

THE SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE

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THE
SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY,

FOR JULY, 1798.

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CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
History of Ireland, - - -	1	<i>REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.</i>	
Life of Bishop Warburton, - - -	6	Bisset's Life of Burke - - -	45
Tragical Fate of the Princess Tarrakanoft, - - -	9	Francklin's History of Shah Aulum, - - -	46
Description of the Island of Malta, - - -	13	Scarlet's New Testament, - - -	48
Account of the Knights of Malta, - - -	14	An Old Friend with a New Face, - - -	49
Character of the African Black, - - -	15	Adeline De Courcy, - - -	50
On the different States and Conditions of Life, by the late King of Poland, - - -	17	The Rector's Son, - - -	ib.
On the Perfidy and Infidelity of the French, - - -	21	Letter to a County Member, - - -	ib.
Character of Politian, - - -	24	Review of the Conduct of the Prince of Wales, - - -	ib.
History of Madame and Monsieur C. Curious Account of a dumb Philosopher, - - -	25	Dr. Moss's Fast Sermon, - - -	ib.
Visit to Lavater, - - -	34	Dr. Cole's Ditto, - - -	ib.
<i>FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.</i>		<i>POETRY.</i>	
Brother Simpson's Discourse concluded, 36		Kiss the Ninth, Latin and English, - - -	51
<i>MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.</i>		Cupid strayed, Italian and English, - - -	ib.
Northumberland Meeting, - - -	41	Ode to Youth, by Miss Brand, - - -	52
Yorkshire Ditto, - - -	ib.	On Mr. Addison's Writings, - - -	ib.
Middlesex, - - -	42	On Belinda's Canary Bird, - - -	ib.
Annual Country Stewards' Feast, - - -	ib.	Lines by Dean Swift, - - -	ib.
Freemason's Charity-School Election, - - -	43	<i>PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.</i>	
Death of Brother Hannam, - - -	44	House of Lords, including the King's Speech - - -	53
Kent Meeting, - - -	ib.	House of Commons, - - -	55
Annual Feast of Grand Chapter of Harroddin, - - -	ib.	<i>MONTHLY CHRONICLE.</i>	
Explanation of the Frontispiece. - - -	ib.	Irish Rebellion, - - -	63
		Action of the Jason and La Seine, - - -	67
		Discovery and Execution of Bagenall Harvey, the Irish Rebel Chief, - - -	68
		Capture of Malta, - - -	69
		University Register, - - -	70

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TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

TO E. S. J. we are indebted for his communications, of some of which we mean to avail ourselves. The Tale of 'Turpin and Terraty' is too prolix for our purpose; and its numbers, upon revision, he will find incorrect and unharmonious.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a Song, entitled 'the Bacchanalian's Delight,' from a Private in the Southern Fencibles. But we decline giving it an insertion, from a principle that will, we hope, ever distinguish the respectability of our Magazine. General abuse, under the cover of jocosely pleasantry, is at all times a disingenuous method of correcting the follies of mankind.

Those anonymous essays that now lie before us shall be considered with impartiality; and such as we may deem useful, for the improvement, the pleasure, and interest of our readers, we shall insert as occasion may require.

For our worthy Brother R. M's Communications we beg to present our sincere thanks. The interest he has taken in Masonry gives us reason to hope we may have frequent opportunities of returning our very warm acknowledgments for future favours.

Of the celebration of the anniversary of the ancient and honourable Society of Gregorians, at Wakefield, on Thursday the 5th of July last, we truly lament it has not been within the limits of our jurisdiction to take cognizance. For similar reasons the future transactions of that very laudable institution cannot appear upon our records.

Brother John Richardson's Address to the Brethren of the Royal Brunswick Lodge at Sheffield, on St. John's Day, upon his installation as R. W. M. cannot but have given the highest satisfaction, and have been particularly gratifying to his much honoured predecessor in office. We have to regret that this favour was received too late for insertion: we shall feel ourselves greatly obliged by that worthy Brother's future communications.

This Number will evince to Brother Charles Richardson, that the earnest endeavours of himself and his Brother for the good of Masonry have met with our fullest approbation; and we have little hesitation, from the specimen already produced, that his future labours will alike ensure a favourable reception. The hint relative to the portrait of the P. G. Master shall be duly attended to.

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PREFACE

TO

VOLUME THE ELEVENTH.

IN the commencement of another Volume, it may, perhaps, be expected that we should say something to our readers, either from motives of gratitude for past favours, or by way of promise of future improvement. But, however usual a preface may appear, we disclaim the idea of giving one as a mere appendage to our Magazine. In the prosecution of our labours, we anticipate encouragement, and that encouragement we shall consider as the proof of approbation.

We have hitherto endeavoured to gratify the curious, to instruct the enquirer after knowledge, and to offer such materials as have not been unacceptable to the well-informed. But to afford pleasure, and to comprize in a small compass, whatever appeared interesting and valuable, has been our principal aim: and from the patronage which we have experienced, that labour has not proved altogether unsuccessful---

‘Omne tulit in punctum, quis miscuit utile dulci.’ HOR.

In the continuation of this Volume, we mean to lay before our readers an authentic, and, at the same time, an impartial review of the rebellion in Ireland. Having traced the spring of the troubles that now divide that kingdom up to its source, we mean to go forward in a regular history of its effects and dreadful consequences. It is our intention to detail, with minuteness and accuracy, the various contests of his Majesty's troops with the insurgents; to exhibit a faithful account of the opposition maintained by the Rebel-armies; and to enumerate, with strict reference to real and substantiated facts, the tragical events, the public distress, and the private misery occasioned by the civil contentions and enflamed animosity, the misguided zeal and sanguinary projects of their republican leaders.

So interesting to our feelings must be an impartial history of the rebellion in Ireland, that we presume to anticipate how far it will be acceptable to our readers. We mean to compress all that may be

deemed important upon that national event, and in a concise but accurate review of circumstances as they have arisen, to convey through our Magazine a valuable repository of useful information relative to the affairs of our sister kingdom.

To our correspondents we beg leave to present our tribute of thanks for their past communications; and a continuance of their future favours will be received with pleasure and sentiments of gratitude.

Such arrangements have been recently made for the future conduct of the Masonic part of this Magazine, that we are inclined to hope that the Brethren of the various Lodges will consider it as the recorder of their transactions, and as such, looking up to them for further support.

We are not inclined to appreciate our own labours; but at a time when other publications are rising in price, we still continue to offer the public an elegant Volume on the usual terms, fully relying on a sale, so far extensive as to make it answer our purpose, and the design of its undertaking, which we presume is altogether laudable.

The temporary relaxation from following up a continuation of the Parliamentary Debates will afford us an opportunity of attending to such objects of importance as may enhance the respectability of our publication.

Of that part of it which we mean, for the future, to devote to the Obituary, it is our intention to be particularly careful; and shall esteem it as a favour, if our readers and friends would transmit for insertion the characters of those whom they have been accustomed to behold with the eye of fond affection, whose virtues they have admired, and whose moral excellencies they may wish to point out for the imitation of mankind.



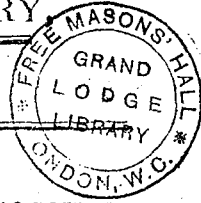


FREE MASONRY CROWN'D
DEDICATED TO THE LEARNED BROTHERS.

London

THE
SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,
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FOR JULY, 1798.



AN
HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT
OF
THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

[CONTINUED FROM VOL. X. PAGE 374.]

THESE laws in favour of Ireland were received with much joy and exultation in that kingdom: and the Irish nation, being indulged in their requisitions respecting trade, now began also to aim at important constitutional reformations; and in various counties and cities of Ireland, the right of the British Parliament to make laws which should bind that kingdom, was denied in public resolutions. By degrees, the spirit which had been manifested by the Irish Parliament seemed a little to subside; and a remarkable instance of this was, their agreeing to a perpetual mutiny-bill, for the regulation of the Irish army, though that of England had always been passed, with a true constitutional caution, only from year to year. This was much exclaimed against by some of the Irish patriots; and it is indeed not easy to clear their Parliament from the charge of inconsistency: but this bill was afterwards repealed, and the commercial advantages afforded them, by late acts in their favour, have greatly contributed to promote the prosperity of Ireland. As before observed, by the act repealing the statute of the 6th of George I. they are now fully and completely emancipated from the jurisdiction of the British Parliament. The appellate jurisdiction of the British House of Peers, in Irish causes, was likewise given up. But though the Irish have obtained such great extension of their liberties, it is questioned whether it will terminate to their country's real advantage:—their parties and dissensions increase, and the controversy of England with that kingdom is far from being ended; much remains to establish such a commercial and political connection as will promote the interest and happiness of both countries, and make them one great stable and invulnerable body. Every change of administration in England hath pro-

duced new Lord Lieutenants among them; but harmony and confidence were not yet restored, though the Duke of Rutland's administration seemed firmer than the preceding. However, in the year 1783, the government, the nobility, and the people of Ireland, vied with each other in countenancing and giving an asylum to many families of the Genevese who were banished from their city, and to others who voluntarily exiled themselves for the cause of liberty, not willing to submit to an aristocracy of their own citizens, supported by the swords of France and Sardinia.

The Duke of Rutland's administration was marked for beneficence. He alleviated the distresses of the poor manufacturers, who were greatly oppressed by the continuance of an expensive war. Not a week passed over his head without the expenditure of a thousand pounds towards their relief. Having held the reins of government in that kingdom for the space of three years, he died, October 27th, 1787, leaving behind him the endearing character of a benevolent man.

During the early part of his Grace's administration, the Volunteer army of Ireland, who were as conspicuous for their discipline as they were for their numbers, addressed the Commander, Lord Charlemont, upon the subject which has since occupied so much of their attention, namely, *Roman Catholic emancipation*. His Lordship considerably gave it as his decided opinion, that such a measure, in its fullest extent, was inconsistent with the safety of the kingdom. His remonstrances were forcible, consistent, and agreeable to the constitution. In the year 1787 the Marquis of Buckingham succeeded to the office of Lord Lieutenant, who, though once popular in Ireland, now lost the favourable gale, and suffered an impeachment for the sale of the peerage; of which it was said that 'he purchased the members of parliament to vote against the rights of the people.' A motion was made in the Irish House of Commons for the appointment of a committee to investigate this transaction; which, as it was supposed to be glaringly false, and maliciously unjust, was negatived by a large majority.

At this period our most gracious Sovereign was incapacitated to exercise the royal function, by a temporary derangement of mind: an event that filled every heart with sorrow and dismay.

Upon this occasion, according to the precedent in 1688, when the Irish Parliament met in convention, and upon the supposition of a vacancy of the throne, they came to the following resolution:

'That King James the Second, having endeavoured to subvert the constitution of the kingdom, by breaking the original contract between King and People, and by the advice of Jesuits and other wicked persons, having violated the fundamental laws, and having withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, has abdicated the government; and that the throne is vacant.' And according to the proceedings of the same Parliament, by their declaration of February 12th, 1688, when they formally declared 'William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, to be King and Queen; and after their decease, the said crown and regal dignity to be to the heirs of the body of the said Princess, and in default of such issue, to the Princess Anne of Denmark and the heirs of her body; and in default of such issue, to the

heirs of the body of the said Prince of Orange ;' they did, with this precedent before their eyes, in Parliament, 'declare his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to be the sole and unlimited Regent of Ireland, during the incapacity of his Royal Father, and no longer.'

The Parliament waited upon his Excellency, and requested him to transmit this resolution to England, which he refused to do.

Upon this they elected a deputation of two Peers and four Commoners to wait upon the Prince of Wales with their resolution, to solicit his acceptance of the same. The Duke of Leinster and Lord Charlemont, with the Right Honourable Messrs O'Neil, Conolly, Brownlow, and Stewart, all popular characters in Ireland, were those who made up this deputation. The Parliament then passed a vote of censure upon the Lord Lieutenant, for refusing to transmit their address; which they conceived to be an attempt whereby the independence of Ireland was questioned.

However, the speedy recovery of the King's health superseded any farther proceedings upon this subject. It was a joyful event, in which the heart of every loyal subject felt a degree of exultation.

The exertions of his Majesty's then Attorney-General, during this and the preceding administration, procured for him, upon the death of the late Lord Lifford, which happened soon after this period, the custody of the great seal of Ireland, with a peerage annexed to it: and never was that important trust held with more integrity, or by a more upright judge, than by the present Lord Clare; of whose undaunted courage, and steady but prudent resolution, we shall have occasion to speak more fully hereafter.

On the 5th of January, 1790, the Earl of Westmoreland succeeded to the Lord Lieutenancy.

In the first session of parliament during his administration, the opposition were clamorous in their outcries against what they called 'existing abuses;' but their exertions to check them were ineffectual.

In the month of May of this year, the Parliament of Ireland was dissolved, and at the general election of members for the city of Dublin, Lord Henry Fitzgerald and Mr. Grattan, two popular candidates, were returned in opposition to the worthy Alderman who offered to represent the metropolis.

For three years tranquillity seemed to prevail, and unanimity restored confidence.

Early in the year 1793, the Roman Catholics of Ireland petitioned Parliament for the repeal of certain disabilities, whereby their road to effectual emancipation was totally impeded: but this petition was rejected. The Roman Catholics then formed themselves into a committee, which met at Dublin; a deputation was sent from this body to present an humble petition at the foot of the throne of his most sacred Majesty. The King received them in a gracious manner, and recommended their case to the consideration of the Irish Parliament, who, in consequence of his Majesty's message, gave them every privilege which the Protestant subject enjoys, with a saving only of such as prevent them from *taking the government into their own hands*.

When they received these concessions, this organized committee of delegates published a declaration in the name of the Roman Catho-

lics of Ireland, stating that they felt themselves fully satisfied: that their gratitude to his Majesty was unbounded, of which their future conduct should bear testimony: they stated, that the end of their meeting being obtained and accomplished, they dissolved their committee as being no longer necessary: they voted large sums of money to their several agents, which sums, we are informed, still remain unpaid: they voted two thousand guineas for the purpose of erecting a statue of his present Majesty as a monument of their gratitude, which resolution, like the former, has never been thought of since, nor one guinea expended in completing the meritorious design.

Such was the state of the Roman Catholics of Ireland in 1793.

Not long after this, and about the time when the horrid barbarities which degraded France, and made her bleed at every pore, when her massacres, her butcheries, her hatred to royalty, her blasphemous disavowal of the existence of the Deity and of a future state, screamed her bloody trumpet through the world, proclaiming deeds, at the recollection of which human nature shudders! a society of *republicans* started up in Dublin, under the denomination of *United Irishmen*, and beat up for recruits by disseminating seditious hand-bills and other publications, under the signature of one Theobald Wolfe Tone, their secretary, since transported to Botany Bay. At length, a party of the traitors audaciously assembled in arms, within sight of Dublin-Castle: their uniform, their buttons, every emblem whereby their hatred to royalty could be expressed, were adapted to convince every beholder how far they were desirous of emulating the savage ferocity of the French. They were bent upon a revolution—they called themselves the '*First Battalion of National Guards*,' and assumed for their motto, '*Liberty and Equality*.' Their colours exhibited a harp without a crown; in the stead of which was affixed a pike, supporting a cap of liberty. Every thing tended to indicate their traitorous designs. This band of republicans was headed by Archibald Hamilton Rowan.

The military were called out, and ordered to disperse this gang of levellers. This was effected, fortunately, without bloodshed.

An enquiry was instituted by the Irish Parliament for the purpose of developing the treasonable designs of this society; who, upon a report being made of their proceedings, were discovered to be closely connected with the French Directory: an attempt was made by the latter, in December 1796, to invade the kingdom, which was providentially averted by the mutual co-operation of the winds and waves.

However, the internal disaffection of the Irish still continued to rage: in order to pacify their minds and check its influence, it became necessary that a change should be made in the executive power.

On January 4th, 1795, Lord Westmoreland was succeeded in the government by Earl Fitzwilliam.

According to some accounts, published under the sanction of Lord Fitzwilliam, it appears that his Lordship, previous to his departure for Ireland, concurred in opinion with the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt, and the other members of the British Cabinet, that the work which was left imperfect in Ireland in the year 1793, ought to be

completed, and the Catholics relieved from every remaining disqualification: but it was stipulated at the same time between them, that his Lordship should not be the first to excite this measure, but rather endeavour to keep it back, until a period of more general tranquillity, when so many material objects might not press upon Government. If the Catholics, however, should appear determined to move the business, and bring it before Parliament, it was to be handsomely conceded on the part of Government.

When the Lord Lieutenant arrived in Ireland, he entered upon the business of emancipating the Roman Catholics *immediately*, in order to gain their support to the measures of administration. In the interim, he informed the English Cabinet of the state of affairs in Ireland, and particularly mentioned the steps which had been taken in favour of the Roman Catholics. Lord Fitzwilliam proceeded to dismiss the Beresfords and their colleagues, and fill their places with Mr. Ponsonby and others.

On the 8th of February, his Lordship received a letter from the Secretary of State, cautioning him against committing himself by engagements, or even by encouraging language that might give countenance to the *immediate* adoption of a plan to emancipate the Catholics. At this time, it seems the Minister had committed the task of bringing forward the Catholic bill to another person; which the Cabinet were determined to stop in its progress until it had acquired every information that duty called for.

This was the state of things when Lord Fitzwilliam was recalled; upon which great commotions and considerable discontents ensued. Several meetings were held by the Roman Catholics, in which addresses were voted to Mr. Grattan; who, in a very spirited answer, declared, that their emancipation ought and should take place. At one of these meetings, on the 27th of February, delegates were appointed to present an address to his Majesty from his Roman Catholic subjects in Ireland. This address was presented, and a report made thereon, at a large meeting, on the 9th of April. It appeared that those who were delegated to repair with the address to England, and lay it before the throne, upon application to the Duke of Portland, after it was presented to his Majesty, were informed that his Majesty would impart his intention through Lord Camden, now appointed Lord Lieutenant. The Roman Catholics took umbrage at this conduct of the King's Ministers, and expressed their disapprobation of what they termed an insult, in the most indignant language.

The new Viceroy was received with glaring marks of dislike. On the 31st of March, after his Excellency had been sworn into office before his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh and the Lord Chancellor, a mob assembled near the Castle, in Dublin, and most daringly insulted their Lordships, by pelting their carriages with stones. They pursued the Lord Chancellor to his house, and assaulted him several times, by throwing *large paving stones* at him, by one of which he was struck on the head and wounded.

THE LIFE
OF
BISHOP WARBURTON.

CONTINUED FROM VOL. X. PAGE 363.

HE did not venture, however, all at once to rush into the church. His good understanding, and awful sense of religion, suggested to him the propriety of making the best preparation he could, before he offered himself a candidate for the sacred character. Fortunately for him, his relation, the Master of the Newark school, was at hand to give him advice : and he could not put himself under better direction. For, besides his classical merit, which was great, he had that of being an excellent divine, and was truly a learned as well as a good man.

To him then, as soon as his resolution was taken of going into orders, he applied for assistance, which was afforded him very liberally.

At length he was ordained deacon, the 22d of December, 1723, in the cathedral of York, by Archbishop Dawes: and even then he was in no haste to enter into priest's orders, which he deferred taking till he was full twenty-eight years of age, being ordained priest by Bishop Gibson, in St. Paul's, London, March 1, 1726-7.

Some will here lament that the precious interval of nine years, from his quitting school in 1714, to his taking orders, was not spent in one of our universities, rather than his private study, or in an attorney's office. And, it is certain, the disadvantage to most men would have been great. But an industry, and genius like his, overcame all difficulties. It may even be conceived that he derived a benefit from them. As his faculties were of no common size, his own proper exertion of them probably tended more to his improvement, than any assistance of tutors and colleges could have done. To which we may add, that living by himself, and not having the fashionable opinion of a great society to bias his own, he might acquire an enlarged turn of mind, and strike out for himself, as clearly as he did, an original cast both of thought and composition,

Fastidire lacus et rivos ausus apertos ?

while his superior sense, in the mean time, did the office of that authority, which in general is found so necessary to quicken the diligence, and direct the judgment, of young students in our universities.

The fact is, that, without the benefit of an academical education, he had qualified himself in no common degree for deacon's orders, in 1723: and from that time, till he took priest's orders in the beginning of the year 1727, he applied himself diligently to complete his studies, and to lay in that fund of knowledge which is requisite to form the consummate divine.

The fruits of his industry, during this interval, appeared in some pieces composed by him for the improvement of his taste and style, and afterwards printed, most of them anonymous, to try the judgment of the public.

Among these '*blossoms of his youth*' were some notes, communicated to Mr. Theobald, and inserted in his edition of Shakspeare; which seems to have raised a general idea of his abilities, before any more important proof had been given of them. But of this subject more will be said in its place.

It was, also, in this season of early discipline, while his mind was opening to many literary projects, that he conceived an idea, with which he was so long pleased, of giving a new edition of Valleius Paterculus. How far he proceeded in this work is uncertain; but a specimen of it afterwards appeared in one of our literary journals, and was then communicated to his friend, Dr. Middleton; who advised him very properly to drop the design, 'as not worthy of his talents and industry, which,' as he says, 'instead of trifling on words, seems calculated rather to correct the opinions and manners of the world.'

In the year 1726, a dispute arose among the lawyers about the judicial power of the Court of Chancery. It is immaterial to observe on what points the controversy turned, or with what views it was agitated. It opened with a tract called '*The History of the Chancery; relating to the Judicial Power of that Court, and the Rights of the Master;*' printed without a name, but written, as was generally known, by a Mr. Burrough.

To this book an answer presently appeared, under the name of '*A Discourse of the Judicial Authority of the Master of the Rolls;*' and so well composed, that they who favoured the cause of the historian, saw it must suffer in his hands, if it were not supported by some better writer than himself, who was evidently no match for the *Discourser*.

In this exigency, he was advised by one of his friends to have recourse to Mr. Warburton, as a person very capable of supplying his defects. Accordingly, when he had prepared the materials for a reply, he obtained leave to put them into Mr. Warburton's hands, and afterwards spent some time with him in the country; where, by their joint labours, the whole was drawn out and digested into a sizable volume, which came out in 1727, and was entitled '*The Legal Judicature in Chancery stated.*' This book was so manifestly superior to the *History*, that such of the profession as were not in the secret, wondered at Mr. Burrough's proficiency in the art of writing: and the Lord Chancellor King, as much as anybody. The author of the *Discourse* saw it concerned him to take notice of such an adversary, and in 1728 reprinted his work, 'with large additions,' together with a preface, occasioned by a book, entitled '*The Legal Judicature in Chancery stated:*' and with this reply the dispute closed.

Upon Mr. Warburton's taking priest's orders, Sir Robert Sutton procured for him the small vicarage of Griesley, in Nottinghamshire; and in 1728 presented him to the Rectory of Brand Broughton, in the diocese of London. He was, also, the same year, and, it is supposed, by the same interest, put upon the King's list of Master of Arts, created on his Majesty's visit to the University of Cambridge.

With that passion for letters which at this time transported Mr. Warburton, the sobriety of his judgment is to be admired. The little taste he had had of fame in the early publications before alluded to, did not corrupt his mind, or seduce him into a premature ambition of appearing as an author in form, till he had fully qualified himself, by a long course of reading and meditation, now mentioned, to sustain that character. It was not till the year 1736 that he published the first of those works, on which his reputation is raised. This was, '*The Alliance betwixt Church and State*, the occasion, and end, and substance of which work cannot be expressed in fewer or clearer terms than his own.

However, though few at that time were convinced, all were struck by this essay of an original writer, and could not dissemble their admiration of the ability which appeared in the construction of it.

Some, indeed, have taken offence at the idea of an *alliance*; but without cause: for the meaning is this, that our church establishment is such as in equity it must have been, had the terms of it been settled by mutual agreement between the two parties: which, in other words, is only saying, that those terms are just and reasonable.

In the close of this first edition of the *Alliance*, he announced his next and greatest work, '*The Divine Legation of Moses*,' which he had now planned, and in part composed.

In the beginning of the year 1738, the first volume of this work appeared, and immediately drew all eyes upon it. Some were too weak, and some too much dimmed or distorted by prejudices, to take a full and distinct view of its contents. It, however, was highly esteemed by the learned and the wise.*

After authorities of so much weight, we might pass over the objections of ordinary writers, had he not answered one of them, in a style so soft and elegant, that they who have a taste for the gentler polemics will read it with pleasure.

He had taken occasion to acquaint Dr. Middleton with the manner in which he meant to address the Free-thinkers, in his dedication to them, prefixed to the first volume of the *Divine Legation*; and with his purpose of making respectful mention of him in it. To this information Dr. Middleton replies, — 22, 1737. 'I am pleased with the manner of your address to the Free-thinkers, and obliged to you for your friendly intention with regard to myself; and though I should be proud to have the testimony of your judgment and good opinion, as of any man, yet I would have you consider how far such a declaration of it may expose you to a share of that envy, which has lain, and still lies, very heavy upon me.'

This was handsome on his part, but not likely to divert his friend from the measures he had taken.

The '*Alliance*' had now made the author much talked of at court; and the Bishop of Chichester, on whom that work had impressed, as we have asserted, the highest ideas of his merit, was willing to take

* See Bishop Horsley's Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters, 1787.

that favourable opportunity of introducing him to the Queen. Her Majesty, it is well known, took a pleasure in the discourse of men of learning and genius; and chancing one day to ask the Bishop if he could recommend a person of that description to be about her; and to entertain her sometimes with his conversation, the Bishop said he could, and mentioned the author of 'The Alliance between Church and State.' The death of the Queen on the 20th November, 1737, subverted the intent of this recommendation.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TRAGICAL FATE
OF THE
PRINCESS TARRAKANOFF.*

THE Empress Elizabeth, predecessor to Peter III. had three children by her clandestine marriage with the Grand-huntsman, Alexis Gregoriewitch Razumoffsky. The youngest of these was a girl, brought up under the name of Princess Tarrakanoff. Prince Radziwill, informed of this secret, and irritated that Catharine should trample under foot the rights of the Poles, conceived that the daughter of Elizabeth would furnish him with ample means of revenge. He thought that he should not oppose in vain to the Sovereign, whose arms spread desolation over his unhappy country, a rival whom her mother's name would endear to the Russians. Perhaps his ambition might have suggested to him hopes of higher expectancy. He might have flattered himself with being one day enabled to share the throne, to which he intended to raise the young Tarrakanoff. However this may be, he gained over the persons intrusted with the education of this Princess, carried her off, and conveyed her to Rome.†

Catharine, having received intelligence of this elopement, took immediate steps to frustrate Prince Radziwill's designs. The circumstance of his heading the confederacy among the malecontents she turned to her own advantage, caused all his estates to be seized, and reduced his Highness to the necessity of living on the produce of the diamonds and other valuable effects which he had carried away with him to Italy. These resources were soon exhausted. Radziwill set out in order to pick up fresh supplies in Poland, leaving the young Tarrakanoff at Rome, under the sole care of a gouvernante, and in circumstances extremely limited. He had scarcely entered his own country, when a restitution of his estates was offered him, on condition that he would bring his young ward into Russia. He refused submission to such an indignant proposal; but had the weakness to promise that he would concern himself no further about the daughter of Elizabeth. At this price he purchased his pardon.

* This is extracted from the very interesting and amusing 'History of the Reigns of Peter III. and Catharine II. of Russia; translated and enlarged by the Rev. W. W. Dakins, and lately published in 2 vols. 8vo. with elegant portraits.

† In 1767; Mademoiselle de Tarrakanoff was then about twelve years of age.

Alexis Orloff, charged with the execution of her Majesty's pleasure, seized the first moment, on his arrival at Leghorn, to lay a snare for the Princess Tarrakanoff. One * of those intriguers, so common in Italy, repaired immediately to Rome; and, having discovered the lodgings of the young Russian Princess, introduced himself to her presence under the name and character of a military officer. He told the Princess that he had been led to wait upon her by the sole inducement of paying homage to one, whose fate so highly interested all her countrymen. He seemed much affected at the destitute condition in which he found her. He offered her some assistance, which necessity obliged her to accept; and the perfidious traitor soon appeared to this unfortunate female, as well as to the woman that attended her person, in the light of a saviour benignly sent from Heaven.

When he thought himself sufficiently possessed of their confidence, he declared that he was commissioned by Count Alexis Orloff to offer to the daughter of Elizabeth the throne that her mother had filled. He said that the Russians were discontented with Catharine; that Orloff, in particular, could not pardon her ingratitude and tyranny; and that if the young Princess was willing to accept the services of that General, and reward his zeal by the acceptance of his hand, she would soon witness the commencement of a revolution which he had prepared.

Proposals in themselves so brilliant ought to have opened the eyes of Princess Tarrakanoff to the perfidy of their author. But her inexperience and candour checked a suspicion of the criminal's infidelity. Besides, the language of Orloff's emissary seemed analogous to the ideas which she had received from Prince Radziwill. She imagined herself destined for the throne; and every chimerical dream that bore a relation to that pre-supposed opinion, flattered her fond but delusive hopes. She accordingly indulged the most deceitful expectation; and with the grateful emotions of a sensible mind, acknowledged the proffered but feigned services of him who spoke but to destroy her.

Some time after this, Alexis Orloff came to Rome. His emissary had announced his arrival. He was received as a welcome benefactor. However, the Princess and her gouvernante were cautioned, by some persons to whom they communicated the happiness that awaited them, to beware of the designs of a man, whose abandoned wickedness had been long notorious; and who, without doubt, from motives of interest peculiarly binding, would retain his fidelity to the Empress, and beware of conspiring against her safety. So far from profiting by these salutary counsels, the Princess, with imprudent candour, spoke of them to Alexis Orloff, who justified his intentions with apparent ease, and assumed in his conduct greater dissimulation and more cautious subtlety. Not content with flattering the ambition

* This was a Neapolitan, named Ribas. He afterwards came to Russia; and has since been made a Knight of Malta, and promoted to the rank of Vice-admiral of the Black Sea.

of the young Russian Princess, he feigned an affection for her, and inspired the artless female with a real passion for him. So soon as he was assured of this, he entreated her to unite with him in the most sacred bonds of conjugal felicity. To this request she unfortunately gave her consent; and it was with feelings of joy that she promised to contract a marriage, which, in the event, was to consummate her ruin. She supposed that the title of wife to Alexis Orloff would afford her invincible protection from the perfidious treacheries, with which her apprehensions were kept awake. She could not, for a moment, suppose that any man would make religion, and titles of the most sacred nature, subservient to the destruction of an innocent victim. But was religion, was there a title accounted sacred by the barbarous wretch who deceived her credulity? Could that man who strangled the unfortunate Peter III.—could *he* hesitate to dishonour the daughter of Elizabeth? *

Under pretence of solemnizing the marriage according to the ritual of the Greek church, he ordered subaltern accomplices in villainy to disguise themselves in the habits of priests and lawyers. Thus was profanation united to imposture, and both directed against the unprotected, the too confident Tarrakanoff.

When Alexis Orloff was become the fictitious husband, but the real ravisher of this unhappy Princess, he represented to her, that by staying at Rome she would be too much exposed to observation; and that it appeared more advisable for her to await, in some other Italian city, the moment that gave action to a conspiracy, whereby she was to be called to the throne. Believing this counsel to proceed from the suggestions of love and prudence, she replied, that wherever he would conduct her steps she was ready to go. He brought her to Pisa immediately, where he had, some time before, hired a magnificent palace. There he continued to treat her with marks of tenderness and respect. But he suffered no one to approach her person except the minions whom he had purchased; and when she appeared at the theatre, or in any public walk, he always accompanied her himself.

The division of the Russian squadron, under command of Vice-admiral Greig, had just entered the port of Leghorn. Upon hearing the news of his arrival, Orloff related it to the Princess; and, as he said it was necessary that he should repair thither to give some orders, offered to take her with him. She acceded so much the more cheerfully to the invitation, on account of the boasted beauty of the port of Leghorn, and the magnificence of the Russian navy. Imprudent, hapless female! the nearer she approached the fatal period assigned by Orloff for the execution of his horrible project, the more was her heart alive to the apparent tenderness and sincerity of the abandoned traitor.

She set out from Pisa with her usual attendance. On arriving at Leghorn, she alighted at the English Consul's, who had made ready

* We may compare the fate of Princess Tarrakanoff with that of the daughter of Sejanus: '---- A carnifice laqueum juxta compressam.' Tacit. Ann. lib. v.

an apartment for her in his own house, and by whom she was received with marks of the most profound respect. The Vice-admiral's lady and the Consul's wife hastened to wait upon her, and never quitted her person. She saw herself presently surrounded by a numerous court, who anticipated her least desires, and seemed anxious only to divert her attention by a routine of amusements. Whenever she appeared abroad, the people thronged in her way. At the theatre all eyes were fixed upon her box. Every thing conspired to suppress any emotions of fear; every idea of imminent danger was removed at a distance. Fatal security!

It is certainly impossible to believe for a moment, that a Consul, an English Admiral, and their ladies, could be so degenerate in principle, so inhuman in disposition, as to ensnare, by officious respect and perfidious caresses, an unhappy victim, whose youth, whose beauty, whose innocence, must have probed the sensibility of the most obdurate heart! A suspicion that they were even concerned in the plot formed against Tarrakanoff, and that they endeavoured to inspire her with confidence, but to betray her with greater safety; is a thought that never, no, never could be harboured in the bosom of an English female.

The youthful Tarrakanoff was so far from entertaining a suspicion of her danger, that after having spent several days in the midst of amusements and in the round of dissipation, she herself asked to visit the Russian squadron. The idea was applauded. Orders were immediately given, and on the morrow, upon rising from table, every thing was ready at the water-side for the Princess's reception. She repaired to the beach, and was handed into a barge covered with magnificent awnings. The Consul, his lady, and Admirai Greig's, were seated by the side of the Princess. A second barge carried the Vice admiral and Alexis Orloff. A third, filled with Russian and English officers, closed the procession. The barges quitted the shore, in sight of an immense concourse of people, and were received by the fleet with instruments of music, salutes of cannon, and repeated huzzas.

When the Princess came along side of that ship of which she was going on board, a splendid arm-chair was let down on the side, in which she was seated, and gently hoisted upon the deck; at the same time she was given to understand that these were particular honours paid to her rank.

But she was scarcely entered the ship before her hands were loaded with chains. In vain did this helpless, this unsuspecting, this innocent female implore pity from the callous-hearted Orloff, whom she still called by the tender appellation of husband! in vain did she cast herself at his feet, and bedew them with a flood of tears! The barbarian did not even deign to make her one reply! She was carried down the hold; and next day sailed in the ship for Russia.

On arriving at Petersburg, the young victim was shut up in a fortress, and treated most barbarously. Six years afterwards, the waters of the Newa * terminated her misfortunes: she was drowned in prison!

* In the month of December, 1777, a violent south-west wind caused a reflux of the Baltic into the Newa; the waters rising ten feet above their level, wrecked many of the vessels.

DESCRIPTION
OF
THE ISLAND OF MALTA.

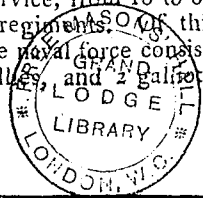
THE account we now present to our readers of this island is drawn from the best sources of information; from which it will appear, that it must have fallen into the hands of the French from treachery.

THE position of Malta, in the centre of the Mediterranean, offers a safe retreat to all the ships which navigate those seas. Its port is vast, formed by the hand of nature, and all the resources of art have been exhausted in fortifying it against an attack. The Emperor Charles V. from a belief that Malta, from its position, was well qualified to secure the coast of Sicily, and to threaten that of Africa, made it over, in the year 1630, to the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, with a charge of defending it to the utmost of their power, lest the conquest of this island should cast too much weight into the political balance of the enemies of the House of Austria.

This island, which consists of one single rock, is 20 miles in length, 12 in breadth, and 60 in circumference. Its southern part is formed of high, steep, and inaccessible rocks, and the other parts are defended by entrenchments, cut out in the rock, by batteries and by turrets, the guards of which advise each other, by signals, of the approach of any vessel which appears any way suspicious. These turrets, constructed at a small distance from each other, form a crescent, at the extremities of which are placed two castles; at the entrance of the chief port, where the signals are repeated with a rapidity which ensures the speediest defence of the whole coast, by conveying, within a few minutes, the intelligence to the town, which is the centre of all the land and sea forces of Malta. The island of Gozzo, dependant upon Malta, is separated from it by an arm of the sea, about 5 or 6 miles broad; in the midst of which lies another rock, called Cumin, likewise furnished with turrets, which repeat the signals made in the former island, and convey with equal rapidity intelligence to Malta.

The entrance of the port is defended on one side by the fort St. Elmo, which is fortified with different lines of batteries, and on the other by the fort Ricazoli, which is protected with batteries down to the water's edge, so that no ship can pass the fort without the most imminent danger of being sunk. If, however, any vessel should chance to enter the harbour, she would be unavoidably destroyed by the immense batteries of La Valette, and of the other forts which defend the port.

The different fortifications of the island are mounted with above 1500 pieces of cannon, of which 500 are of brass. The land forces amount to 16,000 men, which can immediately be brought into the field, in case of necessity, as all persons fit for service, from 16 to 60 years of age, are enrolled and incorporated into regiments. Of this number the island of Gozzo supplies 4000. The naval force consists of two ships of 64 guns, 1 frigate of 36, 4 galleys, and 2 galiots,



manned with 2400 seamen. They are all contained in the port of the gallies, which communicates with the chief port, and is defended on one side by the castle of St. Angelo, and on the other side, by the batteries of the peninsula of Sangle. Thus an enemy may get possession of the forts St. Elmo and Ricazoli, which defend the chief port, without becoming master of the naval force of Malta.

It is necessary to observe, that the island being merely a rock, neither trenches nor epaulements can be formed. A Commander of the Order, who has just arrived in London, states that, according to a law which has been always punctually executed, there were provisions for three years in the magazines when the French took it.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

THE figure which the Knights of Malta formerly made in Europe, must excite our curiosity to be particularly informed of their rise, progress, and manners.

The first rise of this Order, according to the celebrated Abbot de Vertot, was owing to the devotion, or to dissect the specious term, owing to superstition; namely, the frequent pilgrimages to the Holy land. About the middle of the eleventh century, two Hospitalers were established in Jerusalem for the reception and entertainment of the Christian pilgrims; which foundation was destroyed, when the Turks conquered Palestine, about seventeen years after. In 1095, Jerusalem was retaken by the Christians, and the Hospitalers restored; who, through the excessive liberality of the Princes, became, in a short time, exceeding rich. The first Grand Master of the Order was Raimond Dupuy, who formed of it a military body, under the command of the Kings of Jerusalem, and made a profession of defending the Christians against the insults of the Infidels.

In emulation of this religious and military Order, in 1128, the Knights Templars were established. Both these societies, in time, spread all over Asia and Europe.

Hitherto they had resided chiefly in Palestine; but in 1291, when Melec-Seraf, son of the Sultan of Egypt, had taken the last town remaining to the Christians, viz. John of Acres, they were obliged to quit the Holy Land, and take refuge in Limisso, a city of Cyprus, by the permission of its King. Here luxury and vice crept into this religious Order; the contagious air of Cyprus, which the blindness of Heathenism had consecrated to Venus, making vicious impressions upon the youth of the Order. At length being tired of Cyprus, for want of a convenient sea-port, they cast their eyes upon Rhodes; which they conquered in 1308, and from that time were called Knights of Rhodes.

Here they continued upwards of 200 years; till, in 1522, Soliman II. conquered Rhodes, and by a favourable treaty, permitted the Knights to retire whither they pleased. Accordingly, their Grand Master, with his little fleet, wandered about, like another Æneas; till Pope Clement VII. allotted them Viterbo. At last Charles V. made them a present of Malta, of which they took possession October 25th, 1630; and which their posterity enjoyed down to the present time, in which

Buonaparte has laid his harpy claws upon their little domain, and granted the Maltese the blessing of liberty, by revolutionizing their government, and seizing all their possessions.

The Abbot de Vertot says, that 'either he is deceived by a partiality for his own work, or there never was a military Order in all Christendom, in which disinterestedness, purity of manners, and heroic courage were so long held in esteem: and into which luxury, covetousness, and debauchery, were so late introduced:' a plain imitation of the celebrated passage of Livy, lib. i. Præf. sub finem; 'Ceterum aut me amor negotii suscepti fallit, aut nulla unquam res publica, nec major, nec sanctior, nec bonis exemplis ditior fuit; nec inquam seræ avaritia, luxuriaque immigraverint.'

CHARACTER OF THE AFRICAN BLACK.

AS EXHIBITED IN THE WEST INDIES.

THE negro, just like ourselves, is good or bad, with all the different shades that modify the two extremes. His passions are those of uninformed nature: he is libidinous without love, and gluttonous without delicacy. Woman for him is merely an instrument of pleasure. When he is hungry, it is a matter of indifference to him whether he eats a piece of carrion or a pullet, a frog or a pintado. He is indolent, because he has few of the wants which labour is calculated to satisfy; and because he either cannot, or will not, conceive the necessity of labouring for us; nor the justice of doing it without any other retribution than blows and stripes.

He loves repose, not for the sake of enjoying it as we do, nor for the opportunity of finding in tranquillity the moral fruition which a state of physical activity had deprived him of; but for the sake of doing nothing—for to do nothing has ever been the ruling passion of all the people of the torrid zone.

He neither loves nor hates habitually; but when he does either the one or the other, it is with fury. Some of them have by turns, the grovelling and vain, the supple and inflexible, the ferocious and timid character of the despot and the slave. They brood over their vengeance, or suffer it to exhale in threats; but would you see these hurlers of thunderbolts at your feet—shew them the point of a needle.

Generally speaking, the negroes are neither false nor perfidious: sometimes you will find a knave among them, who was probably in Africa a physician, a sorcerer, or a priest—such a man is extremely dangerous.

To manage them properly, we should impose on them the simplest duties, the clearest laws; and exact the performance of them with rigour, though with a strict regard to justice: for indulgence, in their eyes, is weakness; and injustice a defect of judgment, which excites their hatred, or their contempt.

Whether it be that they have false or confused ideas on the nature of *meum* and *tuum*; that the absolute want of property makes them careless or ignorant of its rights; or that they suppose a state of slavery

brings them back again to a state of nature, where all things are in common, we know not—but so it is, that the greatest part of the negroes are thieves.

Like all men whose religion is confined to a few superstitious practices, they have no idea of a conventional morality. Whatever good qualities a negro has, he derives from nature. The culpable negligence of the inhabitants in giving them some insight into the simple and fundamental principles of Christianity, allows them to live, grow old, and die in their native ignorance. When a sufficient number of them are collected, they are led to church, without knowing whither they are going; baptized, without comprehending what has been done to them and behold, they are Christians! The only circumstance they can collect from the ceremony, is that they have changed their name.

You will easily conceive, that the negro troubles himself very little about the future. What advantage could he derive from it? Hence his foresight rarely extends beyond the present moment: it is only by dint of time and perseverance, that he can be brought to believe it is for his interest to cultivate his garden; and to preserve, for the night, the covering which he flings aside during the day.

What appears singular, and indeed contradictory is, that, sensible to pleasure, even to madness, he supports with a degree of calmness, bordering on insensibility, the most excruciating pains. The preparations for chastising him seem to affect him more than the chastisement itself. The negro sings while he dances—while at work—while dying. *We* brave death, *he* laughs at it. When his companion expires, he does not say, *he is dead*: such a phrase would convey no meaning to his mind; but, *he is gone away, he is departed*. This manner of expressing himself, seems to indicate a persuasion, that after death he returns into his own country; a prejudice which has determined more than one negro to destroy himself, that he might arrive there the sooner. What would this man be, if to his indifference for life he joined the virtues which a contempt of death usually supposes!

After having passed a certain age, the negroes appear to pay no great attention to the ties of consanguinity. Some time since, it happened that a father, after a long separation, discovered his son in a workshop under the writer's inspection. This unforeseen interview did not produce on either side the smallest surprize or emotion: the father and the son met like two travellers who recollected they had somewhere seen each other before.

We find, among the negroes, good and bad. Dispositions more or less favourable, render them more or less proper to receive a certain degree of polish and instruction. The example of the Creole negro, capable of acquiring every talent, every virtue, when he finds in his master a proper model to follow, proves that the inferiority of the Africans is, in many respects, the fault of their education. It is then carrying the principle too far; to say with Aristotle, that slavery excludes every kind of virtue; and 'tis surely an abuse of the faculty of reasoning, to pretend to discover in the slight physical difference between the negro and the white, an obstacle that must for ever prevent the former from attaining the degree of intelligence and perfection, of which the latter is susceptible.

AN ESSAY
ON THE
DIFFERENT STATES AND CONDITIONS OF LIFE.

BY STANISLAUS, LATE KING OF POLAND, DUKE OF LORRAIN AND BAR.

SEVERAL are persuaded that there should be no inequality of rank or condition among men. They pretend that the end for which the first man was created did not make this inequality necessary; that his descendants were for a long time unacquainted with it; that in the simplicity, and, as it were, in the bloom of nature, men had no idea of usurpation and servitude; and that it was not even suspected, that distinctions and dignities, which now do less honour to their possessors, than degrade human nature, could ever exist, and become objects of ambition and jealousy. It is vices, then, say they, those unhappy fruits of the disobedience of our first father, which have made masters and slaves, and which have raised some to a state of grandeur and independence, and reduced others to a state of meanness and subjection.

This opinion carries with it an air of truth; but, if I dare not contradict it, I am equally afraid to adopt it. I acknowledge the unhappiness mankind has been involved in by the crime of the first man; but I cannot conceive that there would have been less inequality on the earth, if this crime had been never committed. Can it be doubted, when a succession of parents and children is once admitted, and consequently authority in the former, and an absolutely necessary dependence in the latter?

I grant that this inequality subsisted only at first within the narrow limits of each family. I even take pleasure in representing to myself the human race in its infant state, but not such as the poets have described it for us by the name of the Golden Age. I will not say, in imitation of them, that rivulets of milk and wine then flowed in all parts of the earth, that the oaks dropped honey, and that nature produced of herself the most delicious fruits. What at least seems probable, is that the primitive men, scarce yet knowing how to lisp out the sounds of a language, which they had been forming by little and little, according to their perceptions and wants, lived with each other amidst the sweets of confidence and peace. Desiring few things, and being able to procure them as easily as air or water, which none of them had an exclusive right to, they spent their days without care, hatred, complaints, or disputes. Simple, and perhaps innocent without virtue, their chief occupation was in cultivating the earth round their habitations; or stretched at their ease under the shade of a beech, they sought pleasure from seeing their flocks feed on the flowery fields. They were quite unacquainted with either the warrior's trumpet that sounds the alarm for battle, or with the tempestuous seas,

which filled them with terror, but whose rage we now brave. They were not obliged to appear before the bar of justice, there to rescue the fruits of their labours out of the hands of an unjust usurper, nor to attend on the levees of the great, to beg servilely their protection. Being all then on the same level of fortune, power, ease, and happiness, there could undoubtedly be no subordination, nor dependence amongst them.

But when from this infantile state mankind arrived at a more advanced age; when they felt the first stings of glory or pleasure; when families, till then living separate from others, were incorporated with, and formed different societies, which scarce had any knowledge of one another; when there were different degrees of talents and industry, degrees necessary for the advancement of arts; when force, impudence, and artifice were called in to the help of indigence and incapacity; when, in fine, man, ushered poor and naked into the world, and at first, sensible of the cares of those who had brought him up, believed he was under no manner of obligation to the rest of men; and that he might attack them without danger, or resist them with success; there was then a necessity of subjecting him to rules of order and behaviour; there was a necessity by severe laws to annihilate, if possible, the equality that was making strenuous efforts to destroy itself, and to invest some man or other with a power capable of chaining it down for the good of human nature.

Thus, without going so far back as the time of our first progenitor, and accusing him of the dependence we live in, it should necessarily take its origin amongst men once resolved to live in society. And how should not the same order be established amongst them, which every one must acknowledge to be in his thoughts and reflections, of which some are necessarily to go before others, and all depend as much on those that gave birth to them, as on their relation to and union with those which they produce in their turn? They might see the same gradation throughout the vast extent of the world. Could not they perceive that the parts, whatever they were, of that immense machine, are so connected and subordinate amongst themselves, that the disorder of one only would alter the motion which is their soul, and would destroy it that very instant, leaving it without force and activity? Let us therefore attribute only to the nature of man, living in society, the difference of ranks and conditions which are continually complained of; and let us regard it even rather as a perfection, than as an evil absolutely necessary.

I might easily demonstrate this perfection, but shall content myself in obviating it by a familiar comparison. Does an architect, in order to build an arch or vault, employ, indiscriminately and without order, the stones that are to serve for forming it? Some of them he lays higher or lower, according to their size, thickness, and proportion. Does not the solidity, or, which is the same, the perfection of his work, depend on the arrangement he sets them in, and his attention to stay them up the one by the other, so that even the weight of each in particular serves as a support to the whole together, and that even which might force it into ruins necessarily contributes to shiere it up?

The same may be said of the society of men distinguished into different states. Its cohesion, duration, and perfection consist principally in the arrangement of its members, and in their subordination amongst themselves. Unfortunately there are but few of the stones of this great edifice which are laid in the place they ought to be. Each stone places itself therein as it likes best; so that there is less reason to be astonished at the confusion and disorders that reign in the superstructure, than to see that it has been able to subsist so long.

Things are now brought to such a pass, that interest alone decides the choice that is to be made of a state of life; whence, the common good of society, which indeed ought to be the main point of view, is seldom or ever consulted. We are now nothing like those Romans whom Horace celebrates with so much joy and alacrity: these were the Regulus's, the Fabricius's, the Curius's, the Camillus's, whom hardy poverty had reared within the narrow precinct of their forefather's house, and who, with their rough aspect and dishevelled locks, would never determine to take upon them an employ, but when they were sensible they might prove useful therein to their country. The rural swain then took upon himself the troublesome functions of a Dictator; and with the same pleasure he had hasted away to face the enemies of his counsry in the field of battle, he came back to resume the labours of his plough, when the welfare of the republic did not require he should desert that useful occupation. If there were persons of merit unemployed by the republic, they were not less zealous for its glory, and they used no endeavours to blast, by the impure breath of jealousy, the laurels of those who were judged worthy of commanding it. And then also none were seen raised by favour alone; and, if I may so say, the dregs, the filth, the abomination of the nation were never seen possessed of the first posts in the state.

Since this time, how few have been indebted to their virtues for the elevated rank they stand in, or have sought the acquisition of the honours they enjoy with a view of serving their country! Many such have been seen undoubtedly, and many such are seen in our days; but are not most of them like those poor, starved, shrivelled grains, which, having been for a long time the sport of the winds, have been wafted and fixed by chance on high hills, where, without being productive of the least useful matter, they pride themselves in standing over the fertile vallies, where grow the delightful crops that promise abundance?

Can we help admiring the custom of the Lacedemonians, who had their children reared at the expence of the republic? They pretended thereby to apply them to that state of life for which they were most proper. From this nursery came forth the vigorous shrubs, which seldom failed to reward the care of culture, and to produce fruits of singular service to their fellow citizens.

By this method, men were never seen, as amongst us, passing suddenly, without talents, from the excess of meanness to an extreme eleva-

tion: like unto those little rivulets, which, becoming very impetuous torrents, lay waste the fields which they should rather have fertilized, and sometimes overthrow oaks, under the shade of which they frequently before dried up. Others also, brought up from their infancy in barren idleness, were never seen to intrude themselves into employments above their abilities, and to maintain themselves therein by the vain puffing wherewith they mask their ignorance and inapplication. None of those idle folks were seen to run about from town to town, preaching up independence, declaring themselves enemies of all engagements, having neither views nor emulation, regardless of all other duties but those imposed on them by the customs of the world; citizens standing alone by themselves, and holding to nothing; to whom life is an immense void, which they know not how to fill up; and by their tediousness and inaction weighing them down to the earth, which receives only from them the advantage of seeing them die without having existed.

I am of opinion, that, in order to the good choice of a state of life, a trial should be made of it in somewhat riper years, particularly in the austerer sort of professions. A young man should not take to arms till he has been for a considerable time proof against fatigues and dangers. Before embracing the state of a clergyman, the party should be convinced by long experience, that he is chiefly to seek after labour and trouble, the salvation of others and his own, and not the indulgence of repose, and a pampered body. But, unhappily, people engage themselves in a state of life, without any just idea of, or acquaintance with it; and hence all the disgust, the uneasiness, the aversion for duty, which is done only through necessity, that is, through the motive which makes it harder, and which often is abandoned without the least scruple, or even without the least sense of shame.

Thus, whilst nature is constantly busied in separating the elements she contains, and whilst, to maintain the duration of them, on which her own depends, she places them each in the order that is pointed out by their different degrees of gravity, we alter it by the combinations and mixtures she abhors; we confound employments and talents; we place a Thersites where there should be an Achilles, a Silenus where there should be a Plato, a Diagoras where there should be a Socrates. Need we now be astonished that so many empires have fallen, and that some are now tottering on this account? Nature, once forced to go astray, cannot return into the road she had made for preserving herself in a perpetual incorruptibility; neither can she any more form a just proportion between men and conditions, nor a just equilibrium in morality and physics.

Two inevitable misfortunes are the consequence of this: the first is, that the best talents commonly remain in obscurity; a man, who might illustrate his country, often grovelling in a tradesman's shop, yet feeling with regret the efforts of a genius that guesses at, without well knowing itself, and obliged to place importance on matters of

nothing, through the necessity of being conversant therein for a livelihood. The other misfortune is, that most of those who have elevated minds, from the points of useful knowledge they have acquired, and who would be capable of the most eminent employments, seeing themselves obliged, for obtaining them, to make their court to men of too narrow conceptions for making true estimates of their merit, choose rather to seek out a retreat, of which the value and pleasures daily heighten in their sight by new and engaging charms; and they deem themselves happy for being only answerable to themselves for their studies and reflections. These may be said to be useless members of the state; but it is the state that leaves them useless: they do not regret their acting no part therein; they see nothing above them but God; they are Kings of Kings, and their liberty is instead of wealth and honours to them.

Happy the man who can live like them! but much happier is he, who, after examining his taste, without flattering himself, has made choice of a state of life that suits him, and which he honours by his virtues, as much as he makes it useful to the society whereof he is a member.

ON THE
PERFIDY AND INFIDELITY
OF
THE FRENCH.

BY H. R. YORKE, ESQ.

THE following sentiments are so just, and characterize the perfidy of the French in terms so express, that we doubt not but our readers will peruse them with pleasure.

THE ambition of one man, Lewis XIV. has been transplanted into the bosom of every Frenchman, and is again revived as a national characteristic. Thus they affect to listen with pleasure to propositions of peace, because they gratify their vanity, while they inspire their hopes, and feed their ambition. In the offers of peace, they imagine they behold the debility of their enemies; in the denial of them, they fancy they display their power. Their real object is obviously to subjugate their enemies in succession, and to plunder them when subjugated.

If any proofs be necessary in support of this assertion, I will refer to their solemn declarations, their constitutional codes, their manifestoes, on the one side; and to their repeated perjuries, violent decisions, and unexampled cruelties, on the other. For instance; they protested, in the presence of God and the world, that they renounced all conquests, that their only triumphs should be those of philosophy;

that, instead of the luxury of courts, they would establish liberty and equality; in the place of a persecuting superstition, universal tolerance; of individual will, general law; of literary servility, unqualified liberty of opinion; of feudal oppressions, the removal of many physical evils; of ignorance, the institution of a national education, which should redeem the human race from error, and advance the improvement of their intellectual powers and moral sentiments. All this they solemnly promised, but have fulfilled in no one instance. Many, however, gave credit to the benevolent design, because it was plausible, and so did I. Mark how they have performed their promises. Instead of renouncing all conquests, they have not only subjugated, but they have plundered Savoy, Italy, Holland, the Austrian Netherlands, and all the territory situated between their ancient frontier and the banks of the Rhine, which, with magnificent folly, they have appropriated as their boundary, in defiance of reason, justice, and military experience. The triumphs of their philosophy consisted in the legalized murder or banishment of every man who was distinguished for literary eminence, and who took no part in their sanguinary measures; the black catalogue of whose names is as appalling to the philosopher, as it must be disgusting to all good men. For liberty and equality, they have permitted the licentious freedom of a few hundred tyrants, who are the offals of human nature; and such as the lowest of the people brought into play according to the downward progression of civil commotion. For universal tolerance, they have martyred, imprisoned, or banished, most exemplary characters, because they gave testimony of that faith which is in them; so that an Algerine pirate, or an atheist, is certain of toleration and countenance there, when a Christian finds none. For general law, they have established the discipline of the bayonet, and the sanguinary codes of general proscription. For unqualified liberty of opinion, they imprison or banish every man who dares to speak against the government; and they have appointed a licenser to the public papers, the only vehicles of public opinion and intelligence. For the removal of many physical evils, they have entailed poverty, the greatest of evils, on their passive slaves; and for national education, and the improvement of the human intellect, they have discountenanced all religion, proscribed its teachers, driven men of true knowledge either into banishment or silence; and, with a mockery of all sense, have instituted Pagan ceremonies, wherein the most bombastic rant and fustian are delivered from their chief magistrates; and the people, embruted, are taught to be satisfied, like the servile Romans, with *panem and circenses*, bread and puppet-shews.

I ALWAYS considered it as a wise measure to abstain from any professions in a country, where religion reared her sacred front in the palace and in the hamlet. But when Infidelity avowedly stalks abroad, when every fallacy is marshalled in systematic order, for the base purpose of invalidating or rendering ridiculous the great truths of religion, it is right that every man should boldly and fearlessly avow his

faith. It is a duty which I owe my countrymen, to caution them against that cold and flippant scepticism, which damps our hopes, removes the sanctions of morality, chills domestic happiness, destroys the obligations of social order, and builds up the philosophy of vanity, on the subversion of the altars of God. This, however, is not the place to discuss the moral and political effects of religion on the happiness of nations. The example of France should serve as an awful example to Europe. The church was no sooner declared independent of the state, under the pretext of universal tolerance, than a flood of vice inundated the land. The tribunals of justice received a shock, in the absence of every religious tie, and all conventions among men were weakened or rendered nugatory. That the French should turn aside from the superstitions of the church of Rome, is a natural conclusion, in an age remarkable for the general dissemination of knowledge. But that they should suddenly renounce the acknowledgment of revealed truths, from the abuses which have oppressed them, is as ridiculous in their conduct, as it denotes the impotence of their understandings. The vices and frauds of the professors of Christianity have nothing to do with Christianity itself. To know what it is, we must look to the only proper place, THE SCRIPTURES. The Christian religion is peculiar to itself; it has nothing in common with the other systems of religion which have existed in the world. It has God for its founder, and reason for its basis. It is every where uniform, consistent, and complete. Considered as a body of ethics, it has never been equalled, and as a revealed law, it is supported by that lucid evidence which must be satisfactory to an unbiassed judgment. Its promises are all intellectual (a remarkable instance of its simplicity) its object is unambitious, and its moral precepts correct even to mathematical precision. The law of nature was but darkly known to the most enlightened of ancient philosophers; a revelation of it was therefore indispensably necessary. Christianity supplied this defect. It descended upon the earth at a proper place and a proper time, after human philosophy had emptied itself of all its subtleties, in the most inquisitive and enlightened nations of antiquity. It has existed for eighteen centuries, throughout which we can trace its progress, without once losing sight of it; and it will exist, as long as charity and virtue continue to be cultivated by men. What *can* the human moralist substitute in its place, or what hopes will he give us when Christianity is gone? It has been well answered; morality without motives, laws without mercy, and governments without principle. Virtue and vice would become mere conventional sounds, determined according to the fashion of countries, and a man might travel from one region to another, to commit vice with impunity. Thus incest he would reconcile to conscience, by the law of Persia; adultery, by that of Sparta; and the exposition of infants, by the codes of Lycurgus and China. The experiment has been tried in France, and it has failed.

CHARACTER OF POLITIAN,
THE CONFIDENTIAL FRIEND OF THE MAGNIFICENT LORENZO.

FROM MR. TENHOVE'S MEMOIRS OF THE HOUSE OF MEDICI.

ANGELO POLITIANO was the greatest friend of the scholars who distinguished themselves at the restoration of letters. He was the first amongst the moderns that professed the Greek language; and Erasmus, whose judgment was acknowledged, and whose admiration was never violent, has not hesitated to reckon him a literary miracle. We meet with the sweetness and the beauties of the ancients in most of his works, and the attic honey appears to have lost very little of its flavour. His fertile genius extended to every subject, and in his Latin translation of Herodian he has excelled, in the opinion of many scholars, the original. Whilst the History of the Pazzi Conspiracy warms the reader by its interesting relation, he is delighted with the elegance of language; and in the whole composition Politiano will bear a comparison with St. Real, Sarrazin, or Sallust. Every figure starts out of the canvas, and astonishes us with its uncommon animation. In his miscellanies a great depth of critical judgment is every where discernable, with exquisite learning; and his letters afford a rich fund of instruction and amusement. Of his Latin poetry it is but just to say it has a relish of the Augustan age. In the problems of Alexander of Aphrodisium we are the least concerned, and from the impertinent answers to useless questions little improvement is to be derived. Yet this version proves that Politiano had not neglected philosophy. His capacity embraced indeed the whole superficies of ideas, and there was scarcely a literary topic on which he had not exercised it.

The Italian Muses, that had been in a deep sleep or lethargy for near a century, were roused from their disgraceful slumbers at his soft and powerful voice. His stanzas, 'Della famosa Giostra,' resemble Virgil for the brilliancy of expression, and in his Vintage Dithyrambics the harmony of numbers and the force of wine are happily united. Those kinds of drama which were called 'Favole Boscareccie,' or Pastoral Fables, were supposed to have been invented by him, and his Orfeo is a production of this species, on which Tasso and Guarini have improved. The stanza of eight rhimes he adopted after the example of the Theseid of Boccaccio; but where Boccaccio only made an effort, Politiano succeeded. Too great a conviction of the superiority of his own talents rendered him petulant, captious, and unpleasant to his learned friends. The weaknesses and foibles, from which men of the brightest talent are not entirely free, reduced them to the standard of their cotemporaries, and the balance of human advantages is by these means preserved. Politiano was lavish in his commendations of ancient Greece; from the moderns he withheld even justice. His colleague, Demetrius Chalcondylas, of some eru-

dition, though without much ingenuity, was one instance of it, who candidly told him 'that the ancient owl was an emblem of wisdom, whilst the modern one had only its eyes, its plumage, and its beak.' Politiano had also a long difference with the learned George Merula, patronized by the Sforza family; with Sannazarius, who observes of him, in the style of the times,

'—— nescio quis Pulitianus,
' Ni Pulex majis sit vocandus hic;

and with Bartolomeo Scala, the Secretary Gonfalonier, and Historian of Florence. The favours which Scala received from Lorenzo shew very clearly, that whilst he attended to the balance of power between states and kingdoms, he had the peace to preserve between these literary republicans. Lorenzo, in fact, as may be gathered from the writers of the times, was their generous mediator, and a great part of his leisure hours was devoted to settle their disputes, and reconcile those fierce spirits to each other. Like a kind and indulgent parent, he had often occasion to interpose his authority, with the

'Ne pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella!'

though their irritation sometimes made the restoration of peace a work of difficulty. Politiano's favourite disciple was Piero de Ricci, more known under the Latin name of Petrus Crinitus, who arrived at some literary reputation.

THE HISTORY
OF
MADAME AND MONSIEUR C——

A REAL AND AN AFFECTING TALE,

PRODUCED BY THE FRENCH REVOLUTION DURING THE TYRANNY OF ROBESPIERRE.

RELATED BY MISS WILLIAMS.

MADAME C——, was the daughter of a nobleman of high rank, who, at sixteen years of age, married Mons. C——, by whom she was passionately beloved. That Madame C—— was beloved, I could very easily believe, while I discerned the graces of her mind and beheld the fine expression of her countenance, from which sorrow, not time, for she was now only in her twenty-fourth year, had snatched the first fresh tints of beauty, but had left an expression which blended a more tender sentiment with admiration. Mons. C——, who detested the principles of the French revolution as cordially as most men of the same rank, was only prevented from emigrating when first that event took place, by the representations of his wife, whose more enlarged mind exulted in that change of system which she dared not openly applaud: she had often wept over the miseries of the oppressed people, and was more disposed to rejoice in the amelioration of solid substantial wretchedness, than to lament the ideal deprivations of greatness. After the memorable tenth of August, she

had no longer power, however, to restrain her husband from emigrating, and considering it as her first duty to follow his fortunes, and share his destiny, she was only prevented from going with him by his desire that she should endeavour to preserve their property, by remaining in France till the counter-revolution arrived, which he was firmly persuaded was at no great distance. After making the tour of Switzerland, he crossed the Alps with a party of emigrants, and finding, that although the counter revolution was on its way, its march was less rapid than he had expected, determined to wait for that event at Bellinzone. Not long after, that ferocious tyranny, with its train of horrors, to which regal despotism was mild, and all its abuses light, established itself in France. Madame C——'s correspondence became every day more difficult and dangerous, and at length the friend to whom his letters were addressed declared, that if this epistolary intercourse was continued, it would lead not only himself, but Madame C——, to the scaffold.

Deprived of all communication with her husband, and a melancholy witness of crimes which she execrated, and of miseries which she deplored, she soon became herself involved in the general calamity. All the property of Mons. C—— was sequestered, and the seals were placed upon every apartment of his hotel, after a strict search had been made for Madame C——, who escaped imprisonment by having found a temporary shelter for herself and her little boy, in the house of her friend. This person, a man of sense and virtue, who, abhorrent of the sanguinary measures which then prevailed, had, from circumstances of a private nature, some influence with one high in power, and was ever ready to employ that influence for the purpose of doing good, or rather of averting evil, found means to snatch Madame C—— from danger, by obtaining passports for her and Victoire, as the wives of two Swiss traders, who had come to Paris upon affairs of commerce, and were returning to their own country. Madame C——, after thanking her friend for life, since life was then included in the gift of a passport, set off in the diligence to Basil, with her little boy in her arms, and accompanied by Victoire.

During the journey Madame C—— had many alarms, on account of the intemperate resentments of her waiting-woman, who, whenever any incident happened by which she was offended, was ready to betray all. Victoire was astonished that nobody found out that she was the *femme de chambre* of the lady of a *cordons rouge*, and was as angry at what she considered as disrespect, to use the words of Johnson, as the 'Czar of Muscovy, when he passed through Sweden in disguise.' It required many a private lecture, during the route, from Madame C——, to make Victoire preserve the incognita; she longed to burst upon the impertinent fellow-travellers, who greeted her with *tu toi, citoyenne, and egalite*, with a detail of all the former splendour of her lady, a large portion of which she considered as reflected upon herself. She owned that she was dying to tell them, that they were not fit company for the anti-chamber, and that this was the first time she herself had ever travelled in a diligence.

Madame C—— promised Victoire that she would tell all, and act the duchess, if she pleased, when once they had passed the frontier; but conjured her in the mean time, if she valued her life, to be silent: this, however, did not prevent Victoire from declaring to an inn-keeper, who she thought had used too familiar a tone, that she would take care to prevent Monsieur from ever employing his house again; upon which she was heartily abused as the diligence drove off, and met with the usual Jacobin reproof for making use of that appellation, by being told that Monsieur was at Coblenz.

Madame C——, in spite of the imprudent sallies of her waiting-woman, and some inquiries in the artless accents of her little boy after his papa's coach and four, reached Basil in safety, where she had no sooner taken possession of an apartment at the inn, than Victoire endeavoured to compensate herself for the restraints of the journey, by bawling out her mistress's titles to every waiter in the house, and recounting, with extraordinary volubility, the indignities they had suffered on the road. Poor Victoire, however, met with far less sympathy than she expected; her mistress having, unfortunately for the effect of her harangues, stopped at the Three Kings, which is the resort of the French republicans, instead of going to the Stork, which is supported by the French emigrants, and where her tales of plebeian impertinence would have produced a becoming horror.

After one night's repose, Madame C—— having written to announce her arrival to her husband, and intreat him to meet her at Lucerne, immediately proceeded thither. Two days she waited impatiently at Lucerne without any tidings of Mons. C——, and fearing that her letter had miscarried, determined, without further delay, to cross the Alps, and joyfully surprize him by her appearance at Bellinzone. As she drew near that city, her heart swelled with almost incontroulable emotion: her husband had, in some of his first letters to her, described the landscape so much in detail, that every object seemed to bring his image more vividly to her mind. As she passed over the bridge, about a mile from the town, and saw, at a little distance on the right, the Moesa and the Tessino mingling their streams together, she recollected his having told her, that often on the spot where their waters met, he leaned whole hours in melancholy musing over their blended currents. She gazed eagerly, as she approached the town, at the three frowning castles that crown the lofty hills, where successively reside the sovereign bailiffs of the subject valley in which Bellinzone is placed. Mons. C—— had climbed these hills, had traced the scene inclosed between their rocky heights, and stretching beyond the romantic valley leading to the Italian part of the Grison territory. Madame C—— passed through the gates of Bellinzone, her heart throbbing with those overwhelming, those delicious sensations, which are felt when we expect, in a few short moments, again to behold the object of our dearest affections, after a separation embittered by the pangs of calamity and the apprehensions of danger. Those delightful emotions flushed her cheek with the glow of animated hope, and bathed her eyes with those luxurious

tears, which are the attribute of tender happiness. Madame C—— with her little suite, rode up to the inn where her husband lived, a Bellinzone, and eagerly looked round as she dismounted, in hope that her letters had by this time arrived, and that the trampling of the horses feet had led him to the door; for her heart told her how wakefully, had he been expected, she would have listened to every sound that could denote his approach, and how quickly she would have sprung to welcome him.

‘Where is Mons. C——?’ she enquired, with precipitation, not seeing him appear. Mons. C——, the people of the inn informed her, had left their house three months since. ‘Where, where is he gone?’ exclaimed Madame C——, her heart sickening with disappointment. He was gone to Constance; but this was not all—he was gone with Madame ——, who found Bellinzone too dull for a longer residence. Madame C——, without uttering another word, followed the inn-keeper into the house; but, before she had reached the apartment allotted for her, fell senseless on the ground: she was carried into her chamber, and laid upon a bed, where, on recovering, she found Victoire anxiously watching at her side. The unfortunate Madame C—— was only restored to a distracting sense of misery: of a species of misery, which her feeling heart was least able to sustain, that of being forsaken by him whom she loved with the most tender, the most inviolable attachment.

Involved in the consequences of his emigration, she had been forced to bid a final adieu to her country; her country, which she believed would one day shake off the horrible tyranny under which it then groaned, and which she abandoned forever with regret; since she felt powerfully that local attachment, which a cold supercilious philosophy may call prejudice, but of which a mind of sensibility is ever strongly susceptible; in consequence of his emigration she had lost all chance of retaining that ample property, which was the splendid inheritance of her child; without sharing the intemperate violence of his political opinions, she had determined to share his misfortunes, and soften that eternal exile to which she flew with reluctance, but which had been his voluntary choice. To be forsaken by him, forsaken at the very moment when mutual confidence, and unshaken fidelity and attachment, were the dear sole refuge left against the storms of fate, was anguish insupportable. How keenly did her breaking heart feel the sentiment which our divine poet has expressed!—

‘Had it pleased heaven
To try me with affliction, had he rain’d
All kinds of sores and shames on my bare head,
Steep’d me in poverty to the very lips,
Given to captivity me and my utmost hopes,
I could have found in some place of my soul
A drop of patience—
But there, where I have garner’d up my heart,
Where either I must live, or bear no life,
—— to be discarded thence!’——

Madame C—— knew too well the character of the lady, who was the companion of her husband's flight, to doubt of his infidelity. Madame de—— was a Parisian lady of high rank, who had been distinguished in the ancient regime for the brilliancy of her coteries, and the number of her adorers. Exquisitely skilled in all those meretricious arts, which too often captivate the senses of the lords of creation, without leave of their reason, and even in opposition to all their better feelings, Madame de—— had for many years enchained in quick succession more captives than she could count at her triumphal car; had disturbed the peace of a great number of families; had broken the heart of many a tender female, from whom she had alienated the affections of a beloved husband, by those seductions which spread an alluring drapery over the form of vice, and render the simple charms of virtuous love insipid to the vitiated fancy. Madame de—— was publicly known to be a woman of gallantry; but this by no means prevented her being perfectly well received in the first circles of fashion, where she was certain to find many who rivalled her in licentious dispositions, but none who eclipsed her in Circean graces.

Though her youth was now past, her person was still attractive, and her gaiety and wit were inexhaustible. The revolution dissolved Madame de——'s coteries, dispersed her adorers, transformed Paris into a new region, where the altars of pleasure were overthrown, where incense was offered at the shrine of a new goddess, and where Madame de—— was stunned from morning till night with the enthusiastic acclamations of the vulgar, whom she had been accustomed to consider as only born for slavery and silence; and who now, lifting up their hoarse voices, for ever thundered in her ear, from every quarter, the sounds of liberty and the rights of man.

The morning after the first federation, disgusted with that spectacle of happiness, and sickening at the recollection of those shouts of exultation, which arose in unison from half a million of assembled people, Madame de—— ordered post-horses, and set out for London. Her chief solace in that capital consisted in amusing her former English acquaintances at Paris, by whom she was well received, with spiteful pleasantries upon the new order of things, fanciful definitions of liberty, and ludicrous sketches of the raw party-coloured volunteers, who, since Madame de—— drew their pictures, have scaled the Alps, and changed the face of Europe.

While that lady was enlivening the various tea-tables where she visited with well-turned epigrams on democracy, she was summoned by her friends to hasten instantly to France, in order to save her property from confiscation, and herself from being comprized in the law, which placed those persons on the fatal list of emigrants, who did not return within a stated time. Madame de——, however, with full confidence in her own powers of extricating herself from all scrapes, and overcoming all obstacles, loitered in London till the day of grace was past. She at length came to Paris, and opened her career in that city, by playfully jesting in society, even with persons in

authority, on the subject of her emigration, the events of the revolution, and her own patriotic principles. But the bloody arena of revolutionary government was at that time prepared, the victims were already marked, the horrid forms of death were about to be let loose, and Madame de ——'s *bons mots*, which were delightful in the safe vicinity of Grosvenor-square, appeared very nearly allied to madness in the neighbourhood of the square of the revolution: as the flowering foliage of the light shrub, which sports gracefully with the perfumed zephyrs in the sheltered valley, assumes a terrific character, when it waves over an Alpine precipice. Madame de —— finding that under the fear of the guillotine, people were entirely insensible to wit; and at length being convinced, that all her witcheries and enchantments would be lost upon the fierce demagogues who were about to seize the reins of power, and that she was even in some danger of the scaffold, set off for Switzerland with a false passport, accompanied by a young nobleman, who had also procured one for the purpose of joining the army of Coude.

Madame de —— had not succeeded in saving her property from sequestration, and her purse was but lightly furnished when she left Paris; that of her fellow-traveller, however, was well filled; and Madame de —— was rich in spells so potent, that for her

‘The royal banner, and all quality,
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war,’

were forgotten, till his purse became as vacant as her own, and she then suffered him to leave her at Bellinzone, and hasten to the army with funds scarcely sufficient to pay the expences of his journey. During this interregnum in Madame de ——'s conquests, Mons. C——, in evil hour arrived.

He was silent, dejected, and melancholy; which little suited Madame de ——'s taste; but he was in possession of a large sum of money, a circumstance which was not ill adapted to the state of her finances. Madame de —— soon transformed herself into a

‘Pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, stedfast, and demure.’

It was a considerable time before her artillery of wiles made any impression on Mons. C——; her pride became piqued, as well as her interest engaged, in atchieving this new conquest; and Mons. C——, after a siege of considerable length, was added to the number of her captives.

When her dominion was securely established, she insisted upon leaving the solitudes of Bellinzone, of which she had long been heartily weary, for the more congenial region of Constance, which, for dissipation and pleasure, vied with the Paris of former times; and where Mons. C——'s purse furnished her with all the means of voluptuous luxury.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

CURIOUS ACCOUNT
OF A
DUMB PHILOSOPHER.

[CONTINUED FROM VOL. X. P. 365.]

I TRIUMPHED, however, at last, when, at near twelve o'clock, the rest of the company being gone, and our second bottles almost empty, he at once, with a graceful smile and countenance, broke out in the following words, which he directed to me, in the French idiom :

'Sir,' said he, 'I perceive you are a stranger, and therefore speak to you in French, the universal language of travellers, which, I presume, you understand.' To carry on the humour, I answered him only with a nod. 'Sir,' continued he, 'I must confess you have out-done me in my own way, and I admire it the more in you, as in me it is the result of many years thoughts and reasoning with myself: but in you, at least, if I may be allowed to judge by your age, it is hardly of so long a standing; may I presume to ask you your country?' This question almost puzzled me; I had told my landlord I was a German; but feared to say the same to him, lest he should discover me by my speech: I had, however, the presence of mind to answer him, without hesitation, that I was a Swiss; a nation, which, though they generally understand German, speak it very corruptly, and I thought the progress I had made in that tongue might enable me to imitate their jargon, by larding my discourse with a pretty many French words, tacked to German terminations, an affected way, which prevails as well in Switzerland as in Germany. 'I left my native country,' continued I, 'young, and have been many years absent, in several parts of Europe; but have spent much the greater part of my time in England; I have been before in Germany, in the suite of a public minister, who went from the Court of Great Britain to the Imperial Court; I am now going again to Vienna, in my way to Italy, and have taken this route, for the opportunity of visiting this part of Germany. And as for my taciturnity, on which you are pleased to compliment me, I think myself obliged, in honour, to undeceive you, and tell you it is a meer borrowed mask. As I propose to spend some weeks here, I desired my landlord to recommend me to the acquaintance of some gentleman of learning; upon which he gave me a sketch of your character, and it appeared to me in so amiable a light, that I resolved upon this, I hope innocent, stratagem, to break your accustomed silence, and open a way to your friendship: I have succeeded in the first part of my attempt, and it now depends upon your goodness to crown the remainder of it with the same success.'

I found he was a little fluttered upon my mentioning our landlord's

having, in some measure, discovered him; but it was soon over and with that pleasant look, which is so natural to him, he replied:

‘I should not, Sir, so easily have passed over the liberty assumed by our landlord, without some shew, at least, of resentment, had it not procured me the happiness of being acquainted with a gentleman, whose generous offer of friendship I gratefully acknowledge and accept, and whose way of thinking seems to be so consonant to my own. I shall endeavour to make a suitable return, and as your frankness requires the same unreservedness in me, I should even now give you an instance of it, were not my story too long to be told at a time of night, when nature seems to call us to rest: but I promise you ample amends, if you will favour me with your company at my house in the country, on Tuesday next.’

I accepted of his offer, and he promised to send his coach to fetch me, early in the morning. After several professions of a future friendship had passed between us, our dumb Philosopher, having found his tongue, to the surprize as well as joy of the whole family, ordered the servants to light us to our chambers, and in a friendly manner, wished me, as well as our landlord and landlady, a good night. I saw him the next day, at the common table, where we dined; but we had agreed not to know one another, so I had no farther discourse with him at this time.

The next day, after dinner, the greater part of the company being gone, we, who remained, fell into a discourse upon the causes of so frequent unhappy marriages; and one of us observing, that it was very often occasioned by the indiscretion of the wife; in not being careful to behave with that good humour and complacency to the husband, as to excite in him a pleasure in being at home, and enjoying her conversation; another gave us an instance of the fatal consequences attending a sullen behaviour in a wife, which had lately happened within his knowledge; and it is so singular, that I am tempted to give it you, as near as I can, in his own words.

‘Torva,’ said he, ‘a beautiful young lady, of a considerable fortune, was married to Amiander, a gentleman, in every respect, deserving of her. Never was pair, in appearance, more equally matched, nor did there ever seem a fairer prospect of a happy marriage: but all these pleasing hopes were frustrated, by a sullenness of temper in Torva, which, in her maiden state, was taken to be a too austere virtue and modesty, that Amiander’s good humour would soon wear off; but which, after marriage, discovered itself in an ill-natured pride, and haughty affectation of superiority. This occasioned first an indifference, and afterwards a coldness, in Amiander, who was all life and gaiety. Torva, who did not want good sense, could not be long a stranger to this coldness of her husband, and the more she was convinced of it the greater was her sullenness of behaviour towards him; which heightened his indifference, and that, of course, her ill humour; until, by a mutual dissatisfaction, which daily encreased, they both conceived, as they thought, a just hatred, one to the other.

‘Amiander, hereupon, grew weary of his wife and home, and, to soothe his uneasiness, sought other company more suitable to his own

gay temper. This he soon found in the acquaintance of Levisa, the daughter of a country-gentleman, whose estate was contiguous to a house he had in a neighbouring villa. She was not indeed to compare with Torva, either for youth, wit, or beauty; however, by her sprightly behaviour, she soon got the ascendant so far over him, that he could not be easy out of her company.

His good sense made him sometimes reflect, that this course of life must, at length, end in his utter shame and ruin; and he several times resolved to break with Levisa, and be reconciled to his wife: but he no sooner approached her, than the fire of love, which her beauty kindled, was extinguished, and converted to ice, by her sullen haughty aspect.

Lupinus, a distant relation of Amiander's, had long been enamoured with Torva; but could never flatter himself with the least hopes of a return from her; until, on this occasion, he stole into her affection, by feigning a compassion for her sufferings; and she, under the pretext of unbosoming her affliction, opened the way to such an intimacy between them, as, by frequent conversation with him, in her husband's absence, awakened a jealousy in him, and an evil opinion of her conduct in the eye of the world.

This encreased Amiander's inclination for Levisa, and he was so liberal in his presents to her, that he impaired his estate; and, in the end, reduced himself almost to a want of necessaries. To drive away, as he thought, in some measure, this double care, he took to drinking, and thereby brought his health and his estate into one and the same ruinous condition.

Levisa, in the mean time, found the fruits of her unlawful conversation with Amiander began to appear in too evident a manner to be long a secret. She, therefore, resolved to conceal the scandal she had brought upon her family at the expence of her own child's life. Accordingly, without consulting even Amiander, it no sooner came into the world, than she imbrued her hands in the blood of the innocent babe, and threw it into a moat, which environed her father's house; but the body being taken up, and all circumstances considered, the suspicion soon fell on Levisa, and she was accordingly taken up for the murder, which she instantly confessed.

Amiander was no sooner informed of this disaster, in which he had, at least indirectly, so great a share, than he resolved upon making his escape. To this end, he hastened to his house in town, and, filling his pockets with what gold and jewels were at hand, ordered his horse to be saddled, and loaded a pair of pistols for his journey. In his way down stairs, passing by his lady's chamber, curiosity led him to take a last farewell of her, with his eyes at least, through the key-hole; when, to compleat his distraction, he beheld her in close embraces with his kinsman Lupinus. Rage added strength to his arms, to force open the door, and, with one of the pistols he had in his hand, he shot the lover dead on the spot, in the arms of his wife. He left him, reeking in his blood, at the aduress's feet, and immediately mounted his horse to ride off: but the noise of



out-cries of Torva, and the confusion which was visible in Amiander's face, gave such room for suspicion, that he was immediately stopped. In short, Levisa and Amiander suffered by the hands of the common executioner; and Torva, conscious of having been the remote cause of all this misery, obtained leave to see her husband the morning of his execution; and, on her knees, begging pardon for her offence, stabbed herself at his feet. Thus, by an indiscretion, which, in the beginning, but just exceeded the bounds of innocency, four persons of distinction, who might have enjoyed all the happiness this world could afford, lost their lives in a miserable and shocking manner; an innocent babe was barbarously murdered; and four considerable families thrown into a state of the deepest sorrow and affliction.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

VISIT TO LAVATER,

THE CELEBRATED PHYSIOGNOMIST,

AT ZURIC IN SWITZERLAND, IN THE YEAR 1796.

WE staid long enough at Zurich to visit its first literary ornament, Lavater. It being known that he is willing to receive strangers, no traveller of any lettered curiosity passes through the town without paying him the homage of a visit.

He received us in his library, which was hung thick with portraits and engravings, of which he has a considerable collection, forming a complete study of the ever varying expression of the human face divine. Some very wise men, who admit of no scope to that faculty of the mind called imagination, and are for ever bringing every theory to the square and the compass, consider his system of physiognomy as the fantastic vision of an heated brain: but though it may be difficult, it is, surely, ingenious and interesting, to attempt reducing to rules a science, which seems to be founded in nature. It is surely curious to analyse what it is so easy to feel, the charm of that expression, which is the emanation of moral qualities; that undefinable grace which is not beauty, but something more; without which its enchantments lose their power of fascination, and which can shed an animated glow, a spark of divinity over the features of deformity:

'Mind, mind alone, bear witness, earth and heaven,
'The living fountain in itself contains
Of beauteous and sublime.'

Lavater is a venerable-looking old man, with a sharp long face, high features, and a wrinkled brow: he is tall, thin, and interesting in his figure; when serious he has a look of melancholy, almost of inquietude; but when he smiles, his countenance becomes lighted up with an expression of sweetness and intelligence.

There is a simple eloquence in his conversation, an effusion of the heart extremely attractive: he speaks French with some difficulty, and whenever he is at a loss for an expression has recourse to German, which I in vain begged a Swiss gentleman, who was of our

party, to translate for me: he told me, that for the most part the German words Lavater employed were compound epithets of his own framing, which had peculiar energy as he used them, but which would be quite vapid and spiritless in translation.

The great rule of moral conduct, Lavater said, in his opinion, was, next to God, to respect Time. Time he considered as the most valuable of human treasures, and any waste of it as in the highest degree immoral. He rises every morning at the hour of five; and though it would be agreeable to him to breakfast immediately after rising, makes it an invariable rule to earn that repast by some previous labour; so that if by accident the rest of the day is spent to no useful purpose, some portion of it may at least be secured beyond the interruptions of chance.

Lavater gave us a most pleasing account of morals in Zurich. He had been a preacher of the gospel, he said, in that town, thirty years; and so incapable were the citizens of any species of corruption, that he should have rendered himself ridiculous had he ever, during that long period, preached a sermon against it, since it was a vice unknown. 'At what a distance,' thought I, 'am I arrived from London and Paris!'

When we took our leave of Lavater, he begged we would write our names and place of abode in a book, which he appropriates to the use of inscribing the long list of his foreign visitors. An hour after my return from his house he came to pay me a visit, which I was taught to consider as an unusual compliment, since it is his general rule not to return the visits of strangers. Religion was the theme of his discourse, and he talked of its pleasures, its consolations, and its hopes, with a solemn sort of enthusiastic fervour, which shewed how much his heart was interested in the subject, and how warmly his sensibility was awake to devotional feelings. Although his zeal was not without knowledge, yet it was somewhat difficult to discover what was his system of belief: whether he was of Paul or Apollos, a follower of Calvin according to the established creed of the Swiss church, or whether he was not in some sort the framer of a new doctrine himself.

One of my fellow-travellers, who was anxious to wrest from the venerable pastor his confession of faith, brought in review before him the various opinions of the fathers, orthodox and heretic, from Justin Martyr and Origin, down to the Bishop of St. David's and Dr. Priestley. But Lavater did not appear to have made polemics his study; he seemed to think right and wrong, in historical fact, of far less importance than right and wrong in religious sentiment; and above all, in human action. There was more of feeling than of logic in his conclusions; and he appeared to have taken less pains to examine religion, than to apply its precepts to the regulation of those frailties and passions of the human heart, the traces of which, hidden from others, he had marked with such admirable accuracy in the character and expression of outward forms,

THE FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.

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.

‘ See then that ye walk circumspectly.’

EPHESIANS V. 15.

[CONCLUDED FROM VOL. X. PAGE 398.]

I WILL go further, and add, without fear of being suspected of the smallest exaggeration, that no set of men whatever, in his Majesty's dominions, are more warmly attached or more zealously devoted to the British Constitution, and the religion of Christ, than the Fraternity of Masons in this county.

To ascertain the precise period when the first Society of Masons was instituted, would be a speculation as little useful, perhaps, as uncertain;—but such is unquestionably the antiquity of its institution, that it dates its origin from the earliest epoch of human society. Its primary design is to promote and improve the happiness of men, by connecting them together in the bonds of benevolence; and to extend and establish the spirit of piety and charity over every corner of the habitable world. A reverence for the Supreme Being, the grand Architect of Heaven, is, as it were, the elemental life, the primordial source of all its principles, the very spring and fountain of all its virtues. He, therefore, who does not revere his Maker in sincerity and truth,—who does not feel an inward conviction, that the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom,—can have no claim to the distinguished appellation of a Mason:—he deviates from the very outline of his order, and is an apostate from the tenets of his profession. But, though Masonry be thus founded on the rock of man's salvation,—on the belief, the love, and fear of an Almighty Ruler of the Universe; and though it will not dispense with the duty of adoration of the High and Mighty One, who inhabiteth eternity,—a duty so truly suited to the condition of mortal man,—yet, in conformity to the liberality of its spirit, it presumes not to dictate any *special* observance of religious rites; it affects not to distinguish the Gentile from the Jew; but, acting on the basis of a pure and unlimited toleration, it leaves to every man a liberty of conscience to address his Maker in the manner best suited to his own persuasions. Such, however, is the strictness and severity of the laws of Masonry, by which the order and regulation of every Lodge has been hitherto

preserved inviolate, that no man can gain admission within its pale, whose character is not well attested for the purity of his life and conversation: and as to the man of no religion, or men of bad and immoral principles, it holds out an utter and irreversible exclusion; as far, indeed, as is fairly consistent with that temper of ingenuous liberality which should ever be exerted in the estimation of private worth. I will only add, that even those who are ignorant of the nature and intent of Masonry, and who are necessarily obliged to take for granted, that the accounts which Masons give of themselves are strictly conformable to truth, cannot, in equity, entertain any unfavourable opinion of the rationality and virtue of the institution itself, did they but reflect, that the great, the wise, and the good, of all ages, have ever been of the number of those who have given it their decided support; and who, had they found it containing any intrinsic principles repugnant to the interests of society, or hostile to their religious opinions, would have been the first to have proclaimed the evil of its tendency, and to have avowed their condemnation of its spirit and design.

In times of civil commotion, the secret meetings of Masons have often excited jealousies of their conspiring against the State.—Jealousy is, indeed, inseparable from such times; and it is, no doubt, owing to the peculiar inquietude of these unhappy days, that the same spirit of suspicion has led some to doubt of the integrity of our intentions:—but let us not be discouraged, my Brethren, by such malevolent censures; a due circumspection will repel the most invidious malignity of our bitterest enemies. The rectitude of our conduct, founded on the principles of true benevolence, and directed by the unsophisticated spirit of real Masonic science, will rescue our venerable institution from the insidious reproaches of the most artful calumniator.

May it be excused if, in this place, I deviate from the plan proposed, of making a defence of Masonry on general grounds, and attempt a refutation of a principal and particular charge or two, which have been frequently advanced in its disfavour. The first, then, is the *secracy* of our meetings. Much use, I find, is made, by the authors already alluded to, of the epithet of *secret*; but, on a fair investigation of its meaning and application, little can, in fact, be derived, from whence to depreciate the character of a Mason:—for, let me ask, does it follow, because conspirators (in the true acceptance of the word) have ever been compelled to conceal their views, and to act in *secret* conjunction with each other, till their plans of mischief were ripe for execution, that therefore the *secracy* of a conspirator is synonymous with that of a society of Masons?—Is there no distinction to be drawn between the secret machinations of a mischievous combination of traitors to the public weal and the private regulations of a well-disposed body of associates, whose principles of action are known to be founded on the best of Christian virtues,—on universal philanthropy? Is there no difference betwixt the *secret* concealment of a concerted treason against a state and the avowed publicity of a tried attachment to it? Look but at the list of names which stand recorded on the re-

gisters of every Masonic Lodge.—Do we not find there men of great renown, famous in the congregation,* and whose virtues have been such, that they were honoured in their generations, and were the glory of their times: † men who have left a name behind them, that their praises might be reported?—But, without recurring to any distant period of past times, have we not now amongst us, men who are conspicuous for their merit, and who, by the integrity and uprightness of their lives and conduct, are the staunch supporters of our happy Constitution, as also the most zealous adherents to the Christian faith? Can such men be engaged in a conspiracy to overturn them both?—As well might it be contended, that preservation were destruction; safety, insecurity; or wisdom, folly. Besides, the *secrecy* of conspirators must, from the nature of things, be kept, as it were, incommunicable,—it dares not hold conference beyond itself. How widely opposite the *secrecy* of Masonry! It rejoices in the acquisition of a member to its society, nor ever refuses to communicate with any, but the worthless and undeserving. As to the other charge, of Masons entertaining any views of a seditious nature, it need but be known, that it is an express prohibition, in the rules of Masonry, that no discussion of political subjects whatever be allowed within the precincts of a lodge. Can a Mason, then, be guilty of sedition? As well might the Ethiopian change the complexion of his skin, or the leopard the colour of his spots.

Why, then, it is known, that the principles of Masonry are such, that they cannot, in *any* respect, be the immediate or remote cause of influencing a man to any impious or immoral action, or to the commission of any offence against civil and religious liberty, but have a direct contrary tendency,—it were impossible, I think, on any evidence of truth, to charge a Mason, *as such*, with harbouring any designs injurious to the peace or the interests of society, in any manner whatever: it were, indeed, an absolute contradiction of terms. The best things, no doubt, may be abused. The Infidel of the present day would fain persuade the world, that the religion of Christ tended to nothing here or hereafter; notwithstanding it is its avowed and acknowledged object, to provide us with happiness in this life, and to secure us a state of immortality in the world to come. But as the Gospel itself is not chargeable with the vices and errors of those who call themselves Christians,—neither is Masonry, considered as a science, responsible for the follies and misconduct of those who are entitled to the name of Masons. But it is with Masons as with Christians: and if all Christian nations were truly Christian, the voice of calumny would be no longer heard; nor would the good of Masonry be any longer evil spoken of.

But, after all, in order the most effectually to silence the clamours of the violent, to soften the prejudices of the ignorant, and even to repel the accusations of the learned,—let us be careful to walk *circumspectly* in the *line of our duty*. Let us prove the excellency of our

* Numbers xvi. 2.

† Ecclesiasticus xlv. 7.

institution, by the most convincing arguments, drawn from our practice; and let us support the character of our society for charity and benevolence to distress, in whatever manner it may solicit our assistance, whether to the *unfortunate in life*,—to the *industrious poor*, who are forced to yield to the accumulated load of poverty and disorder,—to the *widow*, left desolate, and deprived of the means of subsistence,—and the *helpless orphan*, still in a more pitiable state;—or, lastly, to the *aged*, who has every claim to our compassion, when his spirits and strength are exhausted from a load of years, and his lamp is nearly burnt out. In short, in every case where distress, real and undisguised, presents itself, the feelings of the benevolent heart are instantly called forth, and we are bound by every tie of duty, sympathy, and affection, to hold out the hand of Charity. Indeed; (as a learned Brother expresses it) the very key-stone of our mystical fabric is—*Charity*.

Let, then, the spirit of Masonic kindness to the afflicted be *this day* exemplified, in a manner to evince to the world, that the benevolence of a Mason is the benevolence of a Christian. Let us liberally contribute to the support of the charitable work for which we are principally convened; and which, in every point of view, is calculated to afford comfort to extreme affliction. Surely, in the whole compass of benevolent actions, it were hardly possible to devise a scheme more truly gratifying to a Christian's heart, or more truly praise-worthy to its honourable projectors, than the one for which I am to request your contributions this day. If ever relief were seasonable, it must be here. The tenderest affections of the heart, the sweetest sympathy of soul, which one being can enjoy by lessening the burthen of accumulated pain in a fellow-creature, are here called forth, under every circumstance of the most pleasing gratification. No language, indeed, can do justice to the comforts which this Charity supplies! Nature, imperious Nature! calls loudly upon *us* to give it our best support. In the commonest relations of life, we are all as one great family, connected and knit together by the strong ties of affection and mutual wants; like the working of an arch of stone, all would fall to the ground, if one piece did not support another. All are equally useful,—the *poorest* as well as the *richest*,—the *peasant* up to the *prince*;—and the whole community make up, like *our* several members, but *one* body: and if one member suffer, as the Apostle has wisely observed, every member must suffer with it.* Such, indeed, is the necessary dependence of every part of human life upon each other, that no one, even in solitude, can be said to live to himself alone. The *eye* cannot say to the *hand*, I have no need of thee; nor, again, the *head* to the *feet*, I have no need of you.† Let the union be once destroyed, which preserves a connection between the extremest parts of any body, and you instantly derange the whole. In like manner, if you separate or unconnect the different gradations of society, or once stop the current of natural affection, which should pervade, unite, and invigorate every stage of it,—from that moment you endanger the pre-

* 1 Cor. xii. 26.

† 1 Cor. xii. 25.

servation of every constituent part. It is the union, then, of civil society which alone preserves its being. Mark but the various relations of life, how they soften and relieve each other:—the sweet endearment of connubial happiness,—the fondness of parental care, in the nurture and instruction of its offspring,—the tender sensibility, that lively solicitude, which none but parents can, in fact, enjoy and feel. In short, every part of human life directs us to provide for the wants of those who look to us for help:—and, blessed be God! notwithstanding the depravity of the world, there are many, at this day, who employ their talents to the relief of indigence, infirmity, and affliction.

It is on this account that, with confidence, I solicit your contributions for the support of a Charity which has but lately been established; but which, for its peculiar excellence, and the comforts it supplies, to say the least of it, is inferior to none. Even to those who may not be aware of the extraordinary relief it affords, the barely mentioning, that its purpose is intended to lessen the distresses of poor married women, (who are confined at their homes by the danger and peril of child-birth) must be sufficient to impress their minds with the necessity and importance of such a Charity. It cannot indeed, escape notice, that many of these poor women, under the afflictions which are incident to the state already described, would, without some kind of assistance from the hand of benevolence, sink beneath the burthen. The occasional parochial relief, which is usually afforded in that trying hour, is quite inadequate: it may administer the bread of affliction,—but proper *diet, medicine, skill, and care*, are all beyond the reach of that scanty pittance. In that hour of anguish, when the snares of death encompass her around,—and when, as the Psalmist most truly expresses it, the pains of hell get hold upon her,—if no charitable hand assist, she, who might have been a joyful mother of children, is left to perish; and her infant, who might otherwise have been a valuable member of society, is cut off from the world, even before he has seen the light. How aggravated, then, must be the distress, when, in the midst of her trouble and sorrow, the indigent mother finds no other attendants round her miserable bed than *want, neglect, inexperience, labour, and approaching death!*

Enough, I am certain, is hinted to you, my Brethren, on this occasion; therefore, as Christians and as Masons, let us give it the support it deserves: and in proportion to the abilities we are possessed of from the bountiful hand of Providence, and in the spirit of those principles of true benevolence on which our institution of Masonry is established, let us shew our gratitude by the liberality and extent of our respective donations.

Assembled as we are upon this day, dedicated to our *Holy Evangelist St. John*,—whose writings are now on record, and which, for their sublimity of style and simplicity of manner, have gained him the title of *Divine*,—let us, as if inspired by the spirit of that love in Christ which he has so fully exemplified by his life and doctrines, now give a proof to the world, by the offerings of our free-will gifts,

—that we are not unmindful of the lessons of beneficence which he, as the Apostle of Christians, and the tutelary saint of Masons, has transmitted to us, for our instruction and improvement;—let us put in practice the duty of Charity, which he has laboured to inculcate. Being sensible of our dependence upon the God of mercy, let us shew mercy to those objects of compassion who now claim our regard; as we shall one day expect mercy from the hands of HIM, who, as the righteous Judge of all the world, shall pass that sentence on our actions which must decide our happiness or misery to eternity!

Finally, Brethren, let us pray, that, as all the Holy Scripture has been written for our learning, we may in such wise improve by the lessons it inculcates; and, by patience and comfort, may embrace and ever hold fast, the blessed hope of eternal salvation, which is promised to the faithful in Christ; and that, being enlightened by the doctrine of our blessed Apostle and Evangelist St. John, we may so walk, in the pure and unfading light of evangelic truth, that we may at length attain to the light of everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

ON Monday, the 28th of May, 1798, by permission of John Errington, Esq. Provincial Grand Master, a Provincial Grand Lodge for the County of Northumberland was holden at the Saint Bede's Lodge-room, at Morpeth; upon which occasion the Provincial Senior Grand Warden, Brother Jackson, presided in the chair, and the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

That the thanks of this meeting should be presented to the worthy and much esteemed Provincial Grand Master for his kind and generous sanction of this meeting, and for his liberal donation to the venerable Bede's Lodge, by the hands of Brother Richardson, Past Grand Secretary.

That Brother Joseph Pollard, R.W.M. of St. Nicholas' Lodge, Newcastle, be appointed to supply the vacant office of Deputy Provincial Grand Master, occasioned by the resignation of Brother John Kirsop; and that Brother Pollard be recommended to the P.G.M. for his approbation.

That the P.G.S. transmit a copy of these resolutions to the P.G.M. and request his answer.

ROBERT JACKSON.

St. Nicholas' Lodge-room, Newcastle, July 3, 1798.

AT a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, held here this evening, the P.G.S. produced a letter from the P.G.M. confirming the appointment of Brother Joseph Pollard as D.P.G.M. He was accordingly installed in the usual form, amidst the repeated acclamations of a numerous and respectable meeting of the Brethren. Many excellent songs were sung, and the evening concluded with the greatest harmony and good fellowship.

YORKSHIRE.

ON Monday, the 25th of June, the Masonic Brothers of the Lodge of Unanimity, (No. 202) assembled in their Lodge-room, at the Black Bull, in

Wakefield, where they were joined by a numerous body of Brothers from the neighbouring towns, and proceeded from thence in due form, and in the dresses of their respective offices and degrees (accompanied by a fine band of music) to St. John's Church. The order of the procession was nearly as follows:—Two Tylers, with drawn swords; Band of Music, two and two; Lodge No. 542, in proper order; Lodge No. 527, ditto; Lodge No. 513, ditto; Lodge No. 512, ditto; Lodge No. 189, ditto; Lodge No. 527, ditto; Lodge of Unanimity (joined by a small number of Brothers from Halifax, No. 61); Tyler; Deacons, with wands; Apprentices, two and two; Fellow-Crafts, ditto; Master Masous, ditto; Secretary and Treasurer; Senior and Junior Wardens; Past Master; Bible, Square, and Compasses, on a velvet cushion, carried by Brother Dennison; Master, and Prelate; Two Stewards, with wands.

On the procession entering the church, Brother Sampson played the *Dettingen Te Deum*; which was succeeded by recitative and air, at the opening of the *Messiah*, sung by Mrs. Arnold. After the morning prayer, 'He shall feed his flock,' &c. also by Mrs. Arnold. Before and after sermon, a hymn on Masonry (written by the Master, and set by Brother Sampson) was performed by the choir of the church, with admirable effect. An occasional sermon was delivered by Brother Munkhouse, from Acts xx. verse 32, which was a sensible, ingenious, and well written discourse; full of charity, and exhortations to practical piety and virtue. The procession, both to and from church, was conducted with the utmost propriety. The number of spectators from the windows, and the crowd that attended the procession, were very great. It is computed there were not less than 1800 or 2000 people in the church. The Brothers were accommodated at dinner with a room adjoining the Black Bull, in which they sat down at one table 109: together with the Stewards and others, the number of the Brethren present amounted to 120. To the affability and cheerfulness of the R.W.M. Linecar, and the extreme care, attention, and management of the Stewards, the Brothers were greatly indebted for the regularity and decorum with which the whole business of the day was conducted. Due regard was had to the objects of charity proposed by the respective Lodges. Many Masonic, loyal, and constitutional toasts were given from the chair, and some excellent songs were sung by the Brothers. The whole of this large and respectable assembly broke up before eight o'clock; and so truly pleasing and satisfactory were the occurrences of the day, that they cannot fail of being long remembered with extreme gratification, and highly to the honour and credit of this most excellent Institution!

MIDDLESEX.

ON Wednesday, the 27th of June, a very respectable body of Masons assembled at the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 1, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-Street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, previously to the adjournment for the Summer months of July, August, and September; and after the business of Masonry was fully disposed of, the Lodge was closed, and adjourned until Wednesday the 24th day of October.

ANNUAL COUNTRY STEWARDS' FEAST.

A VERY numerous and respectable body of Brethren attended the Annual Celebration of the Country Stewards' Feast, on Thursday, the 5th of July, at Cannonbury House, Islington; where Brother Edward Dowling, with his usual attention to the interests of this Society, had the honour to preside. An elegant dinner, many loyal songs and toasts, and a liberal collection for the benefit of the Freemasons' Charity School, peculiarly distinguished this meeting. The day was spent with the greatest conviviality and harmony.

FREEMASONS' CHARITY FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

ON Thursday the 12th day of July, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the Quarterly General Court of the Governors of this Charity was holden at the School-House, St. George's Fields, for transacting the usual business of the Charity, and for the election of two children into the School, in the room of Catharine White and Charlotte Baes, whose time for continuing in the Charity had expired; the former having returned to her father, and the latter yet remaining unprovided for. That zealous and steady friend to the Institution, WILLIAM FORSTEEN, Esq. presided; and the following appeared to be the list of candidates, and the number of votes which, upon the close of the ballot, appeared for each Candidate.

When presented to the Committee.	Name.	Born.		Votes.
1795. Sep. 25.	MARY ANN SOUTHEY,	Sep. 7, 1789.	Mother, a Widow, with two children,	237. Elected.
1797. Jan. 26.	HARRIOT HAYWOOD,	Oct. 8. 1789.	Widow, with eight children, four of whom rely on her for support,	10.
Mar. 30.	SARAH FENNER, - -	Oct. 9. 1790.	Widow, with three children unprovided for,	22.
—	MARY ANN HORWOOD,	Apr. 13. 1790.	Widow, with two children, in extreme distress,	9.
June 29.	A. TETU DE SOMSON,	Sep. 22. 1790.	Mother, a Widow, with three children,	5.
July 27.	CHAR. SOPH. BALCH,	May 13. 1790.	Ditto, ditto, ditto,	19.
Aug. 31.	HARRIOT CRANE,	Oct. 27. 1790.	Ditto, ditto at Norwich, with five children,	
1798. Jan. 25.	MARY ELIZ. SMITH,	Feb. 3. 1792.	Widow, with two children, one now in the School,	1.
Feb. 22.	CECILIA STARK, - -	Oct. 3. 1791.	Widow, one child,	
Mar. 29.	HESTER LOU. PERKINS,	May 2. 1790.	Family of seven children, the Mother in St. Luke's Hospital,	21.
—	ELIZ. MAC GREGOR,	Dec. 30. 1789.	Widow, with two children,	
Apr. 26.	MARY ANN HODGETTS,	Oct. 23. 1790.	Family of eight children,	1.
—	CLARISSA WHEADON,	Aug. 26. 1790.	Widow, with two children, one now in the school,	90.
May 31.	AMELIA PARSLEY,	June 1, 1791.	Father a Journeyman Hatter, three young children,	
June 28.	SUSAN BROWNBILL,	Jan. 17, 1790.	Mother, a Widow, with two children,	333. Elected

Mary Ann Southey and Susan Brownbill were accordingly declared duly elected into the Charity. It may not be considered, perhaps, unworthy of observation, that the parents of both these children had been in very respectable situations in life: the father of the former was a subscriber to this Charity upon its first institution. After the Election, ADAM GORDON, Esq. the Treasurer, reported the very flourishing state of the Finances. The Governors, on that gentleman's recommendation (whose unremitting attention to the welfare of the Charity must at all times claim the warmest acknowledgment of every Governor) unanimously resolved to augment the Charity still further, by receiving three children more, making the number 48; for which purpose another election will take place on Thursday the 16th of August instant.

DEATH OF BROTHER HANNAM.

ON Friday morning, the 13th of July, in the 67th year of his age, long to be regretted by the choice circle of his masonic acquaintance, departed this life, at Somers Town, William Hannam, Esq; late Provost-Martial of his Majesty's Guards, a truly excellent and worthy man, and a zealous and steady friend to his King, to his Country, and to the real principles of the Masonic Institution. An humble attempt to do justice to the character of this faithful Brother accompanied the elegant Print which embellished the 42d Number of the seventh volume of this Magazine. To that part of our labours we beg leave to refer our numerous friends and readers, as recording an exemplary exhibition of the social and manly virtues: to that delineation of his character we can most fervently subscribe; and with a pleasing melancholy indulge the fond expectation, that when it shall be our lot to terminate a regular and well spent life, our latter days may, like his, calm and serene, be closed in peaceful slumbers—the happy earnest of a glorious immortality.

KENT.

IN consequence of a dispensation obtained from WILLIAM PERFECT, Esq. Provincial Grand Master for the County of Kent, a very numerous and respectable assemblage of Masons, honoured with the presence of the worthy Provincial Grand Master, met at the PERFECT LODGE, holden at the Horse and Star in Woolwich, in the County of Kent; and from that place afterwards adjourned to the Red Lion in Musgrave Place, and thence walked in procession, with flags flying and music playing, amidst an immense number of spectators, to the Parish Church, where a Sermon peculiarly appropriated to the occasion was preached by the Rev. JETHRO INWOOD, Provincial Grand Chaplain, from the 1st chapter of the prophet Isaiah, and the 17th verse, 'Learn to do well.' Upon the return from Church, the procession for some time paraded the streets, and at length closed at the Horse and Star, where the Brethren partook of an elegant dinner. Many loyal and other convivial toasts and songs gave an unexampled liveliness and cheerfulness to the meeting, which, as it begun, was closed with the greatest harmony, mirth, and good fellowship. During the procession, the Provincial Grand Master was distinguished with the crest of THE FEATHERS, fixed over the arms of Kent, in honour of his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, Grand Master of England.

MIDDLESEX.

WE are happy to announce the very respectable and social Annual Feast of the Grand Chapter of Harrodin, which was this year holden on Thursday the 26th of July, at Cannonbury House, Islington, and displayed the fine taste and excellent discernment of the worthy Stewards Elect. A very select yet numerous assemblage of Brethren honoured the Stewards, Mr. Joseph Simmons, Mr. John Lovejoy, Mr. Abraham John Mouchet, and Mr. Thomas Ince, with their attendance. The festive board and the gay circling glass were no inconsiderable incitements to mirth and glee. Upon this occasion, many excellent toasts and sentiments, catches, glees, and songs, added to the harmony and hilarity of the meeting. Good fellowship prevailed, and every Brother returned well satisfied from his agreeable and elegant afternoon's entertainment.

EXPLANATION OF THE FRONTISPIECE.

*THE Engraving which ornaments our present Number exhibits Wisdom and Merit presenting the three Genii in the Temple, which established Masonry from the perfection of its mysteries, as a perpetual guide to all mankind upon the face of the earth, who are admitted Free and Accepted Masons.**

* Proof Impressions of Six elegant Plates, depicting the most sublime points of Masonry, are to be had of G. CAWTHORN, No, 134, Strand, at 2s. 6d. each.

REVIEW
OF
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Life of Edmund Burke: Comprehending an Impartial Account of his literary and political Efforts, and a Sketch of the Conduct and Character of his most eminent Associates, Coadjutors, and Opponents. By Robert Bisset, L.L.D. 8vo. 8s. Cornhorn, Richardson, Huchard, and Wright.

IN delineating the character of a great man, whether eminent for genius, or conspicuous for the possession of exalted talents and ennobling qualities of mind, impartiality ought to be the striking feature. Should his life have been devoted to politics, and his sentiments and opinions have had important weight in the direction of public affairs, those sentiments and those opinions should pass through the ordeal of examination, and be estimated according to their tendency of promoting moral good or evil.

The genius of Mr. Burke, his comprehensive mind, his enlarged acquirements, and vast stretch of imagination, so splendidly adorned with all that richness of imagery, decoration of fancy, and elegance of art, could bestow upon a mortal, have often challenged the admiration and commanded the reverence of mankind.

Surely no publication, then, can be more acceptable to the lovers of genius and literature than one that undertakes to trace the first dawn, the rise, the meridian splendour, the undiminished refulgence of a mind so exalted above the common level. To trace his character, involved in the pursuits of an unquenchable thirst after knowledge, and the active display of great exertion, in one routine of political energy; to watch the gradations of his literary fame, and to point out those grand and leading features which rendered him valuable in public life as a senator; in his closet, as a director of taste; in private, as a sociable, an entertaining, an instructive companion and friend; has been the employment of Dr. Bisset in his *Life* of so distinguished an actor upon a stage, for the most part turbulent during the whole of his course.

The learned biographer has, with great assiduity of mind and close investigation of thought, examined the motive that impelled Burke to action, and has appreciated his intellectual progress with nicety of discernment. He has, in fact, delineated the man, laid open his whole character, estimated his judgment, and given an important transcript of his life; in which his manners, his friendships, his habits, his moral excellencies are accurately displayed.

It shall be our business to select such parts from this work as will be consistent with our plan; and prove, we hope, entertaining to our readers.

Edmund Burke was born in the city of Dublin, * January 1st, 1730. He derived his descent from a respectable family. His father was of the Protestant persuasion, and by profession an attorney, of considerable ability and extensive practice. Young Edmund received the first part of his classical education under Mr. Abraham Shackleton, a quaker, who kept an academy at Ballytore, near Carlow. Mr. Shackleton was a very skilful and successful teacher, and at his school were educated many who became considerable in their country.

* His father for some time resided at Limerick; from which it has been erroneously asserted that Edmund was born there.

‘ Under the tuition of this master, Burke devoted himself with great ardour, industry, and perseverance to his studies, and laid the foundation of a classical erudition, which alone would have entitled ordinary men to the character of great scholars, but constituted a very small proportion of his multifarious knowledge. His classical learning was the learning of a philosopher, not of a pedant. He considered the ancient languages, not as arrangements of measures, but as keys to ancient thoughts, sentiments, imagery, knowledge, and reasoning.

‘ Johnson observes, that there is not an instance of any man whose history has been minutely related, that did not in every part of his life discover the same proportion of intellectual vigour. Though, perhaps, this as a general position may admit of modifications, it is certain that Burke, from even boyish days, manifested a distinguished superiority over his contemporaries. He was the pride of his master, who foreboded every thing great from his genius.

‘ He regarded his preceptor with a respect and gratitude which did honour to both. For near forty years that he went annually to Ireland, he travelled many miles to pay him a visit. Mr. Shackleton lived to a good old age, and was succeeded by his son, Mr. John Shackleton, under whom the school continued to flourish. From Mr. John Shackleton it descended to his son, Mr. Abraham Shackleton, who is its present master, with no less reputation and success than his father and grandfather.

Burke’s brother, Richard, who abounded in vivacity and pointed wit, was by many esteemed, in their boyish days, the abler of the two : as among superficial judges boys are rated according to the vivacity, not the *force* of their intellectual qualities and operations ; by the quickness of the vegetation more than the value of the production. Hence the fruits of ripened manhood are often very different from the appearance of juvenile blossom.

‘ Of the comparative merits of the two brothers, both their master and father entertained a very different opinion from that which others had conceived. They allowed that Richard was bright, but maintained that Edmund would be wise. The event justified their opinion. Richard was lively and pungent ; Edmund perspicacious, expansive, and energetic. Of the two, Richard would have been the better writer of epigrams, Edmund of epic poetry.

‘ Leaving school, he was sent to Dublin College, and was cotemporary with Goldsmith. Goldsmith, in conversation, often asserted that Burke did not render himself very eminent in the performance of his academical exercises. This assertion has been confirmed by others, and never contradicted. When we consider the immense extent and variety of his knowledge, we may fairly infer, that even in his youth he must have laid in great stores, though without display.’

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The History of the Reign of Shah Aulum, the present Emperor of Hindostan, &c.
By Captain W. Francklin. 4to. 1l. 1s. Faulder.

THE history of Shah Aulum (a Persian title, signifying *King of the World*) commences with the transactions of the Court of Delhi, in the year 1747, when Ahmud Shah, who claimed by inheritance from Nadir Shah, invaded the province of Laheer. Since that period the empire of the Moguls has been a prey to internal dissension, political intrigues, and civil wars, which have so completely deprived the Sovereign of his power, that the Timourian dynasty will probably close with the unfortunate Shah Aulum, who, of all the imperial attributes and distinctions, retains scarcely any but the name of King.

We shall not follow Capt. Francklin with exact steps through the detail of historical facts given in the ten chapters which compose this work, but content ourselves with extracting such passages as seem most interesting.

In the ninth chapter we are introduced to Gholaum Caudir Khan, an Indian chief, who, on assuming the government of his district, gave early proofs of his disposition, by acts of violence, cruelty and oppression; expelling and degrading the aged Afzul Khan, his own uncle, an amiable and respected nobleman, and openly revolting against his Sovereign. Had Shah Aulum exerted but a little energy and resolution, occasions were not wanting when he might have crushed the rebel, and prevented his own disgrace; but, by some unaccountable infatuation, he acquiesced in the terms offered by the insolent traitor, and after a series of mortifications, (which remind us of Louis the Sixteenth) fell into the power of the faithless Gholaum Caudir, who had not observed one of the terms proposed by himself, but on the first opportunity disarmed the King's guards, and put his officers into close confinement.

'The ink,' said the unhappy monarch, 'with which the solemn treaty was written, is scarce yet dry when he breaks his faith.' 'The remonstrance proved of no avail, for the rebel having confined every person who might be able to assist the King, proceeded to the perpetration of additional indignities. Entering armed into the audience chamber, he insolently demanded assignments for the payment of his troops, who were then clamorous for their arrears. The King in vain pleaded his total inability to afford any relief, but told the rebel to seize upon whatever he thought proper within the precincts of the palace. After much altercation, and a disgraceful scene, the unfortunate Shah Aulum was permitted to return to his Haram, to ruminate on his miserable and degraded state.'

The next morning, having again entered the palace,

'The traitor then approached the throne, and took up the shield and scymetar, which, as emblems of royalty, were placed on a cushion before the King—these he consigned to the hands of an attendant, and turning towards Shah Aulum, sternly commanded him to descend. "Better," said the aged Monarch, "far better will it be for Gholaum Caudir to plunge his dagger in my bosom than load me with such indignity." The Rohilla, frowning, put his hand to his sword, but the Nazir, at the instant stepping up, prevented him from drawing it.'

The rebels having plundered the princesses of their jewels, and stripped the palace of all valuable effects,

'The royal family were by this means reduced to great distress; the cries within the Haram became much louder, and their sufferings more acute; and with sorrow we relate, that to so high a pitch was it carried, that some of the inferior order of females actually perished for want, or urged by the bitterness of despair, raised their hands against their own lives: insensible to the general distress, and unsatiated with plunder, Gholaum Caudir Khan, finding he had nothing more to expect from the new King, proceeded to the last act of wanton cruelty. He sent for the dethroned King, and all the Princes of the royal family, to the audience chamber; on their arrival, he sternly commanded Shah-Aulum to discover his concealed treasures; in vain did the King plead his degraded state, and the consequent inability to conceal even the smallest article. Inflamed by a continual debauch, which had thrown him into a paroxysm of rage, the tyrant threatened his Sovereign with instant loss of sight.—"What!" exclaimed the suffering Prince (we quote the literal expression of a native author) "What! will you destroy those eyes which for a period of sixty years have been assiduously employed in perusing the sacred Koran!" Regardless of the pathetic appeal, the Rohilla, with characteristic inhumanity, commanded his attendants to seize the King. Having thrown him on the floor, the ferocious ruffian, implanting himself on his bosom, transixed with a poignard the eyes of his venerable Sovereign!

On the completion of this horrid deed, Gholaum Caudir ordered the King to be removed to a distant apartment. The miserable Shah-Aulum, pale and bleeding, was conducted to his retreat, in all the bitterness of anguish, to contemplate on his now ruined fortunes.

As he survived the loss of sight, Shah-Aulum solaced his confinement in contemplative reveries, and in the composition of elegiac verses, descriptive of his deplorable situation; he yet lives to enjoy the reflection, that the author of his misfortunes did not long triumph in his success; and however horrible the punishment of Gholaum Caudir, the reader must allow that it was justly merited, and will rejoice that it so quickly followed the offence. Having, by his cruelties and insatiable avarice, disgusted all his former allies and adherents, he was delivered to the Marbatta Chief, who after repeatedly ordering him, but in vain, to discover the place where he had concealed the plunder of the palace, placed him in an iron cage, constructed for the occasion.

‘In this situation he was suspended in front of the army; after sustaining the insults and indignities of the soldiers, his nose, ears, hands, and feet, were cut off; and in this mutilated and miserable condition, he was, by order of Ali Behadir, sent off to Delhi; but on the journey, death relieved the miserable wretch from his sufferings: thus dreadfully atoning for the crimes of his savage and abandoned life! The Nazir (his accomplice), on his arrival at Delhi, was trodden to death under the feet of an elephant.’

This Author is a pleasing, lively, and descriptive writer, who expresses his sentiments with ease and freedom, and acknowledges his obligations to others with candour and liberality. His *Journey to Persia*, known and much esteemed on the Continent, in a German translation, has long since acquired him a considerable share of literary reputation, which the History of Shah Aulum cannot fail to increase.

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. Price 6s. 10s. 6d. 14s. 1l. 1s. Scarlet, &c.

HAVING delivered our opinion concerning the merits of this performance, we will lay before our readers a specimen of the novel plan upon which it is executed.

§ 9. JESUS TEMPTED, AND OVERCOMETH.

- CH. IV. 1. ‘*Hist.*—Then Jesus was led up by the Spirit into the desert to
2 be tempted by the devil. And having fasted forty days and forty
3 nights, he was afterwards hungry. And the tempter coming to him said,
‘*Devil.*—If thou art the Son of God, command these stones to be made
bread.
4 ‘*Hist.*—But he answering, said,
‘JESUS’—It is written (*Deut. viii. 3.*) “Man shall not live by bread
alone, but by every word which proceedeth out of the mouth of God.”
5 ‘*Hist.*—Then the devil taketh Him with him into the holy city, and
6 setteth him on a battlement of the temple, and saith to him,
‘*Devil.*—If thou art the Son of God, cast thyself down; for it is
written, (*Psalms xci. 11, 12.*) “He will give his angels charge concerning
thee, and in *their* hands they will bear thee up, lest at any time thou dash
thy foot against a stone.”
7. ‘*Hist.*—Jesus saith to him,
‘JESUS.—It is written again, (*Deut. vi. 16.*) “Thou shall not tempt
the Lord thy God.”
8 ‘*Hist.*—Again, the devil taketh Him with him to an exceeding high
mountain, and sheweth Him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory
9 of them; and saith to Him,

‘ Devil.—I will give thee all these things, if thou wilt fall down and worship me,

10 ‘ Hist.—Then Jesus saith to him,

‘ Jesus.—Begone, Satan! for it is written, (*Deut. vi. 13.*) “Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve.”

11 ‘ Hist.—Then the devil leaveth Him, and behold, angels waited upon Him.

§ 10. JESUS WITHDRAWS TO CAPERNAUM.

12 ‘ Hist.—Now, when Jesus had heard that John was cast into prison, he
13 withdrew into Galilee; and leaving Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Ca-
pernaum, which is upon the sea coast, in the borders of Zabulon and
14 Nephthalim: whereby was fulfilled what was spoken by Isaiah the prophet,
15 (*ix. 1, 2.*) saying, “The land of Zabulon, and the land of Nephthalim
16 on the sea coast, beyond Jordan, Galilee of the Gentiles: the people who
sat in darkness saw a great light; and to them who sat in the region and
the shadow of death, light is sprung up.”

17 ‘ Hist.—From that time Jesus began to preach, and to say,

‘ Jesus.—Repent! for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.

§ 11 JESUS CALLS PETER, ANDREW, JAMES, AND JOHN.

18. ‘ Hist.—And Jesus walking by the sea of Galilee, saw two brethren,
Simon called Peter, and Andrew his brother, casting a net into the sea:
19 (for they were fishermen). And he saith to them,

‘ Jesus.—Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men.

20 ‘ Hist.—And they immediately left *their* nets and followed him. And
21 going on from thence, he saw two other brethren, James *the son* of Ze-
bedee, and John his brother, in a vessel with Zebedee their father, mending
22 their nets; and he called them. And they immediately left the vessel and
their father, and followed him.

§ 12. JESUS TEACHES AND HEALS IN GALILEE.

23 *Hist.*—And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their syna-
gogues, and declaring the good news of the kingdom, and healing all
24 manner of sickness, and all manner of disease among the people. And
his fame went throughout all Syria. And they brought to him all sick
people who were affected with divers diseases, and tormenting pains, and
25 demoniacs, and lunatics, and paralytics; and he healed them. And
great multitudes of people from Galilee, and Decapolis, and Jerusalem,
and from Judea, and beyond Jordan, followed him.

This manner of splitting narration into dialogue may be acceptable to that class of sectarists for whom Mr. Scarlet's Testament seems chiefly intended; but to us, who have not been accustomed to *dramaticize* the scriptures, it not only appears ridiculous, but incapable of effecting any moral tendency, unless the association of ideas that must press upon the mind of him who reads the New Testament in this strange dress, is calculated to make him feel a greater glow of divine sentiment; by having the history, the parabolic discourses, the important injunctions, the commands of his Redeemer, delivered in the same dialogical way as a piece written by Shakspeare or Congreve.

An Old Friend with a New Face. A Novel. By Mrs. Parsons. 3 vols. 12mo 10s. 6d. Longman.

NOTWITHSTANDING Mrs. Parsons has acquired some celebrity as a writer of novels, it must, however, be acknowledged that this effort of her imagination does not equal her former flights.

Adeline de Courcy. In two Volumes. 12mo. 6s. Cadell and Davies.

THIS novel interests the feelings and engages the heart. It is well written, but of a melancholy cast; the catastrophe, however, is well managed.

The Rector's Son. In three Volumes. By Anne Plumtre, Author of Antoinette. 12mo. 6s. Lee and Hurst.

THE fair authoress has, encouraged by the success of her former publications, affixed her name to this; which, however, contains some reflections, particularly in vol. 1. p. 2. which border on illiberality. There are, certainly, great inequalities of emolument in the church, and if men of talents are to be invited into it, these inequalities must exist. The Bishop of D—, so far from revelling in luxuries, employs his revenues in noble and useful purposes: besides relieving the poor and assisting the unfortunate, he is the patron of learning and the encourager of genius.

Letter to a County Member, on the Means of securing a safe and honourable Peace. 8vo. 2s. Wright.

THE Letter-writer lays it down as an axiom, that 'from France, whether republican or royalist, we can expect no sincere friendship, nor any lasting repose, while she is powerful enough to claim, and we have spirit enough to resist, that meddling with the interior concerns of independent nations, at which she has already aimed, and which every Frenchman, of every party, considers as the *geographical* prerogative of his country.' In the course of his discussions, he examines the various opinions which prevail with respect to the probable future state of France; and, without giving a peremptory decision, offers shrewd remarks on each.

A Review of the Conduct of the Prince of Wales, from his Entrance into Public Life, till his late Offer to undertake the Government of Ireland. 8vo. 2s. Lee and Hurst.

THE author vindicates his Royal Highness from every degree of censure, and will not suffer him to be charged with any one fault but what might be found in the honourable, the brave, the sincere, and the generous. The pamphlet is written with spirit, and will no doubt gratify the friends of the Prince, whom it exhibits in every point of view that is captivating and agreeable.

Dr. C. Moss's Sermon, preached before the House of Commons, on the General Fast, March 7, 1798. 4to. 1s. Rivington.

DR. MOSS asserts the doctrine of an over-ruling Providence, and explains the extraordinary events of the present period by the analogies afforded by experience. His language is perspicuous and elegant; his sentiments rational and pious; and the discourse cannot be read without that edification which it was meant to convey.

Dr. W. Cole's Sermon, preached on the General Fast, March 7, 1798. 4to. 1s. Rivington.

THIS is a sermon remarkable for its zeal; it is founded on good principles, and the design of it is truly laudable; but the expressions, '*Jacobinical, affiliated, fraternization, tree of liberty, taccin,*' are words which ought, surely, to be kept from the pulpit!

POETRY.

BASIUM NONUM,

JOHANNIS SECUNDI.

*NON semper udum da mihi basium
Nec juncta blandis sibilis risibus,
Nec semper in memm recumbe
Implicitum, moribunda, collum.*

*Mensura rebus est sua dulcibus;
Ut quodque menteis suavibus afficit,
Fastidium sic triste secum
Limite proximior ducit.*

*Quum te rogabo *tertia basia* :
Tu de me septem, nec nisi da duo.
Utrumque nec longum, nec udum
Qualia, teli-gero Diana.*

*Dat casta fratri! qualia, dat patri
Experta nullos nata cupidines!
Mox e meis, lasciva ocellis
Curre procul natitante plantâ :*

*Et te remotis in penetrabilibus,
Et te latebris abdito in intimis:
Sequar latebras usque in imas,
In penetrale sequar repositum;*

*Prædamque, victor fervidus, in meam
Utrinque herileis injiciens manus,
Raptabo: ut imbellam columbam
Unguibus accipiter re-curvis.*

*Tu de-precanteis victa dabis manus
Hærensque totis pendula brachiis,
Placare me septem jocosis
Basiolis cupies, inepta!*

*Errabis;---illud crimen ut eluam,
Septena jungam basia septies,
Atque hoc cætenatis lacertis
Impediam, fugitiva, collum.*

*Dum, per-solutis omnibus oculis,
Jurabis omneis per veneres tuas,
Te sæpius poenas easdem
Crimine velle pari subire.*

KISS THE NINTH.

TRANSLATED.

*CEASE thy sweet, thy balmy kisses;
Cease thy many-wreathed smiles;
Cease thy melting, murr'n'ring blisses;
Cease thy fond, bewitching wiles.*

*On my bosom, soft-reclin'd,
Cease to pour thy tender joys:
Pleasure's limits are confin'd,
Pleasure oft-repeated cloy.*

*Sparingly your bounty use;
When I ask for kisses nine,
Sev'n at least you must refuse,
And let only two be mine:*

*Yet let these be neither long,
Nor delicious sweets respire!
But like those which virgins young
Artless give their aged sire:*

*Such, as, with a sister's love,
Beauteous Dian may bestow
On the radiant son of Jove,
Phœbus of the silver bow.*

*Tripping light, with wanton grace,
Now my lips disorder'd fly,
And in some retired place
Hide thee from my searching eye:*

*Then in sportive, am'rous play,
Victor-like, I'll seize my love;
Seize thee! as the bird of prey
Pounces on a trembling dove.*

*Each recess I'll traverse o'er,
Where I think thou liest conceal'd;
Ev'ry covert I'll explore,
'Till my wanton's all reveal'd.*

*Now your arms submissive raising,
Round my neck those arms you'll throw;
Now sev'n kisses, sweetly-pleasing,
For your freedom you'll bestow:*

*But those venal sev'n are vain;---
Sev'n-times seven's the price, sweet maid!
Thou my pris'n'ner shalt remain
Till the bairny ransom's paid.*

*Paying, then, the forfeit due,
By thy much-lov'd beauties swear;
Faults like these you'll still pursue;
Faults which kisses can repair.*

*AMORE FUGGITIVO.**

*Udito hò, Citerea
Che del tuo grembo fore
Fuggitivo il tuo figlio a te si cela
E promesso hai Baciâr chi te'l rivela:
Non languì bella Dea
Se vai cercando amore;
No'l cercar, dammi il Bacio, io l'ho nel core.*

CUPID STRAYED.

TRANSLATED.

*YES, beauteous Queen; thy son, they say,
Thy wanton son! is gone astray:
Nay, Venus, more:---'tis said, from thee
A kiss the sweet reward shall be
To any swain who truly tells
Where 'tis the little wand'r'er dwells:
Then grieve no more, nor drop a tear;
For know the little urchin's here;
He, from the search of vulgar eyes,
Conceal'd within my bosom lies:
Now, Goddess, as I've told thee this;
Give me, Oh, give the promis'd kiss!*

* See the first Idyllium of Moscus.

ODE TO YOUTH.

BY MISS BRAND.

SWEET morn of life! all hail, ye hours of ease! [varying dyes;
 When blooms the cheek with roseate
 When modest grace exerts each power to please, [eyes.
 And streaming lustre radiates in the
 Thy past hours innocent; thy present gay;
 Thy future, halcyon Hope depicts without alay.

Day-spring of life! Oh, stay thy fleeting hours! [thought!
 Thou fairy reign of ev'ry pleasant
 Fancy, to cheer thy path, strows all her flowers, [wrought.
 And in her loom thy plan of years is
 By thee for goodness is each heart caress'd;
 The world, untried, is judg'd by that within thy breast.

Sweet state of Youth! O harmony of soul!
 Now cheerful dawns the day; noon brightly beams; [trol;
 And evening comes serene, nor cares con-
 And night approaches with soft infant dreams. [round,
 Circling, the morn beholds th' accustom'd
 Life's smiling charities awake, and joys abound.

Season of hope, and peace, and virtues, stay!
 And for our bliss let inexperience rest;
 For what can prudent foresight's beam display? [breast!
 Why---the barb'd arrow, pointed at our
 Teach to suspect the heart we guileless trust, [unjust.
 And, ere we are betray'd, to think a friend
 Thou candid Age! with ardent friendship fraught,
 That fearless confidence to none denies:
 Better sometimes deceiv'd---and, artless, taught [wise.
 By thy own griefs the wisdom of the
 For sad experience, with sorrowing breath, [Hope's wreath.
 Sheds, weeping sheds, the pristine roses in
 Season belov'd! Ah, doom'd to pass away!
 With all thy freshness, all thy flatt'ring joys, [ful sway,
 With blooming beauty's envy'd power--
 With laughing hours, the future ne'er annoys.

Ah! be thou spent as Virtue bids to spend!
 Then,---tho' we wish thy stay,---no sighs
 thy reign shall end.

ON MR. ADDISON'S WRITINGS.

So smooth the style, so fine the thought,
 Such justness, and such wit;
 Sure none e'er thought like ADDISON,
 Like him none ever writ.

E. B.

ON

BELINDA'S CANARY-BIRD.

Written extempore, over a Glass of Sack.

DELIGHTFUL, airy, skipping thing,
 To charm by nature taught;
 How canst thou thus imprison'd sing,
 And swell thy downy throat!

Divine would be the poet's lays,
 Breath'd with that melting air,
 With which thy warbling voice repays
 Thy beauteous feeder's care.

Perhaps the favour of her hands
 These happy strains infuse;
 And I might notes as sweet command,
 Rais'd by so fair a muse.

The influence of her radiant eye,
 And her reviving smiles;
 The absence of that sun supply
 Which cheers thy native isles.

Blest isles! where with such kindly rays
 On birds and trees he shines,
 We thence enjoy seraphic lays,
 And thence celestial wines.

See the enliven'd liquor rise,
 As dancing to her song!
 And virtue with the music vies,
 As sweet, as clear, as strong.

Had but those forests Orpheus drew,
 Clos'd in their shades a bird
 Of equal harmony with you,
 No tree of taste had stirr'd.

The groves had listen'd to the tongue
 Of their own feather'd choir;
 Nor on the vocal strings had hung,
 But on the boughs the lyre.

LINES BY DEAN SWIFT,

TO A FRIEND WHO ASKED HIM WHICH WERE HIS FAVOURITE FURNITURE.

Never before published.

THE furniture that best doth please
 St. Patrick's Dean, good Sir, are these:
 The knife and fork, with which I eat,
 And next the pot that boils the meat;
 The next to be prefer'd, I think,
 Is the glass in which I drink;
 The shelves on which my books I keep,
 And the bed in which I sleep;
 An antique elbow chair, between,
 Big enough to hold the Dean;
 And the stove that gives delight
 In the cold bleak wintry night:
 To these we add a thing below,
 More for use reserv'd than show:
 These are what the Dean do please,
 All superfluous are but these.

REPORT
OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1798.

LAND-TAX REDEMPTION BILL.

THE House resolved itself into a committee upon this bill, Lord Walsingham in the chair.

The Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Suffolk, and Earl Caernarvon objected to a great number of the clauses; the latter of whom said the bill was fraught with injustice, and he denied that Parliament had a right, although they might have the power, to do an act of injustice to the public. They were replied to, and the various clauses supported by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Grenville, Lord Auckland, Lord Mulgrave, and Lord Morton. After a very desultory conversation, which lasted more than two hours, the bill passed the committee, and the report made to the House.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

Tuesday, 12. Lord Grenville brought down the following Message: 'His Majesty, relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Parliament, and considering it of the utmost importance, at this critical conjuncture, to disappoint and defeat the enterprizes and designs of his enemies, depends on the exertions of his faithful Parliament, to provide such means and take such measures as the exigencies of the affairs may require.'

Lord Suffolk wished the Noble Lord to give a more precise definition of the object of the Message, it being necessary, at a conjuncture like the present, that their Lordships should be in possession of the motives as well as the objects to which their attention was called.

Lord Grenville said, the Message imported no more than what has been usual at the conclusion of every session during the present war. He then moved a vote of thanks to his Majesty for his gracious communication, which was carried *unanim.*

LAND-TAX.

Lord Holland, on the third reading of this bill, renewed many of the former objections; that it was not calculated in its operation to relieve public credit, and that it was only preparatory to a new and equal land-tax, which, if sold again, would make all the land of the country pass in a short time through the hands of the Crown.

Lord Auckland observed, that the fears of the Noble Lord proceeded in a great degree from the supposition that this measure was calculated to pave the way for an equal land-tax; and if the measure should have that effect, he was of opinion that a great and important point would be gained. The House divided; Contents 26—Non-contents 7—Majority against it 19. The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

Friday, 15. His Grace the Duke of Leinster made his motion respecting the state of Ireland, proposing conciliatory measures, which was supported by the

Dukes of Norfolk and Bedford, Lord Moira, Lord Suffolk, and Lord Fitzwilliam; and opposed by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Grenville, and Lord Auckland. The House divided upon the motion;—Contents 19—Non-contents 76.

Monday, 18. A Message from his Majesty, similar to what was delivered in the House of Commons, was read.

Thursday, 21. The Royal Assent was given by commission to the bill for allowing 12,000 militia to go to Ireland, and a great number of other bills, which had received the sanction of the two Houses of Parliament.

Wednesday, 27. The Earl of Besborough made a motion on the subject of the state of Ireland, which we understood to be of the same tendency as that submitted by Lord George Cavendish in the House of Commons on Friday last. On this motion the House divided;—Contents 21—Non-contents 51.—Majority against the motion 30.

The Duke of Bedford then moved an address similar to that proposed by Mr. Fox on Friday in the House of Commons, which produced a second division—Contents 20—Non-contents 53.

Lord Besborough, Lord Suffolk, Lord Holland, the Duke of Bedford, the Bishop of Rochester, &c. took part in the debate.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Friday, 29. His Majesty was attended in the House by Lord Chesterfield, master of the horse; Lord Sydney, who bore the cap of maintenance, and stood at the right hand side of the throne; by Lord Moreton, bearing the sword of state; and Lord Gwyder, who stood on his Majesty's left hand. His Majesty, being seated on the throne, the Commons were sent for, and having attended accordingly, with the Speaker at their head, his Majesty delivered the following most gracious speech :

' My Lords, and Gentlemen,

' By the measures adopted during the present session, you have amply fulfilled the solemn and unanimous assurances which I received from you at its commencement.

' The example of your firmness and constancy has been applauded and followed by my subjects in every rank and condition of life.

' A spirit of voluntary and ardent exertion, diffused through every part of the kingdom, has strengthened and confirmed our internal security; the same sentiments have continued to animate my troops of every description; and my fleets have met the menaces of invasion, by blocking up our enemies in all their principal ports.

' Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

' The extensive and equitable scheme of contribution, by which so large a proportion of our expences will be defrayed within the year, has defeated the expectation of those who had vainly hoped to exhaust our means and to destroy our public credit.

' You have been enabled to avail yourselves of farther resources, from a commerce increased in extent and vigour, notwithstanding the difficulties of war; and have had the singular satisfaction of deriving, at the same moment, large additional aid from individual exertions of unexampled zeal, liberality, and patriotism.

' The provision which has been made for the redemption of the land-tax has also established a system which, in its progressive operation, may produce the happiest consequences, by the increase of our resources, the diminution of our debt, and the support of public credit.

' My Lords, and Gentlemen,

' The designs of the disaffected, carried on in concert with our inveterate enemies, have been unremittingly pursued, but have been happily and ef-

fectually counteracted in this kingdom, by the general zeal and loyalty of my subjects.

In Ireland, they have broken out into the most criminal acts of open rebellion. Every effort has been employed, on my part, to subdue this dangerous spirit, which is equally hostile to the interests and safety of every part of the British empire. I cannot too strongly commend the unshaken fidelity and valour of my regular, fencible, and militia forces in Ireland, and that determined spirit with which my yeomanry and volunteer forces of that kingdom have stood forward in the defence of the lives and properties of their fellow-subjects, and in support of the lawful government.

The striking and honourable proof of alacrity and public spirit which so many of my fencible and militia regiments in this kingdom have manifested on this occasion, has already received the fullest testimony of the approbation of Parliament. This conduct, personally so honourable to the individuals, affords the strongest pledge both of the military ardour which actuates this valuable part of our national defence, and of their affectionate concern for the safety and happiness of Ireland, which are essentially connected with the general interests of the British empire. With the advantage of this support, and after the distinguished and important success which has recently attended the operations of my arms against the principal force of the Rebels, I trust the time is fast approaching, when those now seduced from their allegiance will be brought to a just sense of the guilt they have incurred, and will entitle themselves to forgiveness, and to that protection which it is my constant wish to afford to every class and condition of my subjects, who manifest their desire to pay a due obedience to the laws.

This temporary interruption of tranquillity, and all its attendant calamities, must be attributed to those pernicious principles which have been industriously propagated in that country, and which, wherever they have prevailed, have never failed to produce the most disastrous effects. With such warnings before us, sensible of the danger which we are called upon to repel, and of the blessings we have to preserve, let us continue firmly united in a determined resistance to the designs of our enemies, and in the defence of that constitution which has been found by experience to ensure to us, in so eminent a degree, public liberty, national strength, and the security and comfort of all classes of the community.

It is only by perseverance in this line of conduct that we can hope, under the continuance of that Divine Protection which we have so abundantly experienced, to conduct this arduous contest to a happy issue, and to maintain undiminished the security, honour, and lasting prosperity of the country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

LAND-TAX BILL.

THE House having resumed the further consideration of this bill, Sir Francis Burdett considered the present as a bill to confiscate every landed estate in the kingdom, because it would lead to fresh taxes on land, which a corrupt Administration would constantly represent as necessary for the exigencies of the State.—He did not therefore think that he should do his duty to his country, if he did not oppose a measure, the extent of which no man could foresee; a measure under which the latest posterity might groan; and which was pregnant with the seeds of ruin to civil and political liberty.

Mr. Dickenson, in support of the bill, said, that many landed gentlemen were already putting money into the funds for the purpose of purchasing their land-tax.

The Solicitor-General proposed a clause, which went to charge persons who should redeem their land-tax with any future land-tax that might take place.

Mr. Buxton opposed the clause, and the House having divided upon it, there appeared, against it, 43; for it, 40.—Thrown out by a majority of 3.

The new clauses brought up on a former day being agreed to, the bill was read a third time, and on the motion that it do pass, the House divided:—Ayes, 66—Noes, 13.—Majority, 53. The bill was then passed.

GOING TO FRANCE, &c.

Mr. Attorney-General said, that in consequence of what passed at the trials at Maidstone, he thought it his duty to move for leave to bring in a bill for more effectually preventing persons who were the subjects of his Majesty, during the present war, from voluntarily repairing to France, or any other country not in amity with his Majesty. Leave being given, he brought up the bill.

PROTECTION OF TRADE.

Friday, June 1. The House in a Committee on the Exports and Imports bill, a conversation took place between Messrs Hobhouse, Ryder, Rose, and Sewel, relative to the sailing of convoy. Mr. Rose proposed an amendment, that nothing contained in the bill should extend to vessels sailing coast-ways, or to Ireland; which being adopted, the Committee went through the bill, and the report being received, it was ordered to be recommitted.

Tuesday, June 5. Mr. Rose obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better execution of the assessed taxes. He observed that there were two principal objects which he had in view: first, to give further time for making returns; and next to empower the Commissioners in all cases of difficulty in the assessment of income, many such having already occurred, to refer them to the Judges.

The Hat Duty bill (by which hats or bonnets worn by females are exempted) was brought up, and read a first time.

Mr. Rose moved for leave to bring in a bill for allowing Gold Wares to be manufactured at a standard lower than is now allowed by law. Ordered.

NEWSPAPER BILL.

The Attorney-General said, that however gentlemen might have understood it otherwise, this bill would attach no responsibility to proprietors of newspapers, but what the present law imposed; and to accommodate the objections of gentlemen, he should propose, 'that responsibility shall only attach to three proprietors.'

The Speaker believed the Honourable Gentleman had no wish to be rigorous, or push any matter beyond what was necessary for the public welfare, but he thought that two instead of three proprietors would be sufficient responsibility, added to the printer and publisher. This was agreed to.

Thursday, 7. Mr. Wilbraham Bootle moved, that the report of the Committee to enquire into the treatment of the Prisoners of War be taken into further consideration. The resolutions of the Committee were read a second time, and agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. Bootle observed, that it must give singular pleasure to the House to perceive that the present report contradicted, in a manner the most perfectly satisfactory, the many calumnies of the enemy with respect to the treatment of French prisoners in this country. To exculpate this country from any odium that might, however, attach to it in this particular, he would move that the report and resolutions should be laid before his Majesty, by such

Members of the House as were of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, humbly requesting that he may be graciously pleased to direct that the same may be communicated to such States and Princes as were in amity with this country.

Lord Belgrave enlarged on the vigilance of the Committee in the investigation of this subject, and therefore felt a peculiar degree of pleasure in seconding the Address. Agreed to, *nem. con.*

IMPRESSED SEAMEN.

Friday, 8. Mr. Martin called the attention of the House to a circumstance of very serious importance. He had that day read in a newspaper, that was favourable to his Majesty's ministers, an article which stated, that in a tender lying off the Tower for the reception of pressed men, nine of them had lately perished in consequence of suffocation, and that they had been carried on shore to be owned. He hoped for the honour of those officers employed by Government that this account was false.

Mr. Baker wished that the Hon. Gentleman would not give too implicit a credit to any paragraph in a newspaper. It was possible for such an accident to happen, whether the persons suffocated had been impressed or not.

Mr. Wallace said, that as soon as ever the paragraph alluded to had been seen, the Committee sent for the regulating officer, and asked him concerning the report that had gone abroad; when it was found that there was not the smallest foundation for such a report. The Committee then, considering the dangerous consequences of such a paragraph, at a time like the present, did immediately take proper steps to bring the publisher of the newspaper in which it appeared to justice.

MR. O'CONNOR.

Monday, 11. Mr. St. John, in a speech of some length, brought forward his proposed motion relating to the apprehension of Mr. Roger and Mr. Arthur O'Connor. He prefaced it with commenting on what he conceived the unmerited severity which had been exercised towards those unfortunate but innocent gentlemen. After making a variety of pointed remarks on this subject, and reading some extracts from the Habeas Corpus act, and particularly from the 12th and 16th clauses of that act, he moved that there be laid before the House copies of the warrants issued for the apprehension of Roger O'Connor. He should follow that up with another motion, the same with respect to Arthur O'Connor, Esq; and a third for copies of extracts of letters from Lord Camden to the Secretary of State, containing depositions upon oath of the charges brought against those gentlemen.

Upon the first motion being read, the Attorney and Solicitor General stated their objections, at some length, to it.

Mr. Sheridan was confident that if the subject was examined into by the House, the injustice that had been exercised to those unfortunate gentlemen would clearly appear.

Mr. Windham was against shewing too much delicacy when treason is in question; and, where that is suspected, it may warrant a greater stretch of authority than the common administration of justice.

Several other members spoke for and against the motion; and Mr. St. John closed the debate with a few remarks; when the House divided upon the question,—Ayes, 15—Noes, 104.—Majority, 89.

Tuesday, 12. Mr. Secretary Dundas delivered a Message from his Majesty, (for which see the House of Lords.)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES.

Wednesday, 13. The House in a Committee, Mr. Dundas moved that the sum of one million be granted, to enable his Majesty to take such measures

for preventing any designs of his enemies, as the exigency of affairs might require.

Mr. Hussey wished to know whether this was the only sum which would be asked; for when he considered the state of the country at this moment, he thought that asking only for one million was something consolatory.

Mr. Rose replied, that it was not intended to ask for any more money at this time.

Mr. Baker thought the sum of one million too little, and wished to know whether there could be any objection, in point of form, if he should move that a larger sum should be granted.

Mr. Dundas having replied, that there could be no objection, in point of form, to enlarge the sum,

Mr. Baker moved, that the loan of two millions should be granted: upon which a conversation arose between Mr. Tierney, Mr. Windham, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Simeon; the result of which was, that Mr. Baker withdrew his motion.

It was then resolved, that three millions five hundred thousand pounds be raised by way of loan, to enable his Majesty to pay off exchequer bills to that amount.

NEWSPAPER BILL.

The Attorney General having moved the order of the day for the third reading of this bill,

Mr. Jekyll felt it his duty to oppose the third reading, and flattered himself that the learned gentleman who had brought in the bill would give him credit for being actuated by no other principle than that of guarding the liberty of the press. No restrictive regulation, he said, had been now made for upwards of a century; the first restraint which had been imposed by Government was in the infamous Court of Star Chamber; these were continued through those detestable Monarchs, Charles and James.

The Attorney General said, that the principle of the present bill was to restrain, not to abridge, the liberty of the press. The object of the present bill was merely to promote a well regulated press.

Sir F. Burdett, in a very eloquent speech, opposed the bill, as the commencement of a system acted upon by his Majesty's ministers, to destroy the few remains of liberty in the country, and introduce a despotic government.

After a very animated and long debate, the bill was read a third time and passed.

Thursday, 14. Lord Keith presented a petition from the freeholders, inhabitants, &c. of the county of Stirling, the object of which was to pray that an equal and direct tax might be laid upon every kind of property. It was ordered to lie on the table.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. Baker, with an intention to exclude strangers from the House during the debate which was about to take place on the present state of Ireland, moved that the standing orders of the House be read; which being done, strangers were ordered to withdraw.

Mr. Sheridan's motion was 'for a Committee to enquire into the state of Ireland,' which produced a very long and animated debate, that lasted till half past twelve o'clock, and in which the following gentlemen took a part:—Mr. Canning, Lord Hawkesbury, General Fitzpatrick, Mr. Dundas, Lord George Cavendish, Dr. Lawrence, General Tarleton, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Tierney, and the Secretary at War; and after Mr. Sheridan was heard in reply, the House divided:—for the motion, 43—against it, 159.—Majority, 116.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

Monday, 18. Mr. Dundas brought up the following Message:

His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of several regiments of militia have made a voluntary tender of their services, in aid of the regular forces of the kingdom, to assist in suppressing the rebellion that now unhappily prevails in Ireland. His Majesty has received, with the most heart-felt satisfaction, this striking proof of their attachment to his person and government; and conceiving that his being enabled to avail himself of this fresh proof of their zeal for his service, may be of the utmost importance for the protection of the lives and fortunes of his Majesty's loyal Irish subjects, as well as for the defence of Great Britain itself; his Majesty recommends to his faithful Commons, to consider of the means of enabling him, from time to time, and to an extent to be limited, to accept of the services of such Militia regiments as may wish to be so embodied at this conjuncture.

EXCHEQUER BILLS.

Mr. Rose obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable the Commissioners of the Treasury to issue a certain quantity of Exchequer bills (to the amount of three millions) to be paid out of the voluntary contributions, and the revenue arising from the protection of exports and imports, by means of convoys.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

Tuesday, 19. Mr. Dundas moved the order of the day for the House to take into consideration his Majesty's Message.

He said, the nature of the motion which he would have the honour to make was so distinctly understood by the House, and as he was not aware that any particular objection could be made to it, he would not take up much time on the subject, but would reserve himself to reply, if any objections were made to the measure. He would therefore content himself with moving an humble Address to his Majesty, thanking him for his communication. The Address was, as usual, merely an echo of the Message. It was seconded by Mr. Windham.

Mr. John Nicholls said, he could not, consistent with his duty, decline opposing the Address. He called on the House to recollect the principle on which the militia was originally established; it was embodied not less for the defence and safety of the kingdom, than for a safe-guard, in case that any corrupt minister was base enough to employ a standing army against the liberty of the country. This sort of jealousy towards ministers may now be out of fashion, but it was a jealousy of which our ancestors never lost sight. The present measure, he said, was extremely exceptionable, because unconstitutional: and if the present plan was adopted, the militia would be no longer officered by country gentlemen, but by those who made a military line of life their profession.—The present rebellion, he said, was one of great magnitude; a great body of people had engaged in it, but no documents had been laid before the House, to shew the cause of these unfortunate disturbances. He was therefore of opinion that the subject should be seriously and deliberately enquired into, lest the blind perseverance in the present system might lead to the disuniting the two kingdoms.

Mr. M. A. Taylor said, if the present plan was sanctioned by parliament, it would shake the constitution to its very foundation. With respect to the voluntary consent of the parties, that was absurd, for a bill founded on this Address was in fact a bill of compulsion; for how could those who were averse from leaving the country object, when a majority offered their services? It was placing them in the most awkward situation imaginable, and the plan was altogether reprehensible, as being impolitic, unconstitutional, and compulsive.

Sir L. Palk reprobated the measure, as repugnant to the constitution, and contrary to law. It would give a fatal blow to the service; and, in future,

gentlemen of consequence, respectability, and property, would not accept commissions in the militia, if the measure was carried into execution.

Lord W. Russell observed, that the framers of the original militia bill guarded wisely against that constitutional force being sent out of the kingdom. It was besides provided, so jealous were our ancestors on this subject, that the militia were not to serve out of their own county. With respect to Ireland, there must be something wrong in the government, where nine-tenths of the people were acting in open defiance of it. The bill founded on this Address would be compulsory; for in fact, what were called voluntary contributions were compulsory, because men went from house to house, requiring such, while those who refused to subscribe were branded as traitors. He was sorry to find, in the present instance, that the loyalty of the militia was to be appreciated in proportion as they embued their hands in the blood of their fellow subjects.

Mr. Banks reprobated the rebellion in Ireland in the warmest terms. He said, though he differed widely from the sentiments which had fallen from the noble Lord, yet he thought the plan in agitation was unconstitutional, and would therefore give it his decided negative. He concluded by moving an amendment, to leave out the latter part of the Address. He said he understood that we kept in pay a large force for the protection of Portugal, which he was of opinion should be employed in Ireland: this would prevent the House from having recourse to the present measure.

Mr. Windham said, what had fallen from his Honourable Friend, who spoke last, had made a much greater impression on his mind than any thing which had fallen from the Hon. Members who spoke before him. He acknowledged that there was an inconvenience in this offer of voluntary service, as many would, through different feelings, find themselves compelled to agree with the majority; but looking at the question in every point of view, on considering the exigency of the times, he must give the Address his decided support.

Mr. Sheridan reprobated the intention of sending the constitutional force of the country to Ireland, and leaving it stark naked, at the mercy of the regulars. After delivering a speech of uncommon animation, he declared himself against the Address, and for the amendment.

Mr. Dundas spoke ably in reply, and defended the measure on the grounds of necessity, and as one necessary to the interests of this country, which were so intimately blended with those of Ireland.

Mr. Tierney, Lord George Cavendish, Sir W. Pulteney, Mr. Manning, Mr. Ryder, respectively spoke on the subject; after which the House divided: for the Address, 118—against it, 42.—Majority, 76.

A bill agreeable to the purport of the Address was read a first time.

SENDING THE MILITIA TO IRELAND.

Wednesday, 20. The order of the day being read for the second reading of the bill, General Tarleton entered into a general opposition to the principle of it, and contended that false returns had been made of the effective force of the country. He concluded with declaring himself an enemy to the bill.

Several other members spoke to the same effect.

Mr. Dundas replied, at some length; and after a debate of some time, the House divided:—for the second reading, 43—against it, 11.

The bill was afterwards committed, read a third time, and passed.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Friday, 22. [The standing order of the House, for excluding strangers, was again put in force, and continued to be exercised in both Houses, upon every debate relative to Ireland, for the remainder of the session.]

Lord George Cavendish, after a short emphatic speech, introduced the following series of resolutions, as a proper system to be adopted by the House for the salvation of Ireland :

1. Resolved, That whenever this House is called upon to vote supplies of men or money, to be provided by levies and taxes on our constituents, it is our right and duty to watch over and controul the purposes to which they are to be applied.

2. Resolved, That this House is ready to make every exertion in its power to enable his Majesty to repress and subdue all insurrections and rebellion against his lawful authority, trusting that his Majesty will temper acts of necessary severity with mercy, and never lose sight of that equitable and protecting policy, which, by the redress of all real grievances, may secure to him the loyalty, confidence, and affection of his people.

3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House, that although at all times we shall be ready, by all just means, to maintain the unity of the British empire, and our connection with Ireland as an integral part of that empire, yet we never can believe that it is his Majesty's wish to support or countenance the principle of permanently governing that country as a conquered and hostile country ; a principle no less contrary to the fundamental maxims of universal justice than to the mutual interests of the two kingdoms.

4. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of his Majesty's Ministers to advise his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to repeat the recommendation he made through the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the Legislature of that kingdom in 1793, ' seriously to consider the situation of the Irish Catholics, and consider it with liberality, for the purpose of strengthening and cementing a general union of sentiment among the different classes and descriptions of his Majesty's subjects, in support of the established Constitution.'

5. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House, that such persons as have, uniformly and on all occasions, expressed their disapprobation of measures of concession and conciliation, and under whose administration his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland has been reduced to a situation so imminently dangerous to the general interests, happiness, and power of the whole empire, cannot be effectual channels of his Majesty's royal grace and beneficent intentions towards their fellow subjects. The noble Lord concluded with moving th first resolution.

Lord John Russell seconded the motion.

Mr. Canning, in a speech of more than an hour, opposed the motion ; and concluded with moving the order of the day on the whole series of resolutions.

Mr. St. John and Dr. Lawrence followed Mr. Canning, and urged the powerful necessity of adopting the system recommended by the noble Mover and Seconder.

Mr. Fox made a speech of irresistible eloquence, in favour of the motion, in which he gave notice of another motion, if the series of resolutions opened by his noble friends should be negatived.

Mr. Dundas, Mr. H. Addington, Mr. W. Grant, and Mr. Serjeant Adair spoke against the resolutions. Mr. Grey, Mr. Sheridan, &c. in support of them. The House then divided :—for the resolutions, 66—against them, 212. Majority, 156.

The other motions of Lord George Henry Cavendish were then severally put and negatived.

Mr. Fox then moved the following proposition, which he had announced in his speech.

Resolved, That this House, understanding it to be a matter of public notoriety, that the system of coercion has been enforced in Ireland with a rigour shocking to humanity, and particularly that scourges and other tortures have been employed for the purpose of extorting confessions, a practice justly held

in abhorrence in every civilized part of the world, is of opinion, that an immediate stop should be put to practices so disgraceful to the British name; and that our best hopes of restoring permanent tranquillity to Ireland must arise from a change of system, as far as depends on the executive government, together with a removal from their stations of those persons by whose advice those atrocities have been perpetrated; and with regard to whom the afflicted people of Ireland can feel no sentiments but those of resentment and terror. The motion was supported by Mr. Sheridan and Colonel Walpole, and opposed by Mr. Douglas, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Serjeant Adair, and Mr. Dundas. The House then divided:—for the motion, 62—against it, 204.—Majority, 142.

[There was no other debate of importance for the remainder of the Session.]

PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1798.

LORD Castlereagh presented a Message from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, informing Parliament that his Excellency had issued on that day a proclamation, placing the whole kingdom under martial law; thereby vesting him with an absolute authority, deemed necessary in the present critical situation of the State. The Address upon this Message was put and carried unanimously.

Thursday, 31. Mr. Mansel moved the thanks of the House to General Sir James Duff, for his gallant conduct in opening the communication between this metropolis and the south of the kingdom, in his action with the Rebels at the Curragh of Kildare.

The motion was seconded by Sir John Blaquiere, who moved for the documents and instructions by which the general officers in command against the Rebels are supposed to have acted.

Mr. J. C. Beresford adverted to the circumstance of General Dundas's treating with and receiving ambassadors from 4000 rebels, with arms in their hands. He considered it a species of conduct which called for the most serious investigation, and such as the House should not on any pretence be induced to overlook.

Lord Castlereagh rose, and said, he had reason to conceive that the vote of thanks offered to Sir James Duff had a tendency beyond any immediate mark of approbation of that gallant officer's conduct, and far beyond any implied censure on General Dundas. In the act of discriminating between both, it went, he thought, to a censure of Lord Camden's administration, by calling for instructions to which the House on a former occasion, by the most unreserved and unequivocal concurrence, had given their sanction. He would re-assert what on a former occasion he found necessary to utter, 'that mercy would invariably be held out to those who evinced by their contrition for past crimes, and a just confidence as to their subsequent conduct, that they were proper objects of mercy.'

The House divided on the question: Ayes 91—Noes, 10.

Monday, June 18. An Address was moved in both Houses of Parliament to the Lord Lieutenant, expressive of their regret at his retirement from office, and commending his zeal for opposing those false principles of liberty which had spread desolation and anarchy throughout great part of Europe, and had attempted to undermine the constitution of the kingdom:—at the same time auguring much benefit from the consummate military experience and ability of his successor. This Address was carried, *nem. con.*

 MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

IRISH REBELLION.
FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN SIR T. WILLIAMS, COMMANDER OF
HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP ENDYMION.

Wexford Bay, June 22, 1798.

I BEG to acquaint you, that, when cruizing at the entrance of St George's Channel with the squadron under my command, I received information on the 19th, that the King's troops were to commence their attack on the Rebels at Wexford on the 20th or 21st. I immediately proceeded off that harbour with the Endymion, Phoenix, Glenmere, Melampus, Unicorn, and five cutters which I had collected. Lieutenant Carpenter, Sen. Lieutenant of the Endymion, was immediately dispatched in command of the cutters and ship's launches, manned and armed with carronades in their prows, to blockade the inward part of the entrance of the harbour, and to prevent the escape of the Rebel armed vessels, and others, of which they were in possession, to the amount of forty or fifty sail. On the 21st I was joined by the Chapman and Weazel sloops, which, being of light draught of water, anchored much nearer in than the frigates could venture, and thereby gave more effectual protection to the cutters and launches destined to attack the harbour and fort at the entrance of it, which fired on them. On the arrival of Captain Keen, of the Chapman, I directed him to conduct the operations of the cutters and launches, and endeavour to possess himself of the harbour and fort, the tides being so low, and the wind blowing out, that neither of the sloops could get in. The launches proceeded to attack the fort, of which they soon possessed themselves, upwards of 200 of the Rebels precipitately retreating from it, leaving behind them their colours flying and three six-pounders. The launches then immediately proceeded up the harbour; and, upon their arrival at the town, had the happiness to find the King's troops were just marching into it, they having entirely defeated the Rebels in two separate attacks on the 20th and 21st, and who are now flying in all directions. Two of their Generals, Hay and Roche, are taken prisoners.

'There being a number of boats and small vessels along the coast, belonging to the Rebels, which I conceived would be employed in facilitating the escape of the fugitives, I have ordered the boats of the squadron in, and destroyed about 100 of them: in some pikes were found concealed.'

EXTRACTS OF TWO LETTERS FROM MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES ASCILL.

Kilkenny, June 24, 1798.

'I have the honour to inform you, that early on the morning of the 23d instant, I received information that the Rebels, amounting to several thousands, had escaped from the county of Wexford, and formed a camp at Killymount, and were proceeding to Gore's Bridge. I instantly assembled all the force I could collect, and marched towards them. I did not arrive in time to prevent their defeating a detachment at that place, and taking 24 men

of the Wexford Militia prisoners. They marched off rapidly towards Leighlin. The troops from thence, consisting of a small party of the 9th dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant Higgins, Lieutenant Colonel Rochfort's, and Captain Cornwall's Yeomanry, killed sixty of them. Night coming on, I could not pursue them any further. By the position they took up near Shar-kill, I conceived their intentions were to form a junction with the colliers at Castlecomer. As soon as the troops were able to move, I marched with nine hundred men to attack them, and was sorry to find, they had burnt the whole town, and forced the soldiers who were in it to retire before my arrival. Having cleared the town with the guns, I attacked them on all sides. About four hundred were killed, the remainder fled. They were commanded by a priest called Murphy, and their numbers are said to amount to 5000. Our loss was inconsiderable. My force consisted of the Wexford and Wicklow Militia, under the command of Lord Loftus and the Honourable Colonel Howard. The dragoons were commanded by Major Donaldson of the 9th dragoons, and Major Barnard, of the Romney fencibles, with several yeomanry corps from this county and Carlow, who, as well as the other troops, are entitled to my warmest praise for their bravery and alertness on this and every occasion.

C. ASGILL.

RETURN OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING,

On the 21st June, in the attack on Vinegar Hill and the Town of Enniscorthy.

Lieutenant-General Dundas's Corps (Major-General Sir J. Duff's Brigade) 89th regiment, 1 rank and file killed; (General Needham's brigade) 7th Dragoon Guards, 1 Captain wounded; (Gen. Wilford's Brigade), 9th Dragoons, 1 rank and file killed; Dunlavin Yeomanry Cavalry, 1 rank and file wounded; 1st Battalion Light Infantry, 1 subaltern killed, 1 serjeant wounded, 2 rank and file killed, 18 ditto wounded, 3 ditto missing; Sligo Militia, 1 Field-Officer wounded, 2 rank and file killed, 3 ditto wounded; Suffolk Fencibles, 2 rank and file wounded.

Major-General Johnson's Corps, Royal Artillery, 1 rank and file wounded; Mid-Lothian, one subaltern wounded, 1 rank and file wounded; Hompesch's Hussars, 2 rank and file wounded; 5th Battalion 60th regiment, 1 Captain wounded, 1 serjeant missing, 5 rank and file killed, 5 rank and file wounded; 4th Battalion 60th regiment, 1 subaltern killed, 1 ditto wounded, 1 serjeant killed, 3 rank and file killed, 22 rank and file wounded, 1 rank and file missing; Royal Meath Regiment, 1 serjeant killed; Roscommon regiment, 1 rank and file wounded, 1 rank and file missing; Dublin County, 1 Field-Officer wounded, 2 rank and file killed, 6 rank and file wounded.

Total—2 Subalterns, 2 Serjeants and 16 rank and file killed; 2 Field Officers, 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 1 Serjeant, and 62 rank and file wounded; 1 Serjeant, 5 rank and file missing.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Barnes, 13th foot attached 4th Batt. and Lieut. S. Sandys, Longford Militia, killed; Colonel King, Sligo Militia, Major Vesey, Dublin County, Captain Donne, 7th Dragoon Guards, Captain Schundea, 5th Batt. 60th Lieut. Barker, Kildare attached 4th Batt. Lieut. Hill, Mid Lothian, wounded.

KILKENNY, JUNE 26. 'Fearing the consequence that might result from allowing the Rebels who fled from Wexford to remain any length of time in this county, I preferred attacking them with the troops I already had, to waiting till a reinforcement arrived. My force amounted to 1100 men. The Rebels consisted of about 5000. I attacked them this morning at six o'clock in their position on Kilconnel-hill, near Gore's Bridge, and soon defeated

them. Their chief, called Murphy, a priest, and upwards of 1000 men, were killed; ten pieces of cannon, two swivels, their colours, and quantities of ammunition, arms, cattle, &c. were taken; and I have the pleasure to add, that some soldiers, who were made prisoners the day before, and doomed to suffer death, were fortunately released by our troops. Our loss consisted of only seven men killed and wounded. The remainder of the Rebels were pursued into the county of Wexford, where they dispersed in different directions.

‘I feel particularly obliged to Major Mathews, of the Downshire Militia, who, at a short notice, and with great alacrity, marched with 400 men of his regiment, and Captain Poole’s, and the Yeomanry Corps of Maryborough, under the command of Captain Gore, to co-operate with me. Lord Loftus, and Lieutenant-Colonel Rann, of the Wexford Militia; Lieutenant-Colonel Howard, and Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, of the Wicklow; Major Donaldson, of the 9th dragoons, who commanded the cavalry, as well as all the officers and privates, are entitled to my thanks.’

RETURN OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED, &c. IN THE ABOVE ACTION.

Mount Leinster Yeomanry, Lieutenant Stones killed; 5th Dragoons, 1 horse missing; 9th Dragoons, 1 Serjeant wounded, 1 horse killed; Hompesch’s Hussars, 1 rank and file wounded; Maryborough Yeoman Cavalry, 1 rank and file wounded; 5 horses killed, and 1 missing.

ORDNANCE, COLOURS, AND AMMUNITION TAKEN.

1 colour, 5 4-pounders; 5 1-pounders, 4 swivels, a few guns, and a number of pikes (which were destroyed as soon as taken) a number of shot, of different sizes, with a quantity of lead and moulds.

STORES TAKEN.

Black cattle, 170; sheep, 100; horses, 700—Total 970. Also a vast quantity of bedding, blanketing, and wearing apparel.

DUBLIN CASTLE, JUNE 28. ‘Accounts have been received from Lieut. Gardiner, of the Antrim Militia, that early on Monday, the 25th inst. a body of Rebels, consisting of several thousands, marched from the mountains of Wicklow to attack Hacketstown. On seeing them approach, Lieut. Gardiner, with the troops under his command, viz. 50 Upper Talbotson, 24 Shebagh Cavalry, 50 of the Antrim regiment, 46 Hacketstown, and 30 Coolattin Yeoman Infantry, took post on the most advantageous ground near the town, to endeavour to prevent the Rebels from gaining possession of it; but after a few rounds, the Rebels filed off in every direction, with an intent to surround and cut him off. Lieut. Gardiner then retreated with the infantry, to line the walls and windows of the barrack. A contest continued in the midst of flames (for the Rebels set fire to the town) for nine hours, when they were obliged to retreat. Lieut. Gardiner states that the Rebels suffered greatly, and that 30 cart-loads of their killed and wounded were carried off by them in their retreat, and many of their dead were found in the streets and ditches.

‘Lieut. Gardiner severely regrets the loss of a good officer, Captain Hardy, of the Hacketstown Yeoman Infantry, who fell early in the action.’

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Upper Talbotstown Cavalry, four killed, 1 wounded; Antrim Detachment, one serjeant and 4 privates wounded; Hacketstown Infantry, 4 killed, 6 wounded; Coolatin Infantry, 8 wounded; Supplementary, 2 wounded—Total—10 killed, 20 wounded.

DUBLIN CASTLE, JULY 6, 1798. ‘Letters have been this day received

from Majors-General Needham and Sir James Duffe, dated at Gorey, the 5th instant, which state, that they had marched from their different positions on the night of the 4th, in order to surprise a large body of Rebels posted at the White Heaps. The Rebels having moved early in the morning of the 5th from their post, were met by Sir James Duffe's column at the Wicklow Gap, and after a few cannon shot they retreated.

Sir J. Duffe pursued; General Needham's column was at too great a distance for his infantry to assist, but his cavalry joined in the pursuit, which continued for twelve miles, when they were stopped on some rising grounds: here the regiments under Sir James Duffe coming up, viz. the 89th, the Louth, and the Leitrim, with their curricule guns, the Rebels were put to flight, with very considerable slaughter, and dispersed in all directions. The loss of Sir J. Duffe's column was 6 men killed, 16 wounded, and 6 horses killed.

It appears from other letters, that on Sunday last a patrol of cavalry, under the command of Colonel Puleston, was attacked on their march by a body of Rebels from behind hedges contiguous to the road, and suffered some loss in men and horses.

Major Ormsby, of the City of Limerick Militia, has reported from Edenderry, that on the 30th past, he had attacked a body of about three hundred Rebels, with sixty Infantry and some Yeoman Cavalry, and entirely dispersed them, killing one hundred. The action took place at Fox's Hill, six miles from Edenderry. Major Ormsby returns his thanks to Captain Wakely, Lieutenants Houghton, Tyrrel, and Barlow, and to Lieutenants Rogers, of the Northumberland Fencibles. His detachment experienced only the loss of two horses.

DUBLIN CASTLE, JULY 16. It having been reported that the mountains of Wicklow afforded a retreat to large bodies of Rebel fugitives, Lieutenant-General Lake received the Lord Lieutenant's directions to move different columns in various directions to clear that part of the country. He returned yesterday to Dublin, and reported, that he was not able to find any body whatever assembled in that district.

It appears, that on Monday last, those Rebels who had been in the mountains, passed over to the Bog of Allen; and that on Wednesday a body of about fifteen hundred attacked the town of Clonard, where they were repulsed, with the loss of sixty men, by Colonel Blake, who marched against them from Mullingar, with about fifty Infantry and as many Yeomanry Cavalry. This body, after their defeat, moved towards Longwood, whence they were pursued on Thursday by a detachment under Brigadier General Meyrick, almost to Culmullin. About thirty were killed in the pursuit. A party of the Duke of York's Highlanders fell in with sixteen of them, mounted, the next morning, and killed all but one, whom they took prisoner. The main body of the Rebels having reached Dunboyne on Thursday evening, proceeded next day to the Hill at Garretstown, whither Major-General Myers, with a detachment of the Royal Buckinghamshire Militia, and of the Yeomanry Corps of Dublin, was ordered to pursue them. The Rebels, however, went off in the night for the Boyne, and passed it. They were pursued by two divisions, under Major-General Wemys and Brigadier General Meyrick; and their Cavalry having come up with them, the Rebels formed in a strong position in the road to Ardee. As soon as the Sutherland Regiment, with the battalion guns, arrived, the Rebels fell into confusion, and broke in all directions. General Wemys then ordered the Cavalry and Yeomanry to attack, and followed with the Infantry, to support them. The Rebels fled into the Bog, where they were pursued by the Sutherland Highlanders, and a very considerable number were killed, and a great quantity of pikes, pistols, swords, muskets, and two standards, were taken.

Major-General Wemys states, that the troops behaved with very great

spirit, and that he felt himself highly indebted to the Gentlemen Yeomanry, and to Mr. Trotter of Duleek, who acted as his guide. Some of the Rebels who escaped went towards Ardee, the rest retreated over the Boyne towards Garretstown, where they were again attacked by Captain Gordon of the Dumfries Light Dragoons, who had assembled 130 Infantry, consisting of Detachments of the Fermanagh and Carlow Militia, and the Swords Yeomanry, and about one hundred Cavalry, which consisted of part of the Dumfries Regiment, of the Fingal, the Coolock, the Balbriggan, and Lord Gormanston's Yeomen. The Rebels being mounted, Col. Gordon ordered great part of his Cavalry to pursue; on their advancing, the Rebels dismounted and fled in all directions; not one hundred remained on the ground when the Infantry came up, and they were dispersed on the first discharge; and then pursued by Lord Gormanston's troop. Colonel Gordon states the loss of the Rebels to have amounted to one hundred and fifty men, and he took from them two hundred horses. This service was performed without any loss on the part of his Majesty's Forces.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN STIRLING TO LORD BRIDPORT.

Jason, Pertuis Breton, July 2, 1798:

'On Friday last, at seven A.M. his Majesty's squadron under my command, consisting of the Jason, La Pique, and Mermaid, gave chase to a French frigate off the Saintes at eleven at night: La Pique brought her to action, and continued a running fight, till the Jason passed between the two. At this instant the land near the Point de la Trenche was seen close on our larboard bow, and before the ship could answer her helm, she took the ground close to the enemy, which we immediately perceived had grounded also; most unfortunately, as the tide rose, we hung only forwards, and therefore swung with our stern close to the enemy's broadside, who, although he was dismasted, did not fail to take advantage of his happy position; but a well directed fire was kept up from a few guns abaft, and at half past two she struck. Our opponent, called La Seine, was commanded by Le Capitaine Brejot, her force 42 guns, eighteen and nine pounders, with carronades, and 610 men including troops; she sailed from L'Isle de France three months ago, bound to L'Orient. Early in the action I was wounded, and obliged to leave the deck.

'But now I come to the painful part of my narrative; and first I mention the loss of La Pique, whose officers and crew deserved a better fate. Capt. Milné had led her to the fight in an officer-like manner, but it was his misfortune; that the main-topmast being carried away, he was obliged to drop anchor: ardour urging him on to renew the combat, he did not hear me hail him to anchor, and the ship therefore grounded on our off-side, near enough to receive the enemy's shot over us, although very awkwardly situated for returning the fire. In the morning every attempt was made to get the ships off; but the Jason was alone successful: I therefore, on finding La Pique was bulged, directed the Captain to destroy her, and to exert his abilities and activity to save the prize; which he, with great difficulty, got afloat yesterday evening, after throwing her guns, &c. overboard.

The carnage on board La Seine was very great; 170 men were killed, and about 100 wounded, many of them mortally. I inclose a list of the sufferers on board the Jason; and it is with great concern that among the killed I place the name of Mr. Anthony Richard Robotier, my second Lieutenant, who died fighting gloriously, and by whose fall is lost a most amiable man and excellent officer. Lieutenant Riboleau commanded on the main deck afterwards, and behaved with great spirit; as did Mr. Lockwood, the master, and Lieutenant Simes, of the Marines; my other Officers of every description behaved vastly well, and the bravery and excellent conduct of the crew deserve much praise.

'La Pique was exceeding'y shattered in her rigging, and the Jason has not one mast or yard but what is much damaged; nor a shroud or rope but what is cut, with all the sails torn to pieces. If our ship could have remained in her first position, or our companion could have occupied the situation he wished, the business must have been sooner finished, without so much injury being done aloft.

'It is but justice to observe that every effort was made on board the *Mermaid*, during our long chace to approach the enemy, and I feel much indebted to Captain Newman for heaving this ship off, as that was the only possible means to save her. So soon as we were afloat, the squadron under Captain Stopford was seen in the Offing, and being called in by signal, was of infinite service.'

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED ON BOARD THE JASON.

Lieutenant Robotier killed, 1 Corporal of Marines killed, 5 Seamen killed; Captain Stirling wounded, Messrs. Bedford and Luscombe wounded, 9 Seamen wounded.—Total killed, 73; wounded, 12.

ON BOARD LA PIQUE.

James Collins, sailmaker, killed; Mr. Robinson, boatswain, wounded; Thomas Andrews, Boatswain's Mate, wounded; Benjamin Lockwood, Seaman, wounded; William Richards, Seaman, missing; Benjamin Masland, Robert Sallass, and Joseph Fursman, marines, wounded.

DISCOVERY OF THE IRISH REBEL CHIEFS.

The following is an account of the discovery of the Rebel Chiefs:

'Saltee Island, the retreat of the late Mr. Bagnal Harvey, lies at about three miles distance off Waterford, and was the property of Mr. Grogan, who with his wife and child had accompanied Mr. Harvey in his flight.

'The island, which is only inhabited by an old man and his wife, who were dependent on Mr. Grogan, is an extremely romantic spot, abounding with rocks and caves, but produces nothing of consequence, and is seldom visited except in the fishing and shooting seasons. Sometimes indeed smugglers put in there to conceal their run goods, for which no situation can be better calculated, as without some information to lead to the depot, all search would be in vain, which indeed proved to be the fact in respect to Mr. Harvey and his companions; for they were suspected of having secreted themselves there, notwithstanding the story of the boatman, who pretended he had landed them at St. David's in Wales; yet a part of the Irish yeomanry, who went in pursuit of them, returned without being able to discover their retreat, after exploring various caverns and holes, where, perhaps, the human form had never entered before.

'Satisfied, however, that he must be there, they went a second time, taking with them some of the regular troops; and finding the old man persist in denying any knowledge of Mr. Harvey's being there, they proceeded to coercive means, and after giving him about 100 lashes, he confessed the truth, and conducted them to the spot, a cavern in the most remote part of the island, the mouth of which was stopped up with stones, and which, on being removed, only presented a dark subterraneous passage; on penetrating which they were led to a large space or room, formed by nature, in a rock, where they found Mr. Harvey, Mr. Grogan, and his wife and child, sitting by a lighted lamp, and who had taken with them sufficient provision for a month, and every necessary that could afford comfort in so secluded a retreat.

'Among their baggage was found two thousand guineas, the property of Mr. Harvey. They submitted without the smallest degree of opposition; but the scene that took place between Mr. Grogan and his wife was truly affecting.

‘On landing at the Quay Mr. Harvey appeared quite dejected, and extremely pale; but Mr. Grogan’s fortitude did not apparently forsake him, until he approached the jail, where he beheld his friend Keogh’s head on a spike. On enquiring whose head that was, and hearing it was Keogh’s, he seemed like a man electrified, and sunk into all the anguish of despair and guilt. He never recovered any shew of spirits. They were both tried the next morning and convicted. On the ensuing day they were hanged, pursuant to their sentence.’ A reward of 1000l. had been offered for the apprehension of Mr. Harvey, who had an estate of 3,000l. a year in the county of Wexford.

CAPTURE OF MALTA.

PARIS, JULY 1.

‘The Executive Directory sent the following message, relative to the taking of Malta, to the Council of Five Hundred.

‘For a long period the government of Malta had dared to exhibit hostile sentiments against France. It had extended the most audacious favour and countenance to the emigrants, to whom they gave admittance into their island, as well as to those of the Knights who augmented the army of Conde.—Its constitution imposed upon it a law of the most strict neutrality; yet even at the time when this principle was most loudly professed, it gave to Spain, at war with us, the permission to recruit her sailors at Malta. It has continued since to give the same indulgence to the English; the same request was frequently made by the French, and most indignantly repulsed. If any Maltese, if any Frenchman resident at Malta, shewed themselves more favourable to the French cause, they were persecuted, plunged into dungeons, and treated as malefactors. It should have seemed that the hatred of so petty a state against France could not have displayed itself in more decisive acts. Nevertheless, the Grand Master, in a manifesto of the 10th of October, 1793, ventured to declare that the King of Naples having intimated to him his state of war, he eagerly seized on the opportunity to shut the ports of Malta against all French ships. He went still farther; he declared in the same manifesto, that the money belonging to France, deposited at Malta at this period, should no longer be considered but as money subject to the expence of the undertakings of the Kings of France. In a word, it was added, that before that, though information was received that a new envoy was on the road, they would receive no such person, nor any other as the agent of the pretended republic of France, whom the Grand Master (these are the very words) *neither can, nor wishes, nor ought to recognize.*

‘The government of Malta, to be sure, could not more effectually at that time shew a disposition more hostile to France; but this state of war has subsisted ever since.

‘On the 9th of June, this year, the demand made by the Commander of the French forces in these seas, to be allowed his convenience of taking in water at the different anchoring grounds about the island, was refused, with the ironical form that the Grand Master could not permit more than two transports at a time, which would have required three hundred days, to water the French troops. What audacity thus to insult the army of the Republic, commanded by General Buonaparte!’

‘On the 10th, in the morning, the French troops were landed at various points of the island. Through the day the place was invested on every side, and cannonaded with the greatest alacrity. The besieged made a sortie, in which the Chief of Brigade Marmont, at the head of the 19th, carried the standard of the Order.

‘On the 12th, in the morning, the Knight of the Order of St. John of

Jerusalem put into the hands of the French Republic the city and forts of Malta, and renounced in its favour the right of sovereignty and property which they exercised, as well over this island as those of Gozo and Gaminio.

'The Republic has taken at Malta two ships of the line, a frigate, four galleys, 1200 pieces of cannon, 5 cwt. of powder, 40,000 musquets, and a great number of other articles, of which the Directory has not yet received the details.'

July 3. The following are the principal articles of the capitulation signed at Malta:—'The Grand Master, Hompesch, to have a sum of 600,000 livres, and an annual pension of 300,000, and to retain his military honours till provided for by the Congress at Rastadt. The French Knights resident at Malta since the Revolution may return to France. The French Republic shall interpose its good offices with the Cisalpine, Ligurian, Roman, and Helvetic Republics, that the Knights of those nations should enjoy the same benefits. The French Republic shall allow the Knights of that nation a pension of 700 francs, and 1000 to such as are sixty years of age. The Knights who have property in the islands shall continue to enjoy it.'

At the head of the deputation by which the capitulation was proposed, was the Commander Bosredon Ransijot, Knight of the ci-devant Tongue of Auvergne, who the moment that he saw the Knights take up arms, wrote to the Grand Master, that it was his duty, as Knight of Malta, to fight against the Turks, but not against his own countrymen; that therefore he would take no part in the conduct of the Order on this occasion. He was immediately imprisoned, and was only set at liberty to negotiate.

The French set at liberty 4500 Turks whom they found at Malta. Malta and its dependencies, Gozo, and Gaminio, contain about 150,000 inhabitants; most of the men are bred to the sea, and are both able and intrepid seamen.

UNIVERSITY REGISTER.

OXFORD, JUNE 9.

On Monday last, at the Annual Election at Trinity College, the Rev. William Greenhill, M.A. was chosen Fellow; Messrs. Ford and Church, Scholars.

On Wednesday last, being the first day of Act Term, the following gentlemen were admitted Masters of Arts;—Mr. James Bordman of Oriel College; Mr. John Wolvey Astley of Exeter College; Mr. Charles Richard Vaughan and Mr. Arthur Onslow of Merton College; Mr. William Way and Mr. William Digby of Christ Church; Mr. John Parker and Mr. Richard Foley of Worcester College; Mr. John Penfold of St. Alban Hall; and Mr. Henry T. Jones of St. John Baptist College. On the same day the Hon. William Herbert of Exeter College; Mr. William Money, Mr. Francis Williams, Mr. Thomas Hobbs, Mr. Richard Buller, and Mr. Edward Morgan of Oriel College; Mr. James Vaughan of St. Edmund Hall; Mr. Daniel Davies of Brazen Nose College; Mr. John Bell and Mr. Benjamin Churchill of Queen's College; Mr. Andrew Hughes Matthews, Mr. Edward Jones, and Mr. John Lloyd of Jesus College; Mr. William James Brookland and Mr. Christopher Rawlins of Merton College; Mr. Henry Hipplesley, Mr. John Richardson; and Mr. John Davison of Christ Church; Mr. Samuel Hill of Worcester College; Mr. Thomas Parsit of Baliol College; Mr. William John Brook of Wadham College; Mr. James Knollis of Lincoln College; and Mr. James Horseman of Magdalen College, were admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

On Thursday James Langham, Esq. of Christ Church, was admitted Bachelor of Arts, for which degree he went out Grand Compounder. Also the same day Mr. J. Ogle of Merton College was admitted Bachelor of Arts;

June 16. On Thursday last the Rev. Maurice Wynne, B.C.L. of Jesus College, was admitted D.C.L. Rev. William Oxnam, B.A. of Oriel College, was admitted M.A. also Messrs. Charles Digby, of St. Mary Hall; John Bond, and Charles Kemys Watkins, of Corpus Christi College; John Richards Roberts, and Henry Francis Alexander de la Fite, of Trinity College; Thomas Cove Browne, and Edward Freeman, of Merton College, were admitted B.A.

Last week the Chancellor's Prizes for the present year were adjudged to Mr. Phillimore, A.B. Student of Christ Church, for the English Essay on Chivalry; and for the Latin Verses on Vis Magnetica, to Mr. Rathbone, Fellow of New College.

The Rev. William Moody, D.D. is presented by the Earl of Pembroke to the living of Little Langford, near Sarum, void by the death of the late Rev. Mr. Hawes, of Box, Wilts.

June 30. On Thursday last the Rev. William Bird of St. Edmund Hall, and Samuel Clarke, of Exeter College, B.A. were admitted Master of Arts. Also the following gentlemen were admitted Bachelors of Arts:—Thomas Brereton, of Merton College; John Fox and John Nelson, of Queen's College; the Hon. Thomas Howard and Robert Humphrys, of Christ Church; and John Fuira, of St. Alban Hall.

A Dispensation has passed the Great Seal, to enable the Rev. Geo. Illingworth, B.D. and Student of Christ Church, to hold the Vicarage of Turk Dean, in the County of Gloucester, together with the Rectory of South Tidworth, in the Diocese of Winchester.

July 7. Saturday last, the Rev. John Eccles, M.A. of Lincoln College was admitted B.D.

Same day came on the Election at Wadham College, when Mr. Bright was chosen Scholar.

On Saturday last Mr. Thomas Blackhall, B.A. and Mr. George Stinton, B.A. of Exeter College, were elected Fellows of that Society.

The Rev. Mr. Kilvert, Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral, has been presented by the Dean and Chapter to the Vicarage of Kempsey, void by the death of the Rev. Mr. Boulter.

CAMBRIDGE.

June 13. On Monday last the following gentlemen were admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity:—Edmund outran, William Walker, Antony Mainwaring, Peter Richardson, and Magnus Jackson, St. John's College; Joshua Brooks, Trinity Hall; John Hollewell, Magdalen College; William Ward, Caius College; and Wm. Crofts, Trinity College.

Master of Arts.—Rev. William Athill, Caius College; and Rev. George Saunders, Clare-hall.

Bachelor of Law.—Thomas Lister, Esq. Emanuel College.

Bachelor of Arts.—George Dowbiggin, Caius College.

June 27. The Rev. William Wade, B.D. Vicar of Corley, Warwickshire, and Senior Fellow of St. John's College, in this University, is presented by the Master and Fellows of that Society, to the Rectory of Lyley-Hough, Herts, vacated by the death of the Rev. Mr. Morris, and worth 300l. a year.

The annual Prizes given by Lord Euston and the Right Hon William Pitt, Members in Parliament for this University, were this day determined in favour of Mr. Butler, of St. John's College, and Mr. Wordsworth, of Trinity College, Senior Bachelors; Mr. Cresswell, of Trinity College, and Mr. Lee, of Christ College, junior Bachelors.

The three Gold Medals, value five guineas each, left by the late Sir William

Browne, Knt. M.D. are this year adjudged to Mr. B Frere, of Trinity College, for the best Greek Ode—ditto, for the best Greek Epigram.—and to Mr. Pelham Warren, of Trinity College, for the best Latin Ode.

COMMENCEMENT.

July 3. Doctors in Divinity.—Rt. Towerson Cory, Master of Emanuel College; James Ward, of Queen's College, by Royal Mandate; William Lort Mansel, Master of Trinity College; Joseph Goodhall, of King's College; Charles Wyde, of Jesus College.

Bachelors in Divinity.—Edmund Outram, Wm. Walker, Anthony Mainwaring, Peter Richardson, and Magnus Jackson, of St. John's College; Joshua Brooke, of Trinity-hall, John Hollewell, of Magdalen College; Wm. Ward, of Caius College; William Crofts, of Trinity College; and Richard Chapple Whaley, of Jesus College.

Doctor in Physic.—Stephen Winthrop, of St. John's College.

Bachelors in Law.—Thomas Coupland, K. Courtney, Robert Gibson, and Herbert Jenner, of Trinity Hall; Thomas Skrinsire, of Magdalen College; Thomas Lister, of Emanuel College; and Christopher Beauchamp Proctor, of Queen's College.

Bachelors of Arts.—John Cathcart Lees, and Harcourt his brother, Fellow Commoners of Trinity College; Rich Wyatt, Esq. Fellow of King's College; and Thomas Reeves Thornton, Esq. Fellow Commoner of St. John's College.

Honourable Masters of Arts.—Hon. Marmaduke Dawnay, of Trinity College, brother to Lord Downe; Hon. Henry Charles Hobart, nephew of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and Hon. James Tonson, son of the late Lord Riversdale, of Christ College; Hon. Mr. Cornwallis, son of the Bishop of Litchfield, Hon. Edward Spencer Cowper, brother to Earl Cowper, and Hon. Henry Ryder, third son of Lord Harrowby, of St. John's College; Hon. Lockhart Gordon, nephew of the late Earl of Aboyne, and of the late Earl of Portsmouth, of Magdalen College.

Bachelor in Physic.—Benjamin Crosley, of St. John's College.

Masters of Arts.—King's College.—Messrs. Grover, Hart, Briggs, and Driffeld.

Trinity College.—Messrs. Parker, Brown, Dymoke, Palmer, Wood, Norris, King, Sperling, Goodwin, Tilt, Becket, Bullen, and Uvedale.

St. John's College.—Messrs. Lutwidge, Ilbert, Cockburn, Blakeney, Johnstone, Rushworth, Lemesurier, Holland, Slater, Jermyn, S. Becher, Baker, W. Calvert, Moritt, Kennedy, and Scale.

Queen's College.—Messrs. Bentinck, Blackman, and Curry.

Clare-hall.—Messrs. Walker, Holt, Venables, Trollope, Saunders, Hartcup, and Smith.

Catharine-hall.—Messrs. Heald, Prescott, and Mules.

Christ College.—Messrs. Hutton, Fraser, Flavell, and Coupland.

Caius College.—Messrs. Woodhouse, Gimmingham, Athill, Belman, Simpson, Suckling, and Castell.

Peter-house.—Messrs. Hosking, Bull, Vaughan, Hodgson, Cotterell, and Ederage.

Sidney College.—Mr. Jones.

Jesus College.—Messrs. Lushington, Clerkson, Neville, Brooke, and Coldwell.

July 4. The Rev. John Wingfield, Fellow of Trinity College, was admitted to the degree of Doctor in Divinity.

At the same Congregation the Rev. John Kelly, of St. John's College, was admitted Doctor of Laws.

INDEX

TO THE

TENTH VOLUME.

A

ADAMSON, apprehended for forgery, 206---Tried and condemned, 285
Allen, John, apprehended on treasonable Charges, 277---Tried and acquitted, 347.
Ancient Tomb, 394.
Ancients and Moderns, Comparison between, in Science and Literature, 17, 103, 163.
Anecdotes, 118, 120, 180, 393.
Animal Magnetism, 254.
Anne Bullen, Creation of, 391.
Appelles, Story of, 247.
Appropriate Titles, 181,
Archdeacon Law's Charge, Review of, 192.

B

Bacon, Anecdote of, 392.
Balthasar Orobio, Life of, 177.
Banbury, Countess Dowager of, her Death, 286.
Barrow's Sermon, Review of, 268.
Beards, Account of, 253.
Bennet's Beggar Girl, Review of, 266.
Bellenden, Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth, Death of, 69.
Biographical Anecdotes, Review of, 185, 204.
Binns, John, apprehended on treasonable Charges, 277---Tried and acquitted, 347.
Bishop Watson's Address, Review of, 128.
Blanchard, the Actor, Death of, 70.

Blue Beard, Account of, 54.
Bon Mot, 35.
Bruce, the Hon. Thomas, Death of, 72.
Burnet, Judge, Anecdote of, 181.
Burke's Posthumous Works, Review of, 41.
Burton's Laura, Review of, 190.

C

Cabalistical Philosophy of the Jews, 155.
Calthorpe, Lord Henry, Death of, 285.
Canada, Description of, 19.
Castle Spectre, Review of, 48.
Charlestown, a daring Plot to destroy which discovered, 208.
Chinese Proverbs, 14, 109.
----- Poetry, Essay on, 172.
Colville, a West Indian Tale, 225, 300.
Confucius, the Life of, 380.
Conjugal Affection, 254.
Country Orthography, 122.
Craufurd, Sir Alexander, Death of, 69.
Cumberland, Biographical Sketch of the Duchess of, 145.

D

Dallaway's Constantinople, Review of, 187, 267.
Dalling, General Sir John, Death of, 69.
D'Aranda, Count, Death of, 211.
Dancing Masters, 33.
Darwin's Female Education, Review of, 47.
Derwent Priory, Review of, 187.
Derby, Memoirs of the Countess of, 280.
Desperate Action, 66.

INDEX.

Dissipation, horrid Effects of, 245.
 Dorchester, Damer, Earl of, his Death, 285.
 Douglas, Sir Andrew Snape, Notice of, 79.
 Downs, Justice Michael, Death of, 284.
 Dreams, remarkable Instances of, 384.
 Du Dresney, Death of the Marquis of, *ibid.*
 Dubayet, the French Ambassador, Death of, 285.
 Dumb Philosopher, Curious Account of, 363.
 Dutch East India Company, Account of the Wealth of, 206.

E

East Indies, War threatened, 208.
 Edyveans, John, a Man of Genius, 34.
 Embassy to China, Review of, 127.
 England Preserved, Account of, 136.
 English Nun, Review of, 270.
 Expedition against Ostend and Bruges, 343.

F

Farral, Edward, one hundred and eight years old when he died, 284.
 Female Heroism, 179.
 Firmness, 33.
 Fitzgerald, Account of the Death of, 69.
 Fitzgerald, Lord Edward, Apprehension of, 316.
 Fivey, James John, apprehended on treasonable Charges, 277---Tried and acquitted, 347.
 Fleicher, Abraham, Memoir of, 30.
 Forgeries on the Bark, 279.
 Freemasons' Pocket-book, Review of, 406.
 Freemasons' Repository: Dr. Watkins's Examination of Professor Robison's Book, 36, 255. Symbolic Masonry, 38. Masonic Intelligence, 40, 183, 184, 262, 327, 328, 329, 398. Brother Jones's Discourse, 258, 324. Brother Simpson's Sermon, 395.
 French Directory, Messages relative to the Conquest of England, Seizure of English Property, &c. 59, 60, 61, 62.

G

Gainsborough, Earl of, his Death, 286.
 Garrick, Anecdote of, 120.
 Gill, Alderman, Death of, 212.
 Godwin's Memoirs of Mary Wollstonecraft, Review of, 473.
 Golden Rule, 393.
 Grand Signor, Account of, 28.
 Gratitude, 119.
 Greek and Latin Prosodies, Review of, 400.

H

Hair-powder Tax, 181.
 Harborton, Lord Viscount, Death of, 286.
 Hawkesworth's Notes on Robertson's History of Scotland, 223, 296.
 Headley, Right Hon. George, Death of, 286.

Henry the Great, Anecdote of, 181.
 Hermione Frigate, Fate of, 67.
 He's Much to Blame, Account of, 137.
 History of Peter III. and Catharine II. Review of, 263.
 History of Vanillo Gonzales, Review of, 401.
 Holcroft's Knave or Not, 191.
 Holland, Revolution in, 142, 430.
 Howard, Anecdote of, 118.
 Hubbald, Lieutenant-Colonel, Death of, 284.

I

Ingall, Death of, one hundred and seven years old, 284.
 Insurrection at Rome, 65.
 Invasion, on the, 15.
 Ireland, Insurrection and Conspiracies in, 277---Account of the Rebellion raging there, 419.
 ----- an historical Account of, 366.

J

Jacobin's Lamentation, Review of, 270.
 Jenkins, George, Death of, 212.
 Jews, Proceedings of a Great Council of, 213, 300.
 Joan of Arc, Account of, 136.
 John Wilkes, Memoir of, 22.
 Johnson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Death of, 286.
 Jones, Sir William, Character of, 175.

K

Keith, Lady, Death of, 285.
 Kien Long, Emperor of China, Account of, 77.
 King's Trifles of Helicon, Review of, 406.
 Knave or Not, Account of, 135.
 Kosciusko, the celebrated Polish General, Death of, 286.

L

Langston, Sir Stephen, Death of, 72.
 Leary, Jeremiah, apprehended on treasonable Charges, 277---Tried and acquitted, 347.
 Leslie, Bishop, Anecdote of, 393.
 Letter I. to the People of Great Britain, 217.
 Letter II. to the People of Britain, 298.
 Lindsay's Sermon, Review of, 130.
 Literature, Review of, for 1797, 11, 80, 103.
 Livingston's Poems, Review of, 191.
 Lockey, Esq. Joseph, remarkably corpulent, Death of, 285.
 Longevity, Essay on, 8, 114, 170, 243.
 Loyalty, 32.

M

Maclean, General, Death of, 211.
 Maclean, Alan, 107 years old at his Death, 285.
 M'Cormick's Life of Burke, Review of, 44.
 Manserz, Colonel St. George, Death of, 210.

INDEX.

Medical Sagacity, 119.
 Mellish, Esq. John, Robbery of and Murder, 282.
 Middleton Dale, Description of, 387.
 Milbanke, Sir Ralph, Death of, 69.
 Mirabaud's System of Nature, Review of, 48.
 Molesworth, Sir William, Death of, 285.
 Monthly Chronicle, 58, 139, 277, 343, 419.
 Mortality, Bills of, for 1797, 68.
 Muskien, General, Biographical Sketch of, 154.
 Mutiny, a shocking Account of one, 67.

N

Necker on the French Revolution, Review of, 45.
 Nonsense, Brief History of, 152.

O

Obituary, 69, 209, 281.
 O'Connor, Esq; Arthur, apprehended on treasonable Charges, 277----Tried and acquitted, 347.
 O'Coigley, James, ditto. *ibid.*---Tried and condemned, 347.
 Origin of the Land-Tax Plan, 244

P

Performers, theatrical, Account of, 138.
 Philosophical Sagacity, 122.
 Pity's Gift, Review of, 404.
 Poetry : Ode for the New Year, 49. Prologue and Epilogue to the Castle Spectre, *ibid.* The Captive's Complaint, 50. Mary, Queen of Scots, 51. Epitaph on a Friend, *ibid.* A Gypsy's Song, *ibid.* A Song on the Invasion, 52. Verses written among the ruins of an ancient Abbey, 131. Lines sent to a Lady, *ibid.* The Sigh, *ibid.* On Wearmouth Bridge, 132. Democratic Effusions, *ibid.* Parody, 133. Dean Swift's Petition of the Oxford Ladies, *ibid.* Occasional Prologue, *ibid.* Epilogue to Knave or Nut, 134. To Simplicity, by Miss Livingston, 193. The Doublet of Grey, by Mrs. Robinson, *ibid.* Washing Week, by Dr. Perfect, 195. Madrigal, by Mrs. Robinson, *ibid.* Epigram, by Dr. Perfect, *ibid.* Stanzas, by Mrs. Robinson, 196. Ode, by Dr. Sevell, *ibid.* Ode, in Imitation of Horace, *ibid.* Epigram, by Dr. Perfect, *ibid.* The Beggar, by S. Lewis, 271. Epitaphs, 272. Sonnet, *ibid.* Address to Bettinelli's Niece, *ibid.* Splenetic Effusions, *ibid.* A Blush, *ibid.* Impromptu, *ibid.* Giles Jollup the Grave and Brown Sally Green, a Parody, 333. Prologue and Epilogue to She's Eloped, 334. Ode on his Majesty's Birth-day, 407. A Pastoral, *ibid.* Elegy, by Dr. Darwin, 408. Address for a private Theatre, *ibid.* Lines by E. S. J. 409. Mrs. Jordan's Song in She's Eloped, *ibid.* An Address before a Lodge of Freemasons,

ibid. Mrs. Robinson's Monody to the Memory of Chatterton, 410.
 Poland, Death of the King of, 209.
 Polewhele's History of Devonshire, Review of, 400.
 Posthumous Daughter, Review of, 45.
 Posthumous Works of Mary Wollstonecraft, Review of, 185.
 Proceedings of the British Parliament, 56, 197, 273, 335, 411.
 Proceedings of the Irish Parliament, 201, 341, 417.
 Preservation of Dead Bodies, 390.
 Pride, an instance of, 253.
 Prussia, Anecdote of the King of, 182.

R

Rebellion in Ireland, Account of, 419.
 Reflections on the commencement of 1798, 5.
 Reform or Ruin, Review of, 405.
 Retort Courteous, 182.
 Review of New Publications, 41, 123, 263, 399.
 Revolution in Rome, 207.
 Rhine, Description of its Source, 290, 389.
 Rous, Letter from, touching Mr. Pym's Debts, 391.
 Rulhiere's Russian Anecdotes, Review of, 270.

S

Scarlet's Translation of the New Testament, Review of, 399.
 Scientific Intelligence, 248, 319.
 Secrecy, 32.
 Secrets worth Knowing, Account of, 53.
 Selden's Table-Talk, Review of, 189.
 Shakespeare, brief Inquiry into the Learning of, 315.
 She's Eloped, Ditto, 332.
 Sinclair, Sir John, Death of, 69.
 Slander, Rules against, 245.
 Smith, Esq. Thomas, Death of, 71.
 Speech of the Lord Lieutenant, 58.
 State Trials at Maidstone, 347.
 Stockdale's Poems, Review of, 406.
 Stranger, Account of the Comedy of, 331.
 St Bernard, Letters of, 252.
 Superstition, 182.
 Switzerland, Revolution in, 139, 280.

T

Terror, a fatal instance of, 118.
 Theatrical Misconception, 33.
 Titus, Col. his Letter to Oliver Cromwell, 116.
 Treasonable Charges, 277.

V

Vermont, State of, by Graham, Review of, 124.
 Vienna, Insurrection at, 346.
 Voice of Truth, Review of, 129.
 Voluntary Contributions, 146.

INDEX.

W

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Warburton, Bishop, Sketch of his Life, 361.</p> <p>Walsingham, Review of, 123.</p> <p>Warning Voice, Review of, 406.</p> <p>Webster's Essays, Review of, 404.</p> <p>West's Elegy on Burke, Review of, 270.</p> <p>West India Intelligence, 429.</p> <p>Whatman, James, eminent paper-maker, Death of, 285.</p> <p>Wilkes's Sister, Anecdote of, 247.</p> <p>Wilkinson, apprehended for Forgery, 206
 ---tried and condemned, 280.</p> <p>Willoughby de Broke, Lady Louisa, Death of, 284.</p> | <p>W</p> <p style="text-align: center;">X</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Y</p> | <p>Wirtemberg, Duchess Dowager of, her Death, 285.</p> <p>Wisdom and Folly, 85, 159, 239.</p> <p>Witty Masquerade Hand-bill, 35.</p> <p>Wright, Alderman, Death of, 286.</p> <p>Wright, John, Death of, 69.</p> <p>Ximenes, Archbishop of Toledo, Life of, 91, 146, 231, 309, 375.</p> <p>Youth's Miscellany, Review of, 405.</p> |
|---|--|---|

THE
SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY,

FOR AUGUST, 1798.

EMBELLISHED WITH AN ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF

MASONICUS.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Brief Memoir of Masonicus, -	75	Ditto in Pikes, - - - -	122
Park's Discoveries in Africa, -	76	Collection of exotic Plants -	ib.
Sketch of General Clairfait, -	78	Yellow Fever, - - - -	ib.
Clery's Narrative of the Imprisonment		A new Dye, - - - -	ib.
of Louis XVI. - - - -	79	A simple Method of making Yeast, -	ib.
Account of Ireland, continued, -	85	<i>REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.</i>	
Anecdotes, - - - -	88	History of Peter III. and Catharine II.	123
History of Madame and Monsieur C.		Pye's Naucratia, - - - -	126
concluded - - - -	89	Anecdotes of Two well-known Families,	
Account of the Dumb Philosopher,			127
continued, - - - -	93	Epistle to a Friend, - - - -	ib.
Life of the late Mr. John Palmer,	100	Edmund Oliver, - - - -	128
<i>FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.</i>		Coleridge's Poems, - - - -	ib.
Selections from Professor Robison's		Our good Old Castle on the Rock,	ib.
Book, - - - -	108	<i>POETRY.</i>	
Brother Munkhouse's Sermon, - -	110	Mr. Roscoe's Address on Mr. Palmer's	
Masonic Intelligence from Birmingham,		Death, - - - -	129
&c. - - - -	114	The Mother, a fragment, - - - -	ib.
<i>SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.</i>		Lines addressed to Emma, - - - -	130
Aerostation, - - - -	119	Epigram, - - - -	ib.
Tunnell under the Thames, - - -	120	<i>PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.</i>	
Improvement in Mariner's Compass,	121	Proceedings in the Irish Parliament	
Herschell's late Discoveries, -	ib.	respecting the Rebellion, - - - -	131
Machine for making Horse shoes---		<i>OBITUARY.</i>	
Ditto for boring Water Pipes---		Containing a great Variety of biographical	
Ditto for making Needles, &c.---		sketches, - - - -	133
Speaking Machine, - - - -	ib.		
Silk Manufacture, - - - -	ib.		
Improvement in Gun-making, -	ib.		

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TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

TO our Brother Wollen, Past Master of the Brunswick Lodge, Sheffield, we feel ourselves greatly indebted for his communications; we have to claim the indulgence of our readers for the lateness of insertion: but the accuracy of detail, we flatter ourselves, will amply compensate for the deviation from our general design to give early information. In truth, it was our opinion that the intelligence, even at this distance of time, was too valuable to be omitted. We trust we may have frequent occasions to make our grateful acknowledgments to Brother Wollen and his friends for their future masonic favours.

The Reverend Dr. Munkhouse is respectfully informed that the answers to his enquiries were inserted in the notice to Correspondents in our last number.

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