpose he would move for leave to bring in a bill to suspend two acts of parliament, which granted protection to persons of various classes. The necessity of the measure was obvious, and to carry it into immediate effect, he wished the bill to go through all its stages to-day, and be sent to the Lords this night. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a bill for more effectually manning his Majesty's navy.

Mr. Tierney said, that he had not heard any thing offered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to justify so precipitate a measure.

Mr. Pitt observed, that any gentleman who was hostile to a measure necessary to defeat the object of France, possessed sentiments respecting liberty totally different from those which he would ever maintain.

Mr. Tierney conceived the personal attack of the Right Hon. Gentleman unparliamentary, and threw himself on the protection of the House.

The Speaker said, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer meant any attack on the Hon. Gentleman, that it certainly was very unparliamentary and improper; but then it was for the House to wait for his explanation.

Mr. Pitt said, that the House would then wait long enough, if it waited till he explained any thing which he had said. Leave was then given to bring in the bill. On the motion that it be read a second time,

Mr. Nicholl and Mr. Jolliffe objected to the second reading of it except the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the urgency and necessity of the measure.

Mr. Curwen would vote for the bill, though he had no confidence in Ministers. The motion for the second reading was agreed to, and the House resolved itself into a Committee.

Sir M. Ridley said, that it would be an immediate injury to 9000 persons employed in the coal trade, and be attended with other ill consequences.

General Tarleton and Sir F. Baring made some remarks on the hardship of the measure; and the Solicitor-General spoke in favour of the bill.

Mr. Wigley opposed the precipitancy of the measure, and was against the principle, for which there was no precedent.

A clause was then brought up, suspending the protections for coal ships for one month, and all other protections for five months.

The bill then went through the Committee, the report was received, the bill read a third time, and ordered to the Lords. It was immediately sent back from the Lords without any amendment.

[TO BE REGULARLY CONTINUED.]

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 IRISH PARLIAMENT.
 

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## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

THE order of the day for going into a Committee upon the bill to indemnify those persons who have acted for the public service in suppressing insurrections since the 1st of June 1797, being read, Sir John Freke and Mr. Dobbs opposed it, on the ground of this bill tending to interrupt the course of justice, and to protect persons guilty of crimes against the punishment which they had incurred.

Mr. Tigh said much against the bill. He accused Government of designing, by its provisions, to indemnify Orange-men for the excesses which they had committed against the Catholics. He said that Government had committed many acts to prove that their object was to divide the people; and among other things, that they had taken commissions in the militia from men of weight and consequence, and given them to persons unqualified in point of property to hold them.

The Attorney-General said, that the object of the bill was to allow the Jury to judge of a man by his intention. Could murder, which always depends on intention, be screened by such a permission?—Could felony, which must always be accompanied with a felonious intention, be protected from due punishment, by thus enlarging the powers of the Jury to judge of the intention of every act which should come before them? If any one passage of the bill could bear such a construction, he would most gladly alter it.

*Saturday, 17.* The House resolved into a Committee to take into consideration the amendments made by the Lords in the Insurrection bill.

Mr. Attorney-General moved, 'That from and after the passing of this bill into a law, if any pike, pike-head, spear, dirk, dagger, or other such weapon, shall be found in the possession of any person or persons, in any proclaimed district, after such person shall have been duly called on and required by any magistrate to deliver up all arms in his possession, such person or persons shall be deemed within the meaning of this act, and liable to the punishment therein prescribed; and, on conviction thereof before a magistrate, will be liable to be sent to serve on board the King's fleets, or in his armies, having, however, the liberty of appeal at the next quarter sessions of the peace.'—This amendment, with those made by the Lords, being agreed to, it was ordered back to the Lords for their further concurrence.

*Monday, 19.* The amendments made by the Lords in the Libel bill were read, by which the title and imprint of any paper, containing a libel, should be, *prima facie* evidence to go to a jury on the trial of any indictment for such libel against the registered printer of the newspaper so intitled, unless he shall by evidence shew that he was not the printer or publisher of such a paper so containing such libel.

Mr. Martin replied, that the clause went to make any news-paper, bearing a particular title, and containing a libel, competent proof with a jury to convict the registered printer of the newspaper usually bearing that title, unless he could prove the contrary. This would be to invert the order of evidence established by the constitutional forms of law in the first instance; for instead of presuming the accused man innocent, until his guilt shall be substantiated by evidence on the part of his accusers, it presumes him guilty, in the first instance, upon the mere exhibition of written or printed testimony, not substantiated upon oath, as the law requires of such testimony, and which may be a malicious forgery; and it puts upon the accused person the *onus probandi*;

to vindicate his own innocence, and concludes him guilty, if, however innocent, he fails in the most difficult of all proofs, that of a negative.

The amendment was then read, agreed to, and the bill, with several others, ordered to the Lord Lieutenant, in order to be certified into England. The duration of the act was limited to two years.

*Wednesday, April 25.* The address voted by the House of Lords to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in consequence of his Excellency's message respecting the proclamation of the 30th of March (for a copy of which see our Magazine for April) having been read,

Mr. Parnell called the attention of the House to the state of the country previous to the issuing of this proclamation—the laws were outraged in the most violent manner—rebellion, open and unqualified, leagued with secret assassination, had opposed itself to the King's government, and rendered life and property in this country of a tenure the most hazardous and insecure. But a few days had elapsed since the measure which the address applies to, was had recourse to; and what now was the situation of the country? It was that which should impart to every good subject much comparative pleasure; it was that which, by a continuation of the same vigorous and decisive line of conduct, would be perfected into peace, to order, and to social happiness. He would therefore move, that the blanks in the Address of the House of Lords should be filled in such manner as to make it the adoption of this House.' Ordered.

*Tuesday, May 22.* The following message from the Lord Lieutenant was read:

'I am to acquaint the House of Commons that in consequence of the disorders which have taken place in the neighbouring counties, and of the preparations which appeared to be making by the disaffected in this metropolis and its vicinity, the magistrates thought it proper to apply to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to place the city under the provisions of the act passed in the thirty-sixth year of his Majesty's reign, more effectually to suppress insurrections and prevent the disturbance of the public peace: this application has been complied with; and I am now, with the utmost concern, to inform the House of Commons, that I have received information that the disaffected have been daring enough to form a plan for the purpose of possessing themselves, in the course of the present month, of the metropolis, of seizing the seat of government, and these in authority within the city. In consequence of this information, I have directed every military precaution to be taken, which seemed expedient. I have made full communication to the magistracy for the direction of their efforts, and I have no doubt, that by the measure which will be pursued, the designs of the rebellious will be effectually and entirely crushed.

'I have taken the earliest opportunity of making this communication, and have the fullest confidence that I shall be supported by the Commons, in such measures as shall be necessary finally to suppress the rebellious conspiracy which exists in this kingdom.'

This message being read from the chair, Lord Castlereagh rose, and said, that in the situation he stood, it did not become him to speak much at large on the present occasion: he trusted, however, that every member of the House, who now must see how near the brink of the precipice this country had been brought by the machinations of traitors, would coincide with him in the necessity of adopting the most speedy and effectual measures for effectually and immediately crushing the rebellion, and saving the state.

The question for taking the Address into consideration was put and carried.

Mr. J. C. Beresford said, the civil laws had been tried in vain; they had been mostly eluded, and ultimately found ineffectual for the resistance of treason. The military system was at last found indispensable, and resorted to as the only means to save the State; for his part, therefore, he would recommend the most vigorous exertions of military force against rebellion, wherever it was to be found. He concluded by seconding the Address.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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 MONTHLY CHRONICLE.
 

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 IRISH REBELLION.
 

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 FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.
 

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 EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND TO THE DUKE OF  
 PORTLAND, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

DUBLIN-CASTLE, MAY 24, 1798.

THE intelligence contained in my last dispatches must have prepared your Grace to hear of some attempts being made by the Rebels to carry their traitorous designs into execution before every possibility of success was destroyed by the vigorous measures which have lately been pursued.

For some days orders had been issued by the leaders of the United Irishmen, directing their partizans to be ready at a moment's notice, as the measures of Government made it necessary for them to act immediately. Yesterday information was received, that it was probable the city and the adjacent districts would rise in the evening; subsequent information confirmed this intelligence. In consequence of which, notice was sent to the general officers in the neighbourhood, and Dublin was in a state of preparation. The measures taken in the metropolis prevented any movement whatsoever; but I am concerned to acquaint your Grace, that acts of open rebellion were committed in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare. About half past two o'clock this morning, there was a regular attack made by a rebel force upon the town of Naas, where Lord Gosford commanded, with part of the Armagh militia, and detachments of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and Ancient Britons. The Rebels consisted of about a thousand men, armed with muskets and pikes, and they made their attack with regularity, but were soon repulsed by the Armagh militia, and then charged and pursued by the 4th Dragoon Guards and Ancient British, and I understand their loss amounted to near 200. Two officers and a few privates have been lost of his Majesty's forces. It gives me pain to relate that a small detachment at the town of Prosperous has been surprised, and a detachment at the village of Clare cut their way to Naas, with some loss. There was also an attack on a small party of the 9th Dragoons, near Kilkullen, which suffered; but in the course of the day General Dundas was enabled to come up with a considerable body of the Rebels near the hills of Kilkullen, where they were entirely routed, with the loss of 200 men. There were also several bodies collected last night in different parts near Dublin, which were attacked by the Rathfarnham Cavalry, and by a detachment of the 5th Dragoons, and dispersed with some loss, and some prisoners and horses were taken. A rebel party, however, assembled at the borders of the county of Dublin, near Danboyne, and overpowered some constables, and afterwards took the baggage of two companies, guarded by a small party of the Reay Fencibles, coming to town, and have, during the course of this day, committed many outrages: several of them, however, have been killed, but the body remains undispersed. The mail-coach, going to the North, was attacked, within a few miles of Dublin, by a select body, well armed; the passengers were taken, and the coach burned. The Galway mail-coach was also attacked in the town of Lucan, but the rebel party was driven off before its destruction was effected.

MAY 26, ten o'clock, A.M. 'I have stated in a private letter to your Grace, that a party of Rebels, to the amount of several hundreds, were attacked by a detachment of the Antrim Militia, a small party of Cavalry, and Capt. Stratford's Yeomanry, and that, being driven into the town of Baltinglas, they lost about one hundred and fifty men.

'This morning an account has been received from Major Hardy, that yesterday

a body of between three and four thousand had collected near Dunlavin, when they were entirely defeated, with the loss of three hundred men, by Lieut. Gardner, at the head of a detachment of the Antrim Militia, and Capt. Hardy's and Capt. Hume's Yeomanry.

'The troops and Yeomanry behaved with the utmost gallantry in both actions.

'Lieutenant-General Craig left Dublin yesterday, in the hopes of meeting the body of the Rebels which had collected near Dunbooyne, and parties were sent in different directions to surround them. They, however, fled in the night, on hearing the approach of the troops. The General came up with a party, consisting of about 500, some of whom were put to the sword.

MAY 27.---'The body of Rebels, who for some days had been in considerable force to the northward of Dublin, were yesterday defeated, with very great loss on their part, by a party of the Reay Fencibles, and the neighbouring Yeomanry Corps, on the Hill of Taragh. Five companies of the Reay Fencibles, under the command of Captain Scobie, had halted yesterday at Dunshaughlin, on their march to Dublin; and hearing that the Rebels were in great force, and had taken a station on Taragh Hill, Captain Scobie detached three of the companies, under the command of Captain M'Lean, with one field piece, to the spot; who being accompanied by Lord Fingal and his troop of yeomanry, Captain Preston's and the Lower Kells Yeomanry Cavalry, and Captain Molloy's company of Yeomanry Infantry, attacked the Rebels; who, after some resistance, fled in all directions. Three hundred and fifty were found dead in the field this morning, among whom was their commanding officer, in his uniform; many more were killed and wounded. Some horses were taken, and great quantities of arms. The loss, on the part of the King's troops, was nine rank and file killed, and sixteen wounded. The town is perfectly quiet, and the only part of the country from whence any attack was threatened is from Wicklow.'

MAY 28, half past four o'clock, P. M.---'Intelligence has been received that the insurrection is spreading southward, and it has broke out in great force in the county of Wexford; and I have to inform your Grace, with infinite concern, that the Rebels in that quarter have assembled in such force that they cut off a party of 100 men of the North Cork Militia, who were sent to meet them. Colonel Foote, who has returned to Wexford, states the numbers of the rebels to be at least 4000, and a great number of them mounted. Measures are taken to march against this body, and I hope they will be met and defeated. I have received accounts from Colonel Campbell, at Athy, between whom and General Dundas the communication has been stopped: that he has had partial engagements with the Rebels: that at Monastereven and Carlow they have been defeated, and 400 killed at the latter place, and 50 at the former.'

MAY 29.---'By a dispatch I have this instant received, I have the pleasure of acquainting your Grace, that Sir James Duff, who, with infinite alacrity and address, has opened the communication with Limerick (that with Cork being already open) had arrived at Kildare whilst the Rebels had possession of it, completely routed them, and taken the place.

'r. s. The South is entirely quiet, and the Rebels in the neighbourhood of Dublin, are submitting and delivering up their arms.'

JUNE 2.---Accounts were received from General Fawcett of his having marched with a company of the Meath Regiment from Duncannon fort; but he was surrounded by a very large body between Taghmon and Wexford, and defeated. General Fawcett effected his retreat to Duncannon fort. Further accounts stated that the Rebels were in possession of Wexford; but that a large force was marching to dislodge them.

'The town of Newtown Barry was attacked on the 1st of June by a very considerable body of Rebels from Vinegar Hill. They surrounded the town in such a manner that Colonel L'Estrange at first retreated, in order to collect his force. He then attacked the Rebels; drove them through the town, with great slaughter; and pursued them several miles, until night obliged him to return. About 500 of the Rebels were killed. Colonel L'Estrange's detachment consisted of 230 of the King's County Militia, 17 dragoons, and about 100 yeomen. Colonel L'Estrange speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the troops, and gives much

praise to Major Marlay, who volunteered on the occasion. A piquet guard of Mr. Cornwall's Yeomen surprised, in the night, a party of Rebels endeavouring to enter the county of Carlow, and completely defeated them.'

JUNE 4.---' The troops in Gorey, consisting of thirty of the Antrim Militia, a subaltern detachment of the North Cork, the Gorey Yeomen Cavalry, Ballykeer, and part of the Camolin Cavalry, attacked the Rebels at Ballycanoe, about three o'clock on the 1st instant, defeated them, and killed above one hundred of them.'

JUNE 5.---' Major General Loftus, finding that Colonel Walpole's detachment had received a check, thought it prudent to move to Carnew, which he effected without the loss of a man. It appears that Colonel Walpole had met with the main body of the Rebels in a strong post near Slievebuy Mountain, and having attacked them, he was unfortunately killed by a shot in the head in the beginning of the action, when his corps, being in a situation where it could not act with advantage, was forced to retire to Arklow. The loss was 54 men killed and missing, and two six-pounders. Captains Stark, Armstrong, and Duncan were wounded, but not dangerously; and Sir Watkins William Wynne received a contusion in the hand.'

JUNE 8.---' Early this morning Lieutenant-General Lake received an express from Major-General Johnson, dated the 5th inst. at New Ross. The Major-General states, that the Rebels had, on that morning, attacked his position at New Ross, with a very numerous force, and with great impetuosity; but that after a contest of several hours they were completely repulsed. The loss of the Rebels was prodigiously great. An iron gun on a ship carriage was taken; and late in the evening they retreated entirely to Carrick Byrne, leaving several iron ship guns, not mounted.

Gen. Johnson states, that too much praise cannot be given to the forces under his command; and that to Major-General Eustace, and indeed to every individual, he was in the highest degree indebted for their spirited exertions.

The Major-General severely regrets the loss of that brave Officer, Lord Mountjoy, who fell early in the contest. A return of killed and wounded of his Majesty's forces has been received, but it appears not to have been considerable.

RETURN OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, OF THE TROOPS ENGAGED AT ROSS, ON THE 5th OF JUNE, 1798.

*Killed.* 1 Colonel, 1 Cornet, 1 Quarter-Master, 4 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, and 31 rank and file. Also 54 horses.

*Wounded.* 1 Captain, and 57 rank and file.---Also 5 horses.

*Missing.* 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 72 rank and file.---and 4 horses.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING.

Colonel Lord Mountjoy, County of Dublin Militia, killed. Coronet Ladwell, 4th Dragoons, do. Quarter Master Hay, of Mid-Lothian Fencibles, do. Captain Sinclair, Donnegall Militia, wounded. Captain Warburton, and Lieutenant Flinter, Queen's County Militia, missing. Lieutenant Harford, Kilkenny Militia, do. Lieutenant Blake and Lieutenant Buller, of the 89th, attached to the Light Battalion, do.

18 pieces of cannon, of different sizes, besides a quantity of shot, an immensity of pikes, musquets, and a variety of standards and colours were taken in this action.

JUNE 9.---' It is with great concern I acquaint your Grace, that an insurrection has broken out in the County of Antrim: and in order to give your Grace the fullest information in my power, I inclose to you an extract of a letter received this morning by Lord Castlereagh from Major-General Nugent, I am in great hope, from the numbers and spirit of the loyal in that part of the country, the Insurgents may be quickly checked.

BELFAST, JUNE 8.---' I have the honour to report to your Lordship, that in consequence of information, which I received early yesterday morning, of an intended insurrection in the County of Antrim, having for its first object the seizure of the magistrates, who were to assemble that day in the town of Antrim, I appre-



hended several persons in Belfast. I did not receive the intelligence early enough to prevent the Insurgents from taking possession of Antrim, and I am not therefore acquainted with their first proceedings there; but I prevented many magistrates from leaving Belfast; and many others, being Officers of Yeomanry, on permanent duty, did not attend the meeting. I ordered the 64th Regiment, and Light Battalion, and 100 of the 22d Light Dragoons, under Colonel Clavering, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lumley, with two five-and-a-half inch howitzers, and two curricles six pounders, to proceed with the utmost dispatch through Lisburn to Antrim. I also ordered from the garrison 250 of the Monaghan Militia, with Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr, and fifty of the 22d Dragoons, together with the Belfast Yeomanry Cavalry, with Major Smith, to proceed under the command of Colonel Durham, with two curricles six pounders, through Carmoney and Templepatrick to Antrim, to co-operate with the other detachment. The Dragoons under Lieutenant-Colonel Lumley having made the attack upon the town, without waiting for the Light Battalions, were fired upon from the windows of the houses, and were consequently obliged to retreat, with the loss of, I am sorry to add, three Officers of that excellent regiment, killed and wounded, and the two curricles six pounders. Colonel Clavering, on his arrival near Antrim, finding the Rebels pouring into that town in great force, very judiciously took post on a hill on the Lisburn side, and reported his situation to Major-General Goldie. In the mean time Colonel Durham, with his whole detachment, proceeded to within half a mile of Antrim, and after a cannonade of half an hour drove the Insurgents completely out of the town, and retook the two curricles guns, together with one brass six-pounder, very badly mounted, of which it seems the Rebels had two, supposed to have been smuggled out of Belfast. The Colonel then proceeded, without the loss of a man (through the town, which for obvious reasons suffered much) to Shane Castle and Randalstown, in which direction the principal part of the Rebels fled. He remains there still for orders from me. Lord O'Neil, I am sorry to say, is dangerously wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Leslie, of the Tay Fencibles, reports to me, from Carrickfergus, that Lieut. Small, with a detachment of twenty men of that corps, in the barrack of Larne, defended themselves most gallantly against the attack of a numerous body, and maintained their post with the loss of two killed and three wounded, including the Lieutenant. I have ordered them into head quarters at Carrickfergus. The Glenarm Yeomanry (sixty strong) being also threatened by an attack, in the course of the day took possession of Glenarm Castle, where they will maintain themselves if possible. Brigadier General Knox, having heard of a party of the Toome Yeomanry being made prisoners by the Insurgents, sent to me very early this morning to march by Toome Bridge, into the county of Antrim, which I have desired him to do, in order to liberate Colonel Durham's detachment, and enable them to cross the country on their return to Belfast.

Although the insurrection has been pretty general in the county, I do not find they had much success; but I have not received as yet any reports from Ballycastle, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Portglenone, and other places in the northern parts, in which the Yeomanry are stationed. As my information led to a general rising in the county of Down, I have been obliged to call in all the small detachments of the York Fencibles to Newton Ardes. Colonel Stapleton has every thing in readiness to move at a moment's warning. The Yeomanry are all on permanent duty throughout the counties of Down and Antrim; and I have distributed arms to 140 loyal men in Belfast, who will be attached to the Monaghan and Fifeshire Regiments, and thereby become very useful. Offers of service are very numerous.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN CASTLE, JUNE 10. 'On the 9th, a very large body of the Wexford Rebels was driven back, with great loss, from their attack upon General Needham's post at Arklow. Col. Needham relates the particulars of this action as follows:

'About 3 o'clock P. M. the rebel army presented itself at my out-post in very great numbers. They approached from Coolgrexny road, and along the Sand hills on the shore, in two immense columns, while the whole of the intermediate

space, embracing my entire front, was crowded by a rabble armed with pikes and fire-arms, and bearing down on me without any regular order. The position I had chosen was a very strong one, in front of the barrack. As soon as the enemy approached within a short distance, we opened a heavy fire of grape, which did as much execution as, from the nature of the ground, and the strong fences of which they possessed themselves, could have been expected. This continued incessantly from six until half past eight o'clock, when the enemy desisted from their attack, and fled in disorder on every side. The numbers killed have not been ascertained. Our loss is inconsiderable, and no officer is wounded. A principal leader is among the slain.

Colonel Sir W. W. Wynne, with some of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and 5th Dragoons, and part of his own regiment, and the yeomanry, charged the Rebels most gallantly, and routed a strong column of them attempting to gain the town by the beach. Colonel Maxwell offered his services to burn some houses in his front, near the end of the action, and effected it most handsomely, and without loss. Colonel Skerrott, of the Durham Fencibles, on whom the brunt of the action fell, acted in the most spirited and determined manner, as did also Colonel O'Hara, who commanded the Antrim, and covered the road on my right. The coolness and good conduct of Colonel Cope, of the Armagh, does him infinite credit; and it is with the most real satisfaction I add, that the zeal and spirited conduct of the yeomanry corps, were every thing I could wish.

JUNE 10. A letter has this day been received by Lieutenant-General Lake from Major-General Nugent, at Belfast, dated the 9th inst. stating that the rebels in the county of Antrim were dispersed in all directions, except at Toome, whither Brigadier General Knox and Lieutenant-Colonel Clavering were proceeding; and that many of them had laid down their arms.

Major-General Nugent also states, that Mr. McClaverty had returned from Donegor hill, whither he had been carried prisoner by a body of 2000 rebels. Whilst they were in this station, they disagreed, and quarrelled amongst themselves; and, from his influence and persuasion, above 1500 left the camp, broke and destroyed their arms, and declared that they would never again carry an offensive weapon against his Majesty or his loyal subjects. Many more dispersed, and the commander of them was left with 50 men only.

JUNE 11. I am concerned to acquaint your Grace that the accounts received from Major-General Nugent this morning are not so favourable as from the details which were yesterday received I had reason to hope. A body of rebels having assembled near Saintfield, they were attacked by a detachment under Colonel Stapleton, who at first suffered some loss; but he afterwards put the rebels to flight. Being ordered to proceed to Newton Ardes, Colonel Stapleton found the rebels in possession of the town, upon which General Nugent ordered them to retire until his force could be augmented.

There is no official account as to the body of rebels which were to be attacked by Brigadier General Knox, at Toome bridge. Private accounts state that they have been dispersed.

JUNE 12. Accounts have been this day received from Major-General Nugent, who is at Belfast, which state, that the information he had received of a large body of rebels having entrenched themselves near Toome bridge was unfounded. One arch of the bridge had been broken down by an inconsiderable party, which had been dispersed; the bridge has been since rendered passable.

Colonel Clavering has reported from Antrim to Major-General Nugent, that the disaffected in the neighbourhood of that town had expressed a desire to submit, and to return to their duty. At Ballymena, 150 musquets and 800 pikes had been given up to the magistrates. Many arms, 500 pikes, and a brass field-piece, have been surrendered to Major Seddon.

Major-General Nugent expresses his warmest acknowledgements to the regulars, militia, and yeomanry forces under his command, for their alertness, zeal, and spirit.

Other advices state, that Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, having marched from Blaris with a part of the Argyle fencibles, 30 cavalry, and some yeomanry, arriv-

ted at Ballinahinch as the rebels were beginning to collect. He relieved some yeomen who were in their possession, and the rebels fled into Lord Moira's wood, whither they were pursued, about 40 of them killed, and the remainder dispersed.

By a letter received this morning from Major-General Sir Charles Asgill, it appears that he had attacked, with 300 men, a rebel camp at the Roar, near Ross, which he completely dispersed; 50 men were killed, and their leader.

JUNE 14. Intelligence arrived this day from Major-General Nugent, stating, that on the 11th inst. he had marched against a large body of rebels, who were posted at Saintfield. They retired on his approach, to a strong position on the Saintfield side of Ballinahinch, and there made a show of resistance, and endeavoured to turn his left flank---but Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart arriving from Down, with a pretty considerable force of infantry, cavalry, and yeomanry, they soon desisted, and retired to a very strong position behind Ballinahinch.

General Nugent attacked them next morning at three o'clock, having occupied two hills on the left and right of the town, to prevent the rebels from having any other choice than the mountains in their rear for their retreat; he sent Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart to post himself, with part of the Argyle Fencibles, and some yeomanry, as well as a detachment of the 22d Light Dragoons, in a situation from which he could enfilade the rebel line, whilst Colonel Leslie, with part of the Monaghan militia, some cavalry, and yeomen infantry, should make an attack upon their front. Having two howitzers and six six pounders, with the two detachments, the Major-General was enabled to annoy them very much, from different parts of his position.

The rebels attacked, impetuously, Colonel Leslie's detachment, and even jumped into the road from the Earl of Moira's demesne, to endeavour to take one of his guns, but they were repulsed with slaughter. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart's detachment was attacked by them with the same activity, but he repulsed them also, and the fire from his howitzer and six pounder soon obliged them to fly in all directions. Their force was, on the evening of the 12th, near 5000; but as many persons are pressed into their service, and almost entirely unarmed, the General does not suppose that on the morning of the engagement their numbers were so considerable.

About 400 rebels were killed in the attack and retreat, and the remainder were dispersed all over the country. Parts of the towns of Saintfield and Ballinahinch were burned. Major-General Nugent states that both officers and men deserve praise for their zeal and alacrity on this, as well as on all occasions; but he particularly expresses his obligations to Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart for his advice and assistance throughout the business, and to Colonel Leslie for his readiness to volunteer the duty at all times. The yeomanry behaved with extreme steadiness and bravery. Three or four green colours were taken, and six one-pounders, not mounted, but which the rebels fired very often, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Their chief was one Munroe, a shopkeeper of Lisburn.

Major-General Nugent regrets the loss of Captain Evatt, of the Monaghan militia; Lieutenant Ellis, of the same regiment, was wounded. The loss of rank and file was five killed and fourteen wounded. Several of the yeomen infantry were killed or wounded.

The Major-General expresses his acknowledgements to Lieutenant-Colonel Peacock, and Major of Brigade Mackinnon, who were of the greatest service.

The Portaferry yeomanry, on the 11th instant, under the command of Captain Matthews, made a most gallant defence against a large body of the rebels, who attacked the town of Portaferry---the yeomanry having taken possession of the Market-house, from which post they repulsed the rebels, who left behind them forty dead; many more were carried off. Captain Hopkins, of a revenue cruiser, brought his guns to bear on the town, and was of great service in defending it.

Advices from Major-General Sir Charles Asgill, dated from Kilkenny, the 13th inst. state, that on the evening of the 12th instant, having heard that a large body of the rebels had marched from the county of Wexford against Borris, under

the command of Mr. Bagenal Harvey, and were burning the town, he proceeded to its relief with 400 men; but the rebels had fled before he could arrive.

'They had attacked Mr. Kavanagh's house, in which were 29 men of the Donegall militia, who, notwithstanding the incessant fire kept up on them for some hours, defended themselves in the most gallant manner, and killed several of the rebels. Nothing could surpass the determined bravery of those few men. The rebels effected their escape into the county of Wexford.

'A letter, received by Lieutenant-General Lake from Major-General Johnson, dated the 13th inst. at New Ross, states, that having received information that the Rebels had fitted out several boats and other craft for the purpose of effecting their escape, he had sent Lieutenant Hill, with such armed vessels as could be spared from Feathard, where they were collected, with orders to destroy the whole; which Lieutenant Hill effected with his usual spirit, and without loss. Thirteen large sailing hookers and a great many boats were burnt.'

JUNE 16.---'This morning advices were received from Major-General Nugent. By these it appears, that the Rebels, who had been defeated at Ballynahinch, have petitioned for pardon, and offered to surrender up all their arms and ammunition: the Major-General, in reply, promised to accept their submission on the condition of their giving up their leader, Munroe, and the other principal traitors who had instigated them to their late wicked practices; they were to surrender by twelve o'clock on the 15th; Munroe was, however, taken by General Nugent early on that morning.

'Major-General Nugent, alluding to the affair at Ballynahinch, states the loss of the Rebels to have exceeded five hundred men, and that many have been since made prisoners. The General particularly states his acknowledgment for the services of Major-General Barber.

'He mentions, with great satisfaction, the conduct of Mr. Boyd, of Ballycastle. Mr. M'Naughten had sent to warn him of his danger, which induced him to retreat on Friday last to Coleraine, where he collected the Dunsevenich and Giant's Causeway corps, with which, together with his own, he returned to Ballycastle, and beat the Rebels out of the place; and he is now proceeding to punish them between that town and Glenarm.

'Captain Stewart, of the Glenarm yeomanry, and Captain Matthews, of the Portaferry yeomanry, have behaved uncommonly well in repulsing large bodies of Rebels, who attacked them with great fury.

'General Nugent speaks generally of the conduct of all the yeomanry in his district in the warmest terms of approbation, and mentions that he has thanked them all.'

JUNE 17.---'I am to acquaint your Grace, that, since the defeat of the Rebels at Ballynahinch, advices have been received from Major-General Nugent, that they have not re-assembled in the county of Down, but are submitting and delivering up their arms in various places.'

JUNE 19.---Accounts were this day received from Brigadier General Barnett, stating, that on the 17th inst. a considerable body of Rebels attacked Kilbeggan, but were repulsed by a detachment of fifty of the Northumberland Fencibles, under the command of Captain Thatcher; one hundred and twenty of the Rebels were killed, and a great many wounded; the detachment behaved with the greatest gallantry.

'Brigadier-General Grose reports from Kilcock, that Colonel Irwine, with a detachment under his command, had this day engaged a body of above two thousand rebels at Ovidstown hill, about a mile from Hortland. The loss of the Rebels was upwards of two hundred slain.

'The number of killed and wounded of his Majesty's troops does not amount to more than twenty-three. Ensign Sutter, of the Inverness Fencibles, was killed; Colonel Irwine was himself wounded slightly in the cheek; Sir Richard Steele, of the 4th dragoon guards, was also wounded, but it is hoped not dangerously. Colonel Irwine reports to General Grose, that he is highly indebted to all the officers and men who served under him; and that he was much benefited by the assistance he received from Colonel Burrowes, who volunteered on the occasion.'

'The accounts received from the North are favourable, and state that the Rebels are dispersed in all quarters.'

The Marquis Cornwallis having succeeded Earl Camden in the government of Ireland, he commenced his correspondence to the Duke of Portland, relative to the rebellion in that country, on the 29th of June, as follows:

JUNE 29.---'I have the satisfaction of transmitting to your Grace an extract of a letter received this morning by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, from Lieut. Gen. Lake, dated Enniscorthy the 21st inst. and a letter dated the same day at Borris, from Major General Sir Charles Asgill, which contain details of the advantages obtained by his Majesty's forces against the Rebels in the county of Wexford. Private accounts mention that Lieut. Gen. Lake had his horse shot under him.

'I also inclose to your Grace the copy of a letter from Sir Hugh O'Reilly, Lieutenant Colonel of the Westmeath regiment of militia, which contains a report of an action against a body of Insurgents near Cloghnakilly, and which I shortly mentioned to your Grace in my dispatch of yesterday.'

*Extract of a Letter from General Lake to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Enniscorthy, June 21, 1798.*

'I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, for his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's information, that the rebel camp upon Vinegar hill was attacked this morning at 7 o'clock, and carried in about an hour and an half.

'The relative importance of this very strong position with our operations against Wexford, made it necessary to combine our attacks so as to insure success. A column, under Major-Generals Johnson and Eustace, was drawn from Ross, and began the attack upon the town of Enniscorthy, situated upon the right bank of the Slaney, close under Vinegar-hill, upon the right, and rather in the rear of it.

'Lieutenant-General Dundas commanded the centre column, supported by a column on the right, under Major-Generals Sir James Duff and Loftus; a fourth column, upon the left, was commanded by the Hon. Major-General Needham. To the determined spirit with which these columns were conducted, and the great gallantry of the troops, we are indebted for the short resistance of the rebels, who maintained their ground obstinately for the time above mentioned; but on perceiving the danger of being surrounded, they fled with great precipitation. Their loss is not yet ascertained, but it must be very considerable. The loss on our part is not great, the particulars of which I shall report as soon as possible. In the mean time, I am sorry to say that Lieutenant Sandys of the Longford regiment is killed; and that Colonel King, of the Sligo, was wounded, in gallantly leading his regiment. Lord Blaney and Colonel Vesey, of the county of Dublin regiment, are also wounded; but I am happy to add, that the wounds of these three officers are very slight.'

*'Return of Ordnance, &c. taken from the Rebels on Vinegar Hill, June 21, 1798.*

2 bras six-pounders, side-arms complete; 1 brass ditto; 1 metal six-pounder, no drag-ropes; 6 metal one-pounders, ditto; 1 metal three-pounder; 1 brass five and a half inch howitzer; 1 brass four and a half inch howitzer.---Total 13. Ammunition Round.---17 six-pounders, 30 one-pounders, 11 five and a half inch.

Note.---A cart, with a vast variety of balls of different diameters, had been thrown down the hill after the action, and immense quantities of lead and leaden balls delivered over to the Dumbarton Fencibles

*Extract of a Letter from Major-General Sir Charles Asgill, to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Borris, June 21, 1798.*

'Having received intelligence that many of the rebels, who probably had escaped from their camps in Wexford, had collected near Blackstains mountain, and were prevented from proceeding further, owing to the posts which I occupied by General Lake's orders, on the Barrow, I marched yesterday morning from hence with 250 men, in two divisions, by different routes, to attack them. I found them scattered through the country in considerable numbers; upwards of 100 men were killed, the remainder dispersed, and several arms and pikes were taken.

'Lord Loftus, of the Wexford militia, commanded one party under my orders;

the Hon. Colonel Howard, of the Wicklow, the other; the troops behaved as usual, in the most gallant manner.

*Extract of a letter from Sir H. O'Reilly, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Westmeath Regiment of Militia, to Lieutenant-General Sir James Stewart, at Cork, dated Bandon, June 20, 1798.*

'I have the honour to inform you, that a party of the Westmeath regiment, consisting of two hundred and twenty men, rank and file, with two six pounders, under my command, was yesterday attacked on our march from Cloghnakilty to Bandon, near a village called Ballynascarty, by the rebels, who took up the best position on the whole march.

'The attack was made from a height on the left of our column of march, with great rapidity, and without the least previous notice, by between three and four hundred men, as nearly as I can judge, armed mostly with pikes, and very few with fire-arms. We had hardly time to form, but very soon repulsed them with a considerable loss, when they retreated precipitately, but not in great confusion; and when they regained the height, I could perceive they were joined by a very considerable force. I, with the greatest difficulty, and risque to the officers, restrained the men, halted and formed the greater part of them, when I saw that the enemy were filing off to the right, under cover of a high bank, with an intent to take possession of our guns.

'A detachment of a hundred men of the Caitliness Legion, under command of Major Innes, was on its march to replace us at Cloghnakilty, and hearing our fire, pressed forwards, and very critically fired upon them, whilst we were forming, and made them fly in every direction with great precipitation. At the same moment a very considerable force shewed itself on the heights in our rear. A vast number of pikes appeared, and some with hats upon them, and other signals, I suppose in order to collect their forces. I ordered the guns to prepare for action, and very fortunately brought them to bear upon the enemy with good effect, as they dispersed in a short time, and must have left a considerable number of dead. Some were killed in attempting to carry away the dead bodies. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of the enemy; but a dragoon, who came this morning from Cloghnakilty to Bandon, reports that their loss is one hundred and thirty.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN CASTLE, JUNE 24.---'I have the honour to transmit to your Grace a dispatch received by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, this day, from Lieutenant General Lake, dated Wexford, the 22d inst. together with a letter from Brigadier General Moore, containing an account of his important successes.

'I also inclose a copy of the proposals made by the Rebels in the town of Wexford, to Lieutenant General Lake, and his answer.'

*From General Lake.*

'On the 21st. in the afternoon, I had the honour to dispatch a letter to your Lordship from Enniscorthy, with the transactions of the day, for his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's information; and the inclosed extract of a letter from Brigadier General Moore to Major General Johnson will account for my having entered this place without opposition. General Moore, with his usual enterprise and activity, pushed on to this town, and entered it so opportunely as to prevent it from being laid in ashes, and the massacre of the remaining prisoners, which the Rebels declared their resolution of carrying into effect the next day; and there can be little doubt it would have taken place, for the day before they murdered seventy prisoners, and threw their bodies over the bridge.

'Inclosed is a copy of my answer to the proposal of the inhabitants of this town, transmitted in my letter of yesterday to your Lordship. The evacuation of the town by the Rebels renders it unnecessary. I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that the subscriber of the insolent proposals, Mr. Keughie, and one of their principal leaders, Mr. Roach, with a few others, are in my hands without negotiation. The rebels are reported to be in some force within five miles of this place; it is supposed for the purpose of submission, to which the event of yesterday may strengthen their inclination. I have reason to think there are a number so disposed, and that I shall be able to secure some more of

their leaders; but should I be disappointed in my expectations, and find they collect in any force, I shall lose no time in attacking them. G. LAKES'

P. S. From enquiry, the numbers killed yesterday were very great indeed.

*From Brigadier General Moore.*

' Agreeable to your order, I took post on the evening of the 19th, near Fook's Mill, in the park of Mr. Sutton. Next day I sent a strong detachment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, to patrol towards Tintern and Clonmines, with a view to scour the country, and communicate with the troops you directed me to join from Duncannon. The Lieutenant-Colonel found the country deserted, and got no tidings of the troops. I waited for them until three o'clock in the afternoon, when despairing of their arrival, I began my march to Taghmon. We had not marched above half a mile when a considerable body of the rebels was perceived marching towards us. I sent my advanced guard, consisting of the two rifle companies of the 60th, to skirmish with them, whilst a howitzer and a six pounder were advanced to a cross road above Goff's Bridge, and some companies of light infantry formed on each side of them, under Lieutenant Colonel Wilkinson. The rebels attempted to attack these, but were instantly repulsed and driven beyond the bridge. A large body were perceived at the same time moving towards my left.---Major Aylmer, and afterwards Major Daniel, with five companies of light infantry and a six-pounder, were detached against them. The 60th regiment, finding no further opposition in front, had of themselves inclined to their left, to engage the body which was attempting to turn us. The action here was for a short time pretty sharp. The rebels were in great numbers, and armed with both muskets and pikes; they were, however, forced to give way, and driven, though they repeatedly attempted to form, behind the ditches. They at last dispersed, flying towards Enniscorthy and Wexford. Their killed could not be ascertained, as they lay scattered in the fields over a considerable extent, but they seemed to be numerous. The troops behaved with great spirit; the artillery and Hompesch's cavalry were active, and seemed only to regret that the country did not admit of their rendering more effectual service. Major Daniel is the only officer whose wound is bad; it is through the knee, but not dangerous.

' The business, which began between three and four, was not over till near eight. It was then too late to proceed to Taghmon. I took post for the night on the ground where the action had commenced. As the rebels gave way I was informed of the approach of the 2d and 29th regiments under Lord Dalhousie. In the morning of the 21st we were proceeding to Taghmon, where I was met by an officer of the North Cork from Wexford, with the inclosed letters. I gave of course no answer to the proposal made by the inhabitants of Wexford; but I thought it my duty immediately to proceed here, and to take post above the town, by which means I have perhaps saved the town itself from fire, as well as the lives of many loyal subjects, who were prisoners in the hands of the rebels. The rebels fled, upon my approach, over the bridge of Wexford, and towards the Barrony of Forth. I shall wait here your further orders. Lord Kingsborough has informed me of different engagements he had entered into with respect to the inhabitants. I have declined entering upon the subject, but I have referred his Lordship to you or General Lake

' I received your pencilled note during the action of the 20th: it was impossible for me then to detach the troops you asked for, but I hear you have perfectly succeeded at Enniscorthy, with those you had. Mr. Roche, who commands the rebels, is encamped, I hear, about five miles off. He has sent to Lord Kingsborough to surrender upon terms. Your presence speedily is, upon every account, extremely necessary.

JOHN MOORE.'

P. S. It is difficult to judge of the numbers of the rebels, they appear in such crowds, and so little order. Information states those we beat to have been between five and six thousand.

#### PROPOSALS OF THE REBELS.

June 21, 1798.

' That Captain M'Manus shall proceed from Wexford towards Oulart, accompanied by Mr. E. Hay, appointed by the inhabitants of all religious persuasions,

to inform the officer commanding the King's troops, that they are ready to deliver up the town of Wexford without opposition, lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance, provided that their persons and properties are guaranteed by the commanding officer; and that they will use every influence in their power to induce the people of the country at large to return to their allegiance also. These terms we hope Captain M'Manus will be able to procure.

MATTHEW KEUGHE.'

ANSWER.

' Enniscorthy, June 22, 1798.

' Lieutenant-General Lake cannot attend to any terms offered by rebels in arms against their Sovereign. While they continue so, he must use the force entrusted to him with the utmost energy for their destruction.

' To the deluded multitude he promises pardon, on delivering into his hands their leaders, surrendering their arms, and returning with sincerity to their allegiance.

G. LAKE.'

*From the Lord Lieutenant to the Duke of Portland.*

JUNE 21.---' I have the honour to acquaint your Grace, that Brigadier General Dunn has reported from Monastereven, that on the 19th inst. he had sent a strong patrol, under the command of Captain Pack, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, towards Prosperous, from Rathangan; and that Captain Pack having fallen in with 100 of the Rebels well mounted and appointed, he instantly attacked and defeated them, taking eight horses, and killing from 20 to 30 men.

' Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, of the 5th Dragoons, having been detached to Prosperous on the evening of the 19th inst. found a body of rebels posted on a hill on the left of the town, which fled into the neighbouring bog on his approach. His advanced guard having been fired upon as he approached, from the town, he brought two curricule guns to bear upon it, and set fire to part of the town. Much cattle was left behind by the rebels, which they had pinned up near the mess-room of the barracks, together with many pikes and drums. Eight of the rebels were killed.

' Yesterday morning a detachment from Mount Kennedy, under the command of Lieutenant M'Lean, of the Reay Fencibles, and Lieutenant Gore, of the Mount Kennedy Cavalry, attacked a body of near 300 rebels, near Ballinarush. The fire commenced from the rebels, who were posted behind an hedge, on the top of a commanding hill. After an engagement of about twenty minutes, they gave way in every quarter, leaving twenty dead behind them.

' It appears by letters from Cork, that an engagement has taken place between a detachment of the Caithness Fencibles, assisted by a party of the Westmeath Militia, and a considerable body of rebels. The latter were defeated with the loss of above 100 men. His Majesty's troops appear to have suffered but little in the action. The north remains quiet.'

*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Pearce, of the City of Cork Militia, to Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, commanding at Rathcool, dated Hazel-Hatch, June 20, 1798.*

' Having this day sent a sergeant and four men to escort a prisoner to Salins, at Ponsonby bridge they fell in with a number of rebels. The sergeant immediately retired, and sent off an orderly with the account. I instantly dispatched a sergeant and eight men to his assistance, and being joined on the spot by three of the yeomanry, an engagement took place, in which 25 of the rebels were killed. One of the sergeants received a slight wound on the hand from a pike.'

p. s. They put the rebels totally to the route.

#### WEST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

*Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-General Maitland, commanding his Majesty's Forces in the Island of St. Domingo, dated on board his Majesty's ship Thunderer, off Mole St. Nicolas, the 10th of May, 1798.*

' On the 22d of last month I came to the resolution of immediately evacuating the towns of Port-au-Prince and St. Marc's, with their dependencies, together with the parish of Arcahaye; and it is now with great pleasure I have the honour of acquainting you, that this measure has been carried into complete effect, without the smallest loss of any kind..



‘ I began the 23d ultimo to embark the heavy stores of every description ; stating my full determination to all the parties concerned, and sending at the same time a flag of truce to General Toussaint l’Ouverture, at Gonaives, to acquaint him with my resolution, and leaving to his option, either to obtain the possessions we evacuated in a state of ruin, or in a state of perfect order, provided he would guarantee, in a solemn manner, the lives and properties of such persons as chose to remain. General Toussaint immediately agreed to the last proposition, and sent to Port-au-Prince, on the 28th instant, a confidential officer, who, having met Lieutenant Colonel Nightingall, Deputy Adjutant General, on my part, on the 30th of April, an agreement to that effect was mutually exchanged and ratified by both parties.

‘ The stipulation in favour of the inhabitants and planters afforded them the only security in my power to obtain, and with which they were so entirely satisfied, that although at first they had actually resolved to follow the King’s forces ; yet, upon hearing of this agreement in their favour, many of them who had actually embarked, relanded ; and I think I may safely assure you, there are not ten rich proprietors who have, ultimately, upon this occasion, quitted their properties.

‘ By the 6th instant, the whole of the heavy British stores of every description being embarked, and all the French brass guns and mortars, with such of the inhabitants as voluntarily wished to go, and all the merchandize belonging to British merchants, I ordered the parish of L’Arcahave to be evacuated, which was accordingly done the 7th at noon. The 8th, at two o’clock in the morning, I withdrew the whole of the force from Port-au-Prince, and embarked it at Fort Bizoton ; and on the 9th, in the morning, the whole fleet sailed to its different destinations.

‘ I have not heard from Colonel Grant, who commanded at St. Marc’s, but I have every reason to believe he evacuated that place on the 6th or 7th of this month ; and I entertain no doubt but that he is now at the Mole, where I ordered him to proceed with his garrison.’

#### REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND.

*Hague, June 13.* On the 11th, in the evening, there was a grand supper in the Ouden Doole (a tavern) where most of the officers in the garrison were present, with General Daendels at their head. There were also some Commissaries, belonging to the former government and the ancient corporations. A paper was here produced for the signature of those present, of which the principal purport was, that the Legislative Assemblies should leave their post. Several arrests took place on the same night.

‘ On the following morning, the Legislative Assembly declared their sitting permanent, and procured the assistance of five companies of infantry and a detachment of cavalry. In the afternoon, at five o’clock, General Daendels, at the head of three companies of infantry, went to the department of war, and afterwards to the Hotel of Amsterdam, with intent to arrest the Executive Directors, who were supposed to be sitting there. He only took citizen Van Langen, who was sent into confinement at Woerden. Several other persons made their escape, and are supposed to be gone to Paris. Two Directors accepted their dismissal.

‘ At this moment the French minister De La Croix, who, it is supposed, had been invited to dine there, arrived, who expressed great displeasure against General Daendels, who answered him in a few words, and then ordered one of his soldiers, for the safety of the ambassador, to conduct him, with a drawn sabre, to his hotel. General Daendels, thereupon, at the head of a large detachment of cavalry and infantry, marched to the Binnen Hof, where he took post at the Grenadier’s Gate, and sent Commissioner Drury with a message to the respective executive departments, which message is said to purport that they should dissolve themselves. Five companies next marched from the Binnen Hof to the Plain, and drew up under the orders of General Daendels.

‘ Some persons who were arrested in the first instance have been liberated ; but several people, who were in office, are still under a guard at their houses. It is said, that those will remain in office provisionally, who did not approve of some of the late measures, particularly of what happened on the 4th of May last ; and that M. Pymann and Kogel will have the direction of affairs.’

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TO THE

## TENTH VOLUME.

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