

THE
SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY,

FOR DECEMBER, 1798.

EMBELLISHED WITH AN ELEGANT PORTRAIT OF

JOHN ERRINGTON, Esq.

PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER FOR NORTHUMBERLAND.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

THE Editor begs leave to apologize to several Correspondents for omitting the insertion of their different articles. This circumstance has happened through unavoidable necessity, but from no intentional neglect. Their future favours will be received with pleasure; and as variety as well as interest are meant to be the chief characteristics of the SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE, a diversification of articles, in future, will be most acceptable.

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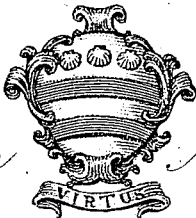
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John Errington Esq.
Pro. G. M. for Northumberland



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MEMOIR

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PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER FOR NORTHUMBERLAND.

WITH AN ELEGANT PORTRAIT.

IT is generally acknowledged by those who are capable of appreciating the intrinsic value of real excellence, that mankind derive more advantage from observation of living virtue than from splendid narratives of past actions. Having perused the life of a good man, our admiration is often awakened, and we feel ourselves stimulated to tread in his steps: but these sensations are transient; they are like buds that appear in the spring, which being nipt by chilling frosts, do not expand into blossoms. Intercourse with the world, made up of creatures so heterogeneous, tends to efface the recollection of the dead, by affording the mind ample contemplation on living characters; and it is almost impertinent to say that, of the two, the latter are apt to engross the greatest share of our attention. This, then, may be a sufficient apology for giving a brief sketch of a person whose head and heart are stored with such qualities as endear him to that society of which he is a valuable member.

The subject of our panegyric is the chief of a very ancient family in the north of England. His ancestor, William de Errington, was High Sheriff of Northumberland, in the forty-seventh year of the reign of King Edward the Third. Another of the family, Sir Thomas de Errington, was one of the conservators of the borders in the twelfth year of Henry the Sixth. Sir Gilbert de Errington, Knight, was one of the party of King Edward the Fourth against the house of Lancaster; by whom and Sir John Manners of Etall, at the head of 400 men, Queen Margaret of Anjou was prevented from landing with her company at Bambrough, and forced to take shelter at Berwick upon Tweed.

Nichholas de Errington died in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, possessed of Errington, &c. now the property of John Errington, Esq. (our present subject) of Beaufront, *i. e.* *Bellus Locus*, the seat of David Carnaby, Esq. in the sixteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, and lately of Thomas Errington, Esq. but now of his son, John Errington, Esq. of the ancient house of the Erringtons of Errington, by Erringburn, (on the north side of the Roman wall) from which he derives his name.

Mr. Errington was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry in the Caverns of the ancient Catechumens of Naples, at the time he made the tour of Europe. He was appointed Provincial Grand Master for Northumberland by Lord Petre (then Most Worshipful Grand Master) in the year 1772.

He is possessed of the most generous virtues, and the manner in which they discover themselves enhance their real value. Condescension and affability are prominent features in his character. His anxiety for the prosperity of the Craft will ever be held in grateful remembrance by his brethren, of whom to relieve the indigent his heart is ever open. His humanity, however, is not confined in its effects to a particular class of men; it is diffusive, and on objects that are most deserving. His morning walks are directed to the lonely cottage, where he frequently relieves the wants of the disconsolate widow, brightens into gladness the countenance of the helpless orphan, and mitigates the infirmities of hoary age.

Providence has blessed him with an ample fortune, with which he diffuses happiness around him; it seems to be his constant study to enlarge the comforts of the poor, and make them partakers of those riches, which, like a good steward, he spends in the most useful manner.

ANECDOTES.

ABBE SIEYES.

WHEN the peace of Prussia was signed and presented to the Council of Five Hundred, the Abbe Sieyes immediately voted for its ratification, adding, that the policy of his government was obvious. 'They treat Kings,' said he, 'as Tiberius treated the Roman virgins; he first dishonoured, and then murdered them.'

FEMALE WIGS.

THE Countess of Suffolk had married Mr. Howard, and they were so poor that they took a resolution of going to Hanover, before the death of Queen Anne, in order to pay their court to the future royal family. Such was their poverty, that having invited some friends to dinner, and being disappointed of a small remittance, she was forced to sell her hair, to furnish the entertainment. Long wigs were then in fashion, and her hair being fine, long, and fair, produced her twenty pounds!

THE LIFE
OF
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
BARON NELSON OF THE NILE, &c.

[CONCLUDED FROM P. 289.]

THIS surely is an event in the life of our hero that would have handed his name down to posterity clothed with immortal honour. But he was destined to give fresh proofs of signal heroism; it was to be his lot to shine with greater splendour; he was to add, by a series of glorious actions, another name to the page of our naval biography, gilded with that intrinsic worth, which creates admiration, and excites sensations of pleasure.

A fortunate concurrence of circumstances sometimes tends to enhance the disclosure of merit—and when they so fall out as to prove of great advantage to a nation at large, it is not improbable that the commendation we ascribe to the agent might be the natural consequence of the efficient cause.

This, without depreciating merit, has certainly been the case. But nothing ascribed to chance or fortune can derogate from the honour of Nelson. We shall be enabled to shew that in the pursuit of his naval career, no danger has suppressed his spirit of bravery, and no enterprize, however difficult in the execution, has damped his ardour.

Whatever events turned up he faced them like a British sailor, who resolved to benefit his country as far as he could; and, if Providence so ordered his fate, to die in her cause.

Upon quitting his station in the Mediterranean, he returned to his native country; and as there was no immediate call for his services, retired with Mrs. Nelson, his present lady, whom he had lately married, and who was the widow of Dr. Nesbit, of Nevis, and niece to the governor of the island, to the parsonage house at Burnham-Thorpe, which his father, preferring a residence in the neighbourhood, gave up to him. In this retreat his Lordship enjoyed the *otium cum tranquillitate* of a domestic life. He might have said—

‘*Inveni portum. Spes et Fortuna valete!
Sat me lusistis: ludite nunc alios.*’

—But he was destined for future scenes of action.

By his Lady the Admiral has no family: the former, however, had a son by her first marriage. Mr. Nesbit is a Post-Captain, and has served under his Lordship during the whole of the present war.

In a profession like the naval, calculated to raise heroes, by inuring the mind to difficulty and enterprize, it would be unjust to extol one character at the expence of others; yet in the triumph of

that glorious day, when Lord St. Vincent, with a far inferior force, beat the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, and captured four of their largest ships, no inconsiderable share belongs to Nelson. The *San Joseph* and the *San Nicholas*, both ships of superior force, struck to him. The sword of the Spanish Admiral, which he received upon the quarter-deck; and which the Spaniard refused to deliver to any but his Lordship, he presented to the corporation of Norwich, as he has lately done that of the French Admiral Blanquet to the corporation of London.

Upon the occasion of the action off Cape St. Vincent his Lordship was created Knight of the Bath; and, about the same time, Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

The splendour of great actions eclipses the refulgence of lesser deeds of renown; and where a series of brilliant events have distinguished the life of a hero, we are at liberty to dwell upon such of them as principally excite our admiration, and command our praise.

For this reason we pass on to that glorious event in the career of our noble Admiral, which has enrolled his name for ever in the book of fame.

The victory of the first of August, and the method by which it was obtained, are fully known. A few observations, however, upon the tactics made use of by the British Admiral will tend to enhance his nautical skill, because, in two instances, an English fleet lying at anchor had remained safe from the attack of the enemy. The one was, towards the end of last war, when Admiral Barrington lay in a similar manner to the French line drawn up in the Bay of Bequiere, off the Mouth of the Nile, with a squadron at anchor at St. Lucie; and when M. D'Estaing, with a superior fleet, ventured not to attack him: the other was, when the same success attended the position of a fleet under Lord Hood in the same part of the world, opposed the same way to a larger force; so that a British fleet at anchor may be considered as so many impregnable fortresses, while British valour afloat is not less active than when at anchor.

For a circumstantial account of the glorious action fought off the Mouth of the Nile we beg leave to refer our readers to the last Number of our Magazine. The limits of this brief memoir will not allow us to expatiate so amply as we could do upon the merits of an action great in every respect. Suffice it to say that the first of August was a proud day for England. We shall therefore confine our narrative to what is immediately subsequent to the victory; the news of which immediately reached the ears of the Grand Signior. As it was manifestly the design of the French General to revolutionize Egypt, as he had done Italy, and to extend his conquests as far as Greece and the islands of the Archipelago, no event could be more acceptable to the Ottoman Emperor than the destruction of a formidable fleet, made subservient to these purposes.

Upon the arrival of the messenger with the intelligence at Constantinople, the Grand Signior immediately sent to the British Admiral a pelice of the finest black sable. This stone the Sultan wore on the

side of his imperial turban, which, with a chelengk bespangled with diamonds, the Admiral must wear attached to the cockade of his hat. These testimonies of respect and esteem, presented by the Sultan to our gallant countryman, amount at least to seventeen thousand pounds sterling.

After the battle, Admiral Nelson, having left a detachment of his squadron to complete the victory by the destruction of a great number of transports which conveyed the French troops to the shores of Egypt, sailed with his prizes to Naples, in order to refit. His Majesty, the King of Naples, who had been obliged to submit to the imperious mandates of the French Directory, expressed his heartfelt satisfaction on the fortunate event, and paid the Admiral that distinction to which he was so justly entitled.

Nothing evinces the qualities of a great mind so much as acts of generosity, arising from sentiments of real benevolence. We have been too long accustomed to hear of the violations of our liberticide neighbours upon all public and private property, wherever they could seize it. We will hold up to them an example of virtue and moderation, which they have totally disregarded.

It is well known that Buonaparte laid his hands upon every thing that was valuable in Malta; but he took especial care of all the money and plate which he found in that Island. The fortune of victory put some of the latter into possession of Admiral Nelson, which, instead of considering as lawful plunder, he reserved for those from whom it had been unjustly taken. Drawings were ordered to be made of the armorial bearings of fourteen cases of plate belonging to the Maltese, that upon application it might be restored to the right owners.

Admiral Nelson arrived at Naples on Sept. 22d. He came to an anchor off the *Mole* at noon. The King, without ceremony, paid him a visit on board of his ship, and spent some hours in his company; gratified, no doubt, to see so much heroism and goodness united: of which the following circumstance is a convincing proof:

Fifty French officers were landed at Naples on their parole; but so much were they impressed with respect and gratitude for the noble treatment which they had experienced during the seven weeks of their being made prisoners, that they left the Admiral with tears of affection; and upon landing, deputed three of the principal officers among them to wait on Sir W. Hamilton, the English Minister at Naples, to express, on the part of all their comrades, their sense of the polite and generous behaviour of his countryman.

No victory, in the annals of history, was ever so complete, and none of such importance as that gained off the Nile. Its effects on the politics of Europe will be considerably felt, and it may eventually tend to emancipate those Governments which are now galling under the yoke of French liberty.

Upon Admiral Nelson honours have multiplied from every quarter. To those already conferred upon him abroad by the Grand Signior, the Emperor of Russia, (whose miniature has been presented to him, set in brilliants) and the King of Naples, are added the

more substantial rewards of valour by his gracious Sovereign, and the English nation at large, through their representatives in parliament.*

With a short sketch of Lord Nelson's private character we shall conclude this tribute of respect to that great man. The general feature of his mind is resolution; no obstacle can oppose his intrepidity. In combat he is steady and firm: and issues his orders with the coolest recollection. He is affable in his manners, gentlemanly in his conversation, and possesses abilities that will ever command respect. Of his political wisdom we will deliver the opinion given by a noble Lord† who knows him intimately.

‘ I had myself experienced the benefits of Lord Nelson's continued services in taking share in councils, projecting plans, directing modes

* On the 23d of the last month, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a Message from his Majesty, intimating that ‘ his Majesty having taken into his consideration the signal and meritorious services performed by Rear Admiral Lord Nelson, in the memorable and decisive victory obtained over a superior French fleet off the Mouth of the Nile, not only highly honourable to himself, but eminently beneficial to these kingdoms: that his Majesty being desirous to confer upon him some considerable and lasting mark of his royal favour in testimony of his approbation of his great services, and therefore to give and grant to the said Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson, and the two next heirs male, to whom the title of Baron Nelson, of the Nile, and Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, should descend, for their lives, the net sum of 2000l. per annum. But his Majesty not having it in his power to grant any annuity to that amount, or for a period beyond his own life, his Majesty recommends it to his faithful Commons to consider of the means of enabling his Majesty to extend and secure an annuity of 2000l. per annum to Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson and the two next heirs male on whom the title of Baron Nelson of the Nile and Burnham-Thorp, in the county of Norfolk, should descend, in such manner as should be most advantageous to their interests.’

His Majesty had previously to the above Message (Nov. 20) been ‘ pleased to give and grant unto the Right Honourable Horatio Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; and Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, in consideration of the great zeal, courage, and perseverance manifested by him upon divers occasions, and particularly of his able and gallant conduct in the glorious and decisive victory obtained over the French fleet near the Mouth of the Nile, on the first day of August last, his royal licence and authority, that he and his issue may bear the following honourable augmentations to his armorial ensigns, viz. *A chief undulated argent, thereon waves of the sea, from which a palm-tree issuant, between a disabled ship, on the dexter, and a ruinous battery, on the sinister, all proper; and for his crest, on a naval crown or, the cheblenk, or plume of triumph, presented to him by the Grand Signior, as a mark of his high esteem, and of his sense of the gallant conduct of the said Horatio Baron Nelson in the said glorious and decisive victory; with the motto, “Palmas qui meruit ferat;” and to his supporters, being a sailor, on the dexter, and a lion, on the sinister, the honourable augmentations following, viz. In the hand of the sailor, a palm branch, and another in the paw of the lion, both proper, with the addition of a tri-coloured flag and staff in the mouth of the latter; which augmentations to the supporters to be borne by the said Horatio Baron Nelson, and by those to whom the said dignity shall descend in virtue of his Majesty's letters patent of creation; and that the same may be first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the herald's office: and also to order, that his Majesty's said concession, and especial mark of his royal favour, be registered in his college of arms.*

* Lord Hood.

of siege, and the conduct of military enterprize, so that I feel myself fully warranted to declare Lord Nelson as ready and wise in the science of political knowledge, as he is brave and expert in the conduct of naval exploits.

His private virtues are no less splendid than his professional actions. The qualities of his heart are in unison with those of his head. We will join one instance or two, by way of proof of what we assert; for we are not inclined to sacrifice truth to flattery, nor to become panegyrists at the expence of honour. Great men, like blazing comets, appear occasionally: the coruscations of the latter excite curiosity, the actions of the former allure investigation. We feel a gratification in dwelling upon those features which charm at the same time they captive our senses.

Parental piety, which the Romans esteemed as a cardinal virtue, as well as conjugal tenderness and affection, the principles of our social system, are conspicuous traits in Lord Nelson's character. His attention to his father was always remarkable: the old gentleman was accustomed, when the weather permitted, to walk for an hour before dinner. The Admiral, however occupied, scarcely ever failed to accompany him. When, after the unsuccessful attempt at Santa Cruz, his lordship lay ill, in consequence of the amputation of his right arm, * and it was uncertain what might be the event, it is said that he was more anxious about his relations than himself; and that he wrote to the Admiralty with his left hand, recommending Mr. Nesbit to their notice in case he should die.

His attachment, however, to relations is not stronger than his regard for strangers in distress. He has a just sense of the duties of benevolence, of which he gave a proof last winter, in sending down a large collection of blankets to his native village, to be distributed among the poor. And so strong are his feelings of friendship, that, when returned from a distant climate, he has been known to shed tears upon meeting an old friend unexpectedly.

To some these circumstances may appear trivial and light; but to others, no less discerning, they will appear interesting, because feelings inseparable from magnanimity.

In respect to person, Lord Nelson is about the middle height; he is thin, and nature has not been so kind to the elegance of his figure, as she has been liberal in the endowments of his mind.

But what are extrinsic graces when compared with the qualities of the heart! The one may command admiration, but the other secures esteem. The amiable virtues are not always found united in the character of the hero; when that is the case, contemplation loves to dwell upon the recollection of the man, rather than upon the transitory elegance of personal attraction.

* When Lord Nelson received the wound that shattered his right arm, he was in the boat, and held a sword that had been given him by his uncle, Captain Suckling, which he highly prized.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE ELOQUENCE
OF
MR. FOX AND LORD NORTH.

BY DR. BISSET.

FOX, perfectly master of every kind and mode of argument, true and sophistical, close and loose, modelled his reasonings according to those of his principal opponent. Lord North, though a very ready, and, indeed, an able reasoner, was by no means close. His arguments, though in general sufficiently logical, had not mathematical gradation and connection. He did not keep one object before him, and move directly towards it, without deviating to the right or left. He was diffuse and expatiatory. Fox, like one of those great generals who could readily adopt the tactics best fitted for those of an opposing general, in his speeches against Lord North expatiated into a very wide field. The closeness of a future opponent has since lessened his expatiation, and by contracting its direction, strengthened his eloquence. Fox, during the American war, was a more informed and more energetic speaker than before; and now is a more informed, more compacted, more energetic speaker than during his political campaigns against Lord North.

Among many extraordinary excellencies in the eloquence of Fox is his power of simplification. However intricate or complicated a subject may be, he unravels and unfolds it so perfectly as to make it intelligible to the most ordinary hearer. He strips truth of every dress, that, from either artifice or negligence, might conceal her real form; and displays her naked nerves and sinews. Like Demosthenes, the excellence of his speeches consists in essentials; in clearly stating important facts, in adducing and impressing forcible arguments. His orations are addressed almost exclusively to the understanding. In imagery he frequently deals: but his are the images of illustration more than of embellishment. Like Demosthenes, he can call in humour and wit; but they are called in as auxiliaries, and not suffered to act as principals. So extensive and variegated is his knowledge, that he overcomes professional men, not only in the principles, (for that, in such a man as Fox, would not be surprising) but in the technical details of their peculiar knowledge. His arrangement is evidently not studied; thoughts rise so rapidly in his mind that it would be impossible for him to adhere to any preconceived order. His disposition is, however, the result of a mind that is comprehensive, as well as rapid and energetic: it is sufficiently luminous to convey to his hearers the different parts and relations of the most complicated subjects. His style is that which a powerful understanding, and a thorough knowledge of the language, without any affectation, produces. He courts neither elegance nor harmony; but is not deficient in those secondary qualities. The primary qualities of language, clearness, force, and appropriation, characterize his speeches. Without rhetorical flourishes and gaudy ornaments, his language is merely a vehicle of feeling and thought.

CURIOUS ACCOUNT

GIVEN BY THE

DUMB PHILOSOPHER,

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

SINCE my last letter I have had an opportunity of examining more particularly into the virtues and qualities of the little portable pyramid, or TOUCHSTONE OF SINCERITY, lent me by my learned and taciturn friend, whom I have denominated the Dumb Philosopher.—I have already given you a description of it, and shall now add some of the experiments I have made with it.

As it was impossible for any one so much as to guess at the meaning of the extraordinary motions of the figure and bell, I resolved one morning, being indisposed, and not inclined to go out, to set my pyramid on the table before me, and observe the effect that every one who came into the room to me that day might have upon it.

The first person who visited me was the maid of the house, with my breakfast; and although she was one of the most noisy little husseys I ever met with, it was as much as her tongue could do to keep pace with the clapper of the bell: but the little old gentleman stood immoveable, till at going away she told me she was going to the fair, and hoped I would give her something for a fairing; when, giving his assent with a nod, I took it for granted she was in earnest, and paid half a crown for my first experiment.

My next visitor was my landlady, whom I had designedly invited to breakfast, and purposely put such questions to her as would give me an opportunity of taking her picture at full length. It would be exposing too many family concerns to give you, Mr. Editor, a detail of our conversation. I shall, therefore, only tell you, that she gave sufficient exercise to my little bell; but that, in near an hour's discourse, I could not observe that she gave more than two opportunities to Father Saturn to shew his parts; one, when she told me she had provided an excellent capon for my dinner, and designed to come and take part of it; and the other, when she said her husband had got horridly drunk the night before at his club, and she would rattle the beast for it most severely when he got out of his sty.

The next who came into my chamber was one of those Jews who go into all public houses, to sell muslin, cambric, handkerchiefs, and the like; but he no sooner began to open in praise of his wares than my bell began to ring with such impetuosity, that I was forced to thrust him out of the room, least it should burst.

But recollecting it was fair time, and that my landlady as well as her maid might want a fairing, I called back the Israelite to make a purchase. Having previously determined to silence my bell, I gave the son of Judah what he asked for his goods. Opening his purse

to give me change, I observed he was in possession of a piece of the paper-currency of my country, of the value of 200*l*. Convinced that none knew better than a Jew where to find the best market, I was not a little surprised at his bringing it to the continent, where its value could only be ascertained by very few. I therefore resolved to question him on the subject. Having promised to become a future customer, and having cautioned him against telling me an untruth, which I could easily detect by my Touchstone of Sincerity; he gave me the following history of it; understanding at the same time that he was going to address German.

'This note, Sir, which you have seen, was purloined by a female, young in years but a great adept in her calling, from an Alderman of London returning from a city feast; and this,' shewing me another of 100*l*. value, 'was fleeced by the same lady from a young Country-Squire in his first visit to a London play-house. She is one of my best customers; and being very illiterate, trusts all to the generosity of poor Moses, rather than consult any of her comrades, who might upon a trivial quarrel expose her to detection. Not being capable of distinguishing even one from two, I could have purchased these black-lettered symbols for a mere trifle; but for the one I gave her ten and for the other twenty pounds English money.

'Now, Sir, had I remained in London, I could have escaped punishment; for, although the law makes it felony to receive stolen goods or merchandize, knowing them to be stolen, yet bank-notes, bills of exchange, &c. being neither, the act of parliament, for the great benefit of my brethren, exempts the receipt of them from the penalty of that law, because they are not at all specified. However, as the disposal of them there might lead to a discovery of my various connections, I have always had the prudence, whenever I am in possession of a good booty, to cross the water. In your town of Hamburg I can immediately lay them out in goods that will suit the London-market before it is possible to hear of their being stolen; and if it was known, I could even then get them off at a discount with my friend Mr. Abrahams, who has extensive concerns with England. It being the natural disposition of our tribe to get money wherever we go, and it being now fair-time, I have taken up the occupation of a pedlar, as you now see me, till the ship which carries my goods is ready to sail.'

Here ended the Israelite. My bell was quite silent all the time, and my little man nodded assent at every sentence. Meditating with regret on the many acts of plunder to which this defect in the laws of my country gave encouragement, I dismissed Moses, shocked at the apparent candour of his mind, which could only arise from the callosity of a heart long inured to iniquity.

It had an effect similar to what it had first on the Jew upon the coming in of a Quaker, or *Mennonist*, whom I had employed to negotiate a bill of exchange for me; till, to put a stop to it, I told him I should want him again next post-day; upon which he said he would be sure to come; and Saturn, with a wink, gave him his discharge.

I was no sooner rid of Aminadab than in came my landlord reeling,

and rubbing his eyes; he told me what a pickle he had been in all night, and what a curtain lecture his wife had given him in the morning, with many other circumstances; to all which old Time nodded assent, till unfortunately happening to say he was resolved to get drunk no more, the scene changed, and the bell began to ring a peal; which was interrupted by the coming in of a footman, belonging to a very worthy gentleman, who told me his master was below, and came with an intent to pay me a visit.

I had too good an opinion of my friend's sincerity to have any inclination to put it to the trial; I therefore covered my little instrument with a napkin, and had the pleasure to find the bell silent during the whole visit, excepting once, when I inadvertently offered him a piece of service, which I afterwards found was not in my power to perform.

I made several other experiments with it that day, at and after dinner; but as they turned out much of the same nature as those I have already related, I shall not tire you with a repetition of the same thing.

The next day being Sunday, I carried it with me to one of the Lutheran churches, not doubting but the sanctity of the place would inspire every one with that uprightness of heart, which is in a more especial manner requisite in the immediate presence of the Almighty, in his holy temple. I found the minister in the pulpit, pronouncing an extempore prayer, and while that lasted all was well; but the congregation had no sooner joined with him in the Lord's prayer than I perceived my bell in motion, though, to stifle its sound, I had kept it in its case, and wrapt it up in a handkerchief in my pocket. At the prayer, 'give us this day,' &c. it was pretty still; but at the conditional supplication which followed, it was so loud, that the person who sat next me asked how I came to bring a larum with me to church? During sermon all was well again, and I had reason to believe the good man in the pulpit was in earnest; till towards the conclusion, giving the character of a person lately deceased, as an introduction to a thanksgiving for his being delivered from the cares and troubles of this wicked world, my bell put me in mind to be gone, lest I should meet with a second reprimand.

Going the next day to the opera, I took my instrument with me thither likewise, and being, by the favour of my friend Mr. H. admitted upon the stage, into the room where the actresses were dressing, I set it upon the table amongst them; upon which I perceived they took me for a juggler, and wanted to know by what art I could set the bell a ringing at such a distance? You will easily conceive Saturn had very little to do among these creatures: I could indeed have set him in motion, by telling one I thought her ugly, a second that she was a coquet, a third that she was a prude, and the like; but I could not prevail upon myself to be guilty of so much ill manners, especially as there were several persons of figure in the room, who professed to be their admirers: and indeed they were all so taken up, that it was long before I could find one at leisure to spend a little idle discourse upon. At length I espied a little hump-backed creature in a corner, who till then had escaped my notice, without so much as

one fop near her, to sooth her vanity. To her I addressed myself for want of a better, when whispering me in the ear, that she was not for my purpose, but that I might address myself to her sister, who was every man's money, I cast my eye upon my little figure, and found she was in earnest; as I likewise afterwards perceived her sister was, when, upon putting the question, she consented to accept of a supper from me after the play was over. Between the acts they endeavoured to amuse me with sketches of the characters of the fashionable part of the audience. Madame D. one of them observed, was the greatest jilt in the neighbourhood of Hamburg. She had insinuated herself into the favour of a principal member of the senate, who had for a long time paid his addresses to herself; and notwithstanding her own superiority in beauty and personal accomplishments, yet by her insidious arts she ensnared him into her net. She had no doubt of making any man happy—Here my little bell, and the stage-bell calling them both on to go through their parts, interrupted our discourse; and repenting of my invitation, I took this opportunity of retiring to my lodgings, to write you this letter, leaving my ladies to look out for another companion.

SINCE writing the above, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that my friend, the Dumb Philosopher, being returned from his journey, came according to custom on Saturday last to my lodgings. He did me the favour to spend the evening in my apartment, and I dined the next day in his. In the afternoon, I accompanied him to that pleasant seat I gave you an account of in a former letter, and staid with him till the Thursday following. How agreeably I spent my time, and how handsomely I was entertained by this worthy adept, you will easily form a judgment of, by what I wrote you of my first visit.

I cannot, upon this occasion, myself forbear to call to mind that odd expression of Ovid's, *nos duo turba sumus*; and the reflection with which it is accompanied by one of the ingenious authors of the Spectators: 'the most open, instructive, and unreserved discourse,' says he, 'is that which passes between two persons who are familiar and intimate friends. On these occasions a man gives a-loose to every passion, and every thought that is uppermost; discovers his most retired opinions of persons and things; tries the beauty and strength of his sentiments, and exposes his whole soul to the examination of his friend.'

And in another place: 'the mind never unbends itself so agreeably as in the conversation of a well chosen friend. There is, indeed, no blessing of life that is any way comparable to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend. It eases and unloads the mind; clears and improves the understanding; engenders thoughts and knowledge; animates virtues and good resolutions; sooths and allays the passions, and finds employments for most of the vacant hours of life.'

All and every of these happinesses I enjoyed in the company of my friend; and methinks I partake of them a second time, when I

open my mind with the same unreservedness to you: but to proceed: I shall in this letter give you an account of some extraordinary pieces of curiosity, which are treasured up in my friend's excellent library; the first thing which, at this time, fixed my attention was a curious watch, of a something larger size than ordinary, which my friend telling me he had bought at Mecca, he distinguished by the name of a PHILOSOPHICAL WATCH, and gave me the following account of it.

'The invention of a *philosophical watch*,' said he, 'is a matter of so great importance, curiosity, and use, that I believe you will not think the time mispent, if I am particular in my description of it.

'I must beg leave to premise, that there are as many different kinds of perfection as there are beings capable of attaining to them. They may, however, be brought under three general heads; *viz. the vegetable, the animal, and the intellectual perfections*: but it is to the latter only my watch is applicable.

'A man may be said to live up to the highest perfection of his species, if he has attained to a true knowledge of his duty to the Supreme Being, to himself, and to his fellow-creatures, and squares all his actions according to the dictates of that knowledge.

'This may properly be called the RATIONAL OR PHILOSOPHICAL LIFE of MAN, the length of which my watch has the singular virtue to measure with the greatest accuracy. It shews,' I say, 'with the greatest exactitude, how long a person may be said to have lived; taking that word into the most perfect acceptation it will bear.

'Whatever the common opinion of the world may be, we cannot properly be said to live the time we spend in dressing; gaming dancing, prattling, laughing, and the like. We live no longer than we act according to the true dictates of *solid reason and sound understanding*. At least in this sense it is that my watch shews how long a man has really lived, with regard only to such perfections as cannot come within the compass of those which are common to the vegetable or animal life.

'To outward appearance, you see,' continued my friend, 'that this watch differs from a common pocket-watch only in the dial-plate, and the motions of the hands. The circle, which, in common watches; shews the minutes, is here divided into 360 degrees. Thirty of them is a *philosophical month*, and each single division a *philosophical day*, which is something longer than a natural day, because 360 make a year. The inward circle is divided into 24 hours, with their subdivisions as in common watches; but the motions of the hand are just the reverse. The hour-hand moves round its whole circle, while that which is called the minute-hand in other watches, is moving the 360th part of its circumference; and both move either backwards or forwards as circumstances require.

'The use of this watch is exceedingly plain and easy: whenever I desire to know the *philosophical life* of any person, I need only hold it so near him, that it is within the reach of the effluvia that proceed from his body; keeping my finger upon a certain spring, which pre-

vents those proceeding from the person who holds it having any effect, and it shews it with the greatest exactness. If he has spent his whole life in folly, indolence, and a continued neglect of his rational duty, it stands stock-still: but if he has mispent any of his time in actions unbecoming a rational creature, it presently shews it, by running so many days, months, and years backwards. Has his life been a medley of good, bad, and indifferent actions, as most men's lives are, it shews the balance, on which ever side of the question it happens to fall.

' To enter into a discussion of the inward construction of this watch, and the causes which from thence produce these wonderful effects, is foreign to my present purpose, and indeed, in a great measure, beyond my comprehension; my design at this time is only to give you an account of some observations and experiments I have made on and with it: and

' 1. I observe that my watch stands still not only the whole time a man has spent in idleness and indolence, which is generally the greater part of his natural life; but all the time he has employed in eating, drinking, sleeping, and whatever else may be reckoned to the vegetable or animal, is an hindrance to our moral life.

' 2. As soon as it approaches a man who is engaged in some public spirited generous action for the good of mankind, it moves forwards several days at once; and, on the contrary, if any one is about committing a remarkable act of injustice, it flies backwards with such rapidity, that I have often been apprehensive the whole machine might fly in pieces.

' 3. With regard to the male and female sexes, I have observed that, in general, in the company of men, it is very apt to run backwards, and in that of the fair sex, to stand still: though in honour to the latter, I have sometimes observed it to run with greater swiftness forward, than has been common with the other sex.

In our present depraved times, I have observed, that whenever the longest hand of my watch makes seven turns round its circumference of 360 degrees, the person who sets it in agitation may be reckoned of a very advanced age: and he, who attains to his sixth *philosophical* year, may be called an old man.

' 3. I have, indeed, a list of some persons, who, at the natural age of twenty or thirty years, have, according to my watch, died in a good old age: but such examples are very rare.

' 6. With the help of my watch, I have been enabled to write the whole life and history of my late neighbour, Dick Nightcap, in these few words: "Richard Nightcap, born anno 1697, died anno 1727, aged 0 year."

' 7. Harry Spadille, a gamester, of 60 years of natural age, is, according to my watch, but two years, fourteen days, and six hours old. At that age he made an halt in life, and let one of his grand-children grow seven months older than himself.

' 8. Nick Miser, an old usurer, died according to my watch, some

years before he was born. The many acts of injustice he had been guilty of, had such an effect upon it, as I cannot better describe, than by having recourse to the algebraic term and character *minus*, by the help of which I can say, he lived—5 years, + 3 months, + 10 days, + $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, and so much in his account of *philosophical life*, he was worse than nothing at his death.

‘I have several other calculations of the like nature lying by me, which I shall lay before you at a convenient time; in the mean while I have the satisfaction to tell you, that by the many experiments I have made with this watch, I have attained to such a knowledge of the *philosophical life of man*, that I am able to give a tolerable calculation, how far any one is advanced in this course, if I but hear or read a just account of his natural life and actions. If, therefore, any of your distant correspondents are desirous to know what age they are attained to, upon sending me such an account, they shall have the satisfaction they desire.

‘It is with a sensible concern, I am obliged to say, that upon examining in this manner the lives of some of the ancient Heathens, I find them extend to a greater length than those of most of our modern Christians: and they may be accounted long and good livers, to whom we can, with justice, apply the epitaph a Roman Consul, in the time of the Emperor Trajan, who died in the 73d year of his natural age, caused to be placed on his tomb:

‘*Hic jacet Similis,
Cujus ætas multorum annorum fuit,
Ipse septem dumtaxat annos vixit.*’

‘That is,
Here lies Similis,
Who was many years old,
But lived only seven years.’

‘To make a just and advantageous application of these reflections, let a young and healthy person, attained to years of reason and reflection, make a supposition of the time he may reasonably think he has got to live. If the life of man be reckoned, at a medium, thirty years, let us for argument’s sake suppose twelve years: of these twelve, we must abate at least four for the necessary time of sleeping, dressing, and the like. Two years we may reckon for eating and drinking; and that person must be very assiduous who does not spend two more in pleasure and diversions. We have then four years left for the rational and beneficial occupations of a *philosophical life*. No small part of that is probably spent in indifferency and indolence; and he must be a very exact observer of his duty, who has not some of it to balance against time spent in irrational and unwarrantable actions: so that, upon the whole, we have hardly more than two in twelve.’

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

BURKIANA:

OR, THE WITTY SAYINGS, THE SHREWD REMARKS, AND POLITICAL
OPINIONS OF THE LATE RIGHT HON.

EDMUND BURKE.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 241.]

POPULAR ADDRESS TO THE KING.

SIRE, your throne cannot stand secure upon the principles of unconditional submission or passive obedience,—on powers exercised without the concurrence of the people to be governed—on acts made in defiance of their prejudices and habits—on acquiescence procured by foreign mercenary troops, and secured by standing armies. They may possibly be the foundation of other thrones: they must be the subversion of your's.

It was not to passive principles in our ancestors that we owe the honour of appearing before a Sovereign, who cannot feel that he is a prince without knowing that we ought to be free. The revolution is a departure from the ancient course of the descent of this monarchy—the people re-entered into their original rights; and it was not because a positive law authorized the act, but because the freedom and safety of the subject, the origin and causes of all laws, required a proceeding paramount and superior to them. At that ever-memorable and instructive period the letter of the law was superseded in favour of the substance of liberty. To the free choice, therefore, of the people, without either king or parliament, we owe that happy establishment, of which both king and parliament were regenerated.

INSCRIPTION TO THE MEMORY OF THE MARQ. OF ROCKINGHAM.

Charles, Marquis of Rockingham, a statesman, in whom constancy, fidelity, sincerity, and directness were the sole instruments of his policy. His virtues were his arts.

A clear, sound, unadulterated sense, not perplexed with intricate design, or disturbed by ungoverned passion, gave consistency, dignity, and effect to all his measures. In opposition, he respected the principles of Government; in Administration, he provided for the liberties of the people. He employed his moments of power in realizing every thing which he had proposed in a popular situation. This was the distinguishing mark of his conduct. After twenty-four years of service to the public, in a critical and trying time, he left no debt of just expectation unsatisfied.

By his prudence and patience, he brought together a party, which it was the great object of his labours to render permanent, not as an instrument of ambition, but as a living depository of principle.

The virtues of his public and private life were not, in him, of different characters. It was the same feeling, benevolent, liberal mind, which, in the internal relations of life, conciliated the unfeigned love of those who see men as they are, which made him an inflexible patriot. He was devoted to the cause of liberty, not because he was haughty and untractable, but because he was beneficent and humane.

Let his successors, who from this house behold this monument, reflect that their conduct will make it their glory or their reproach. Let them be persuaded that similarity of manners, not proximity of blood, gives them an interest in this statue.—*Remember, resemble, persevere.*

CHARACTER OF SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

His illness was long, but borne with a mild and cheerful fortitude, without the least mixture of any thing irritable or querulous, agreeably to the placid and even tenor of his whole life. He had, from the beginning of his malady, a distinct view of his dissolution; and he contemplated it with that entire composure, which nothing but the innocence, integrity, and usefulness of his life, and an unaffected submission to the will of Providence could bestow. In this situation he had every consolation from family tenderness, which his own kindness had indeed well deserved.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was, on very many accounts, one of the most memorable men of his time. He was the first Englishman who added the praise of the elegant arts to the other glories of his country. In taste, in grace, in facility, in happy invention, and in the richness and harmony of colouring, he was equal to the great masters of the renowned ages. In portrait he went far beyond them; for he communicated to that description of the art, in which the English artists are most engaged, a variety, a fancy, and a dignity, derived from the higher branches, which even those, who professed them in a superior manner, did not always preserve, when they delineated individual nature. His portraits remember the spectator of the invention of history and the amenity of landscape. In painting portraits he appeared not to be raised upon that platform, but to descend to it from a higher sphere. His paintings illustrate his lessons, and his lessons seem to be derived from his paintings.

He possessed the theory as perfectly as the practice of his art. To be such a painter, he was a profound and penetrating philosopher.

In full assurance of foreign and domestic fame, admired by the expert in art and the learned in science, courted by the great, caressed by sovereign powers, and celebrated by distinguished poets, his native humility, modesty and candour never forsook him, even on surprise or provocation; nor was the least degree of arrogance or assumption visible to the most scrupulous eye in any part of his conduct or discourse.

His talents of every kind, powerful from nature, and not meanly cultivated by letters, his social virtues, in all the relations and all the habitudes of life, rendered him the centre of a very great and unparalleled variety of societies, which will be dissipated by his death.

He had too much merit not to excite some jealousy, too much innocence to provoke any enmity. The loss of no man of his time can be felt with more sincere, general, and unmixed sorrow.

ON SHERIDAN'S ELOQUENCE.

On the celebrated speech of Sheridan on the Begum charge Mr. Burke bestowed the following very high but not exaggerated panegyric:

He has this day surprised the thousands, who hung with rapture on his accents, by such an array of talents, such an exhibition of capacity, such a display of powers, as are unparalleled in the annals of oratory; a display that reflected the highest honour upon himself, lustre upon letters, renown upon parliament, glory upon the country. Of all the species of rhetoric, of every kind of eloquence that has been witnessed or recorded, either in ancient or modern times, whatever the acuteness of the bar, the dignity of the senate, the solidity of the judgment-seat, and the sacred morality of the pulpit have hitherto furnished, nothing has surpassed, nothing has equalled what we have heard this day in Westminster-hall. No holy seer of religion, no sage, no statesman, no orator, no man of any literary description whatever has come up, in the one instance, to the pure sentiments of morality, or, in the other, to that variety of knowledge, force of imagination, propriety and vivacity of allusion, beauty and elegance of diction, strength and copiousness of style, pathos and sublimity of conception, to which we have this day listened with ardour and admiration. From poetry, up to eloquence, there is not a species of composition, of which a complete and perfect specimen might not, from that single speech, be culled and collected.

FRENCH RIGHTS OF MAN.

The French laid the axe to the root of property. They made and recorded a sort of institute and digest of anarchy, called the Rights of Man. Their conduct was marked by a savage and unfeeling barbarity. They had no other system than a determination to destroy all order, subvert all arrangement, and reduce every rank and description of men to one level. Their signal of attack was the warwhoop, their liberty was licentiousness, and their religion was atheism.

LEGITIMATE RIGHTS OF MAN.

FAR am I from denying in theory, full as far is my heart from withholding in practice, (if I were of power to give or to withhold) the *real* rights of man. In denying their false claims of right, I do not mean to injure those which are real, and such as their pretended rights would totally destroy. If civil society be made for the advantage of man, all the advantages for which it is made become his right; it is an institution of beneficence, and law itself is only beneficence acting by rule. Men have a right to live by that rule; they have a right to justice as between their fellows, whether their fellows are in politic function or in ordinary occupation. They have a right to the fruits of their industry, and to the means of making their industry fruitful. They have a right to the acquisitions of their parents, to the nourishment and improvement of their offspring; to instruction in life and

consolation in death. Whatever each man can separately do, without trespassing upon others, he has a right to do for himself; and he has a right to a fair portion of all which society, with all its combinations of skill and force, can do in his favour. In this partnership all men have equal rights, but not to equal things. He that has but five shillings in the partnership has as good a right to it as he that has five hundred has to his larger proportion; but he has not a right to an equal dividend in the product of the joint estate; and as to the share of power, authority, and direction which each individual ought to have in the management of the state, that I must deny to be amongst the direct original rights of man in civil society; for I have in my contemplation the civil social man, and no other. It is a thing to be settled by convention.

If civil society be the offspring of convention, that convention must be its law. That convention must limit and modify all the descriptions of constitution which are formed under it. Every sort of legislative, judicial, or executory power, are its creatures. They can have no being in any other state of things; and how can any man claim, under the conventions of civil society, rights which do not so much as suppose its existence?

Government is not made in virtue of natural rights, which may and do exist totally independent of it; and exist in much greater clearness, and in a much greater degree of abstract perfection: but their abstract perfection is their practical defect. By having a right to every thing, they want every thing. Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants. Men have a right that these wants should be provided for by this wisdom. Among these wants is to be reckoned the want, out of civil society, of a sufficient restraint upon their passions. Society requires not only that the passions of individuals should be subjected, but that, even in the mass and body as well as in the individuals, the inclinations of men should frequently be thwarted, their will controuled, and their passions brought into subjection. This can only be done by a power out of themselves; and not, in the exercise of its function, subject to that will and those passions which it is its office to bridle and to subdue. In this sense, the restraints on men, as well as their liberties, are to be reckoned among their rights. But as the liberties and the restrictions vary with times and circumstances, and admit of infinite modifications, they cannot be settled upon any abstract rule; and nothing is so foolish as to discuss them upon that principle.

GOVERNMENT OF CONTROUL,

The controul must be strong, in the direct ratio of passion, as well as the inverse of knowledge and reason. I do not rejoice (said Mr. Burke) to hear that men may do what they please, unless I know what it pleases them to do. Society cannot exist unless a controuling power upon will and appetite be placed somewhere; and the less of it is placed within, the more must there be without. It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things, that men of intemperate minds cannot be free. Their passions forge their fetters.

SEIKS OR SIQUES.

AS it is asserted that Buonaparte intends to form an alliance with this people, we will give a short account of them from acknowledged authority.

The sect was formed by Nanock, who lived in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries: the religious principles which he inculcated were pure and simple, devoid of ornament, and little inclined to superstition. As a military power of some considerable strength, they came into notice upon the death of Aurengzebe, by which event the throne of Delhi was weakened and its power divided. They waged wars with the Moguls and Afghans, by whom they were repeatedly brought to the brink of ruin: at present, however, they are a formidable nation, subjected to a democratic government, entertain high notions of liberty, and acknowledge no supremacy but in their prophet.

The Seiks are in general strong and well made; accustomed from their infancy to the most laborious life and hardest fare, they make marches and undergo fatigues that really appear astonishing. In their excursions they carry no tents or baggage, except, perhaps, a small tent for the principal officer: the rest shelter themselves under blankets, which serve them also in the cold weather to wrap themselves in, and which, on march, cover their saddles. They have commonly two, some have three horses each, of the middle size, strong, active, and mild tempered. The provinces of Lahore and Moultan, noted for a breed of the best horses in Hindostan, afford them an ample supply; and indeed they take the greatest care to increase it by all means in their power. Though they make merry on the demise of any of their brethren, they mourn for the death of a horse: thus shewing their love of an animal so necessary to them in their professional capacity. The food of the Seiks is of the coarsest kind, and such as the poorest people in Hindostan use from necessity. Bread, baked in ashes, and soked in a mash made of different sorts of pulse, is the best dish, and such as they never indulge in but when at full leisure; otherwise, vetches and rares, hastily parched, is all they care for. They abhor smoaking tobacco, but intoxicate themselves freely with spirits of their own country manufacture, a cup of which they never fail taking after a fatigue at night. Their dress is extremely scanty: a pair of blue drawers, and a kind of checkered plaid, a part of which is fastened round the waist, and the other thrown round the shoulder, with a mean turban, form their cloathing. The chiefs are distinguished by wearing some heavy gold bracelets on their wrists, and sometimes a chain of the same metal bound round their turban, and by being mounted on better horses: otherwise no distinction appears among them. The chiefs are numerous, some of whom have the command of ten or twelve thousand cavalry; but this power is confined to a small number, the inferior officers maintaining from one to two thousand, and many not more than twenty or thirty horses; a certain quota of which is furnished by the chief, the greater part being the individual property of the horsemen.

ON THE
PASSION OF LOVE.

FROM SAPPHO.

THE original of the following lines is a natural description of a natural passion, by one who felt what she wrote, and copied the dictates of her own heart with the delicacy of one sex and the judgment of the other. The great critic who has preserved to us this fragment, observes, that the beauty of it consists in selecting, bringing together, and arranging the most proper and distinguishing sensations and affections of a lover, present with the charming object: in the variety, hurry, and opposition of the emotions of soul and body experienced on such occasions, the whole human frame is at work; it seems not *one*, but an assemblage of all the passions; the senses are disordered, the colour changes; at once we see burning, freezing, forgetting, remembering, rising, sinking, and expiring. We need not mention that this little poem has been some years past presented to the public in the Latin of Catullus, the French of Boileau, and the English of another gentleman. We can safely say, it was not the vanity of excelling the last of these performances that produced the following piece; but antiquity is a common treasury, out of which any one has a right to take what is for his use or amusement, and treat it after what manner he pleases. The learned reader will see that an imitation, not only of the sentiments, but also of the metre of the original, is here attempted. By the authentic symptoms here described, the sincerity of love is painted in glowing colours, but let it be remembered, that this is an account of the passion of love, as it is felt in warmer climates, and therefore some abatement is to be made for the coldness of ours.

AN ODE FROM SAPPHO.

He's equal to the Gods in bliss,
Or tastes superior happiness,
Who may pleasant with you sit,
View your beauties, hear your wit,
And see you sweetly smile;

'Tis transport! ecstasy! my heart
Beats, and struggles to depart;
In vain the falt'ring accents rise,
My breath evaporates in sighs,
I'm speechless all the while;

A gentle heat shoots thro' my veins,
And thrilling kindles pleasing pains;
The dancing objects disappear,
And undistinguish'd sounds I hear,
My flutt'ring spirits fly:

In chilling sweats, my senses swim,
Soft trembling seizes every limb;
I'm paler than the wither'd grass,
I'm breathless, motionless!—Alas!
I sicken and I die.

THE
MIRROR OF THE SPIS .

NO. II.

' Fye! let confusion on such dullness seize;
 Blush you're so pleas'd, as we that so we please.'

TO PHILODRAMATICUS.

SIR,

AS you profess to make the stage the object of your peculiar observation, permit me, through the medium of your miscellany, to enter a complaint against a species of entertainment which, in the manner it is at present conducted, calls loudly for reprehension. Among the various amusements by which public attention is engaged, none has been so much the subject of animadversion and censure as the pantomime, according to the manner in which it is usually represented; yet none is found so successful in pleasing the multitude, or filling the pockets of our theatrical managers.

When a piece is written, designed to represent scenes of real life, it in general fails to interest, unless character be distorted into absurd caricature, and wit degenerate into indecent *double entendres* and humorous vulgarity: the fine touches of Nature's delicate pencil are overlooked by the multitude, and the spirit of refined sentiment or sterling wit evaporates without being discernible to their gross perceptions. Even the representation of Shakspeare's tragedies is attended to with the most languid indifference; the eyes of our *belles* and *petit maitres* are taken from the stage perhaps at the most interesting crisis, to ogle across the theatre: attention to an impassioned exclamation, or affecting soliloquy, is interrupted by an unmeaning compliment, or frivolous remark; and our box-lobby loungers can smile and take snuff with the most placid composure over the fall of beauties or of heroes. But whenever an harlequinade is introduced, overflowing houses are, night after night, rivetted with attention; a grinning idiot called the clown becomes the Momus who presides over a nation's mirth, and if he but stand upon one leg, or open his mouth a little wider than ordinary, the whole audience, from the stage-box to the one shilling-gallery, is convulsed with merriment. Yet partial as the million may be to this exotic amusement, it will be found that there is scarce any so inconsistent with common sense, or degrading to rationality.

It may be supposed that when supernatural agency is once admitted in theatrical representations, a greater variety might be then introduced than in those confined within the limits of possibility; yet, strange to tell, though it is near a century since the pantomime was first imported into this country, the principal characters and the plot continue nearly

the same ; the latter consisting of nothing more than a pair of fugitive lovers, who elude the vigilance of the lady's relatives, and render the schemes for her recovery abortive, by means of a wooden lath. But if the poverty of invention displayed in pantomimes render them contemptible, what shall we say to their unmeaning extravagances ? when, as witches mutter their incantations, or Harlequin waves his sword, the most wonderful events take place—lions roar, and dragons vomit flames ; cottages are transformed into palaces, mountains are removed, and cities razed to their foundations ; heaven descends, and hell opens ; and all this merely because a pretty girl falls in love with a black fellow, drest in a party-coloured jacket, whose only merit consists in the lightness of his heels. But she is opposed in her inclinations by a decrepid old man, an effeminate fop, and a fool ; and it is for the purpose of crowning such an amiable passion with success, and overcoming such a formidable trio, that the recesses of the forest are ransacked for its wild inhabitants, and ocean made to disgorge its monsters, that the chimeras of a deranged fancy are realized, a mob of gods, devils, and human beings, collected together, and all created existence reduced to its original chaos.

Disgraceful to the public taste as such a partiality for nonsensical extravagance may prove, it may be partly accounted for in a manner that can be little suspected by one who takes but a cursory view of the matter: you will, perhaps, Sir, be startled if I assert that it arises in some degree from a misapplication of the noblest faculties of the mind. Whoever examine themselves with attention, will find that the soul possesses capacities for enjoyments of a more exalted and delightful kind than can ever be gratified in this state of existence. If we be placed in situations the most felicitous, and be enraptured with pleasures the most acute and the most refined that this terrene abode is capable of affording, the soul at those happy moments, disencumbered from the afflictive clogs by which she is usually enchained within her mortal tenement, springs out, upborne on the wings of fancy, into the airy regions of fiction, and then becomes peculiarly sensible of the exalted happiness she is capable of attaining. If we hear an air which affects our finest sensibilities by its delightfully plaintive strains, we easily form an idea of some heavenly being tuning his lyre to notes of celestial melody; and feel how much we are capable of being ravished, could we hear those seraphic sounds which were never yet permitted to enter a mortal ear. If we be pleased with the agreeable scenery of nature, and enjoy the delights with which she innocently gratifies the senses, a refined imagination leads us to wander in an elysium of her own creation, where the streams flow in more beautiful meanders, where the flowers expand their charms in more variegated and luxuriant tints, and the balmy gale murmurs impregnated with more odoriferous scents. It is true, a mind animated by virtue, and sublimed by devotion, aspires to a more exalted felicity than even the blameless gratifications of the senses can produce: it seeks to attain that state of existence where the social affections can exert themselves with a more energetic and expansive vigour, and piety flame with a more sublime ardour, than while the soul is

depressed with affliction, or debased with groveling and selfish passions. But the great mass of mankind is unacquainted with such exalted hopes and desires; most people pant for some unknown delights which they feel they have not yet enjoyed, and imagine them to consist in more voluptuous gratifications of the senses, or the fancy. Hence it is that those fictions which exceed the bounds of nature and probability are always capable of delighting, that such books as the Arabian Nights Entertainments are read with avidity, and that the romantic scenery of a pantomime attracts the attention of all classes, though they spurn the controul of common sense, and inculcate no useful lesson of morality. The splendid images they present to the mind produce confused ideas of some unknown pleasures, which the soul feels itself capable of enjoying; but which are not to be found within the sphere of mortal existence.

Perhaps most writers, who have satirized pantomimic performances, have been blameable for making them subjects of indiscriminate censure; and it may be worthy of consideration, whether such exhibitions might not be so far capable of improvement, that while the most luxuriant fancy should be amply gratified, the interest of virtue would no longer be neglected, or a rational being left to blush at his enjoyments.

The introduction of supernatural beings will not offend against what may be termed moral probability, provided they be supposed to produce effects consistent with their important and dignified characters; but when such agency is employed for the purposes of setting a buffoon to scratch his head in the stocks, or turn round on a wind-mill, rationality must be disgusted with such absurdities. If such beings be only represented as guiding innocence through the mazes of artifice, or protecting it from the assaults of violence, and rendering the cause of virtue triumphant over all opposition; then such an entertainment might be made the source of rational and useful delight, as scenes might be introduced more agreeable, magnificent, or terrific than any that are found in the compass of that part of creation with which we are acquainted; while, at the same time, the most sublime sentiments might be conveyed with the greatest success in such an agreeable vehicle.

I have sometimes thought, that those excellent productions, the Tales of the Genii, might afford a fund of instructive amusement, if those delightful descriptions, awful personages, and wonderful events which they contain, were to be in a manner realized on the stage. For instance, if magnificent theatrical processions produce an agreeable effect, what can be conceived more august than the dresses and arrangement of the numerous attendants with which Abudah sets out in search of the talisman of happiness? If romantic and beautiful scenery be capable of transporting, what could afford finer subjects for the painter to exercise his art upon than the description of the gardens and palace of Pleasure? And if sudden and wonderful events can produce emotions of surprize and horror, what can be more sublimely terrific than the destruction of that palace? Nor would such representations, however unnatural they may be considered, be regarded

as the production of an extravagant fancy; since they would convey the most exalted notions of piety and virtue. But there is another species of pantomimic entertainment, wherein aerial beings and mock divinities, such as the Sylphs in the Rape of the Lock, and Dullness in the Dunciad, might be ludicrously introduced, and made a new and agreeable mode of satyrizing the follies and vices of the day, especially if appropriate scenery were added. By these means the risible propensities of the most vivacious might be gratified with something more worth laughing at than the unmeaning antics of Harlequin, or the ridiculous blunders and absurd grimaces of the clown. In short, Sir, if pantomime cannot possess all the advantages of an exact representation of nature, as contained in regular dramatic performances, yet it may be rendered superior to any theatrical entertainments in exercising the powers of imagination, and producing surprizing stage effect.

ORLANDO.

Drury-Lane, November 28th. Last season we had the pleasure of witnessing Miss Molini's successful *debut* in the character of the *Country Girl*: on the present evening she renewed her claim upon public favour, by her performance of the *Spoil'd Child*. Comparison is not the criterion of criticism, therefore we mention not Mrs. Jordan. Miss Molini endeavoured to deserve praise, and her endeavours were crowned with ample success. Joined to an elegant, though petit figure, this lady possesses a beautiful, intelligent, and interesting face, with a clear mellowness of voice, which will ultimately render her an actress of consequence.

A successful revival of Mr. Coleman's comedy of the *Young Quaker* has taken place, and the *BEGGAR'S OPERA*, after remaining long dormant at this theatre, was brought forward on the evening of the—*General Thanksgiving Day*!!

————— 'Shame, O world!
Where is thy blush?' —————

We recollect, when his Majesty went to St. Paul's, in December 1797, a new Farce was got up—on the occasion. This is *Theatrical morality*!

We understand the *BEGGAR'S OPERA* was brought forward principally for the purpose of introducing a Miss Stevens in the character of *Polly*. Her reception was flattering; and the piece has been repeated with *eclat*.

Mr. Cory has played *Eustache de St. Pierre* in the *SURRENDER OF CALAIS*, and some other characters. His performance and success form a striking verification of the opinion given in our last Mirror.

December 5. Previously to this evening, Mr. Cumberland, a long experienced veteran in the English drama, had written at least forty pieces for the metropolitan theatres. To-night he adds one to the list, in presenting *A WORD FOR NATURE*. Like the majority of this gentleman's productions, it possesses a simplicity of plot, are dundancy of sentiment, and a paucity of incidents. Through the intrigues of

his mother, an amiable youth is engaged to an accomplished female, the daughter of his father-in-law; but, discovering that she is attached to his particular friend, an officer in the army, he nobly withholds his claim, and exerts himself for the happiness of his friend. In a *Word for Nature* there is no originality; but, with the assistance of good sentiment and excellent acting, it may perhaps have a tolerable run. Like many of the dramas of the present day, it possesses nothing that can strikingly afford, neither does it possess any thing that can command applause. The epilogue contains a well-pointed allusion to Nelson's victory and a compliment to British generosity. Bannister delivered it with the best effect.

A splendid romance from the pen of Mr. Colman, assisted by the music of Kelly, makes its appearance immediately after Christmas.

At *Covent-Garden* we have had a farce called the *JEW AND THE DOCTOR*, from the pen of the junior Dibdin; a comedy by Reynolds, and a grand romance from the German, the music by Steibett and Atwood. A want of room prevents our enlarging on these pieces. Our next Number shall fully discuss their respective merits.

PHILODRAMATICUS.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE

OF

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT.

THIS country never had a minister of whom such different opinions have been entertained as of the present; and indeed no former one was ever in such critical circumstances. The history of this illustrious statesman, comprising, as it necessarily must, a review of his political life, will be resorted to, at some future period, as one of the most interesting and instructive performances that can occupy the attention of mankind.

William Pitt, the illustrious Earl of Chatham, had two sons, one of whom, the present able minister, is the youngest. He was born May 8, 1759, at a time when his father's glory was at its zenith; and when, in consequence of the wisdom and integrity of his councils, and the vigour and promptitude of his measures, British valour reigned triumphant in every part of the globe.

On the accession of his present Majesty, that great statesman, in consequence of new arrangements, chiefly occasioned by the rising influence of the Earl of Bute, retired from the station which he had so honourably filled; and consigning his elder son to the instruction of able tutors, he devoted his own time to the education of William, on a strong and well-grounded persuasion (as he was in the habit of saying) that 'he would one day increase the glory of the name of Pitt.'

Mr. Pitt acquired his classical knowledge under the care of a private tutor at Burton-Pynsent, the seat of his father: and the Earl took great pleasure in teaching him, while still a youth, to argue with logical precision, and speak with elegance and force. He judiciously accustomed him to the practice of making accurate inquiries respecting every subject that caught his attention, and taught him not to remain satisfied with a superficial observation of appearances.

This lesson brought him into an early practice of cool and patient investigation, rarely, if ever acquired by those who prefer the trappings of eloquence, and the showy ornaments of language, to plain sober diction and pertinent matter of fact.

Under such an able paternal tutor, an acute mind could not fail to imbibe a store of sound practical knowledge. The Earl, with his usual perspicuity, fancied he saw in his son a future statesman, and, in all probability, a future minister of his country also. It was a laudable ambition in a father, and to gratify it he spared no exertions; directing his whole attention to the great object of rendering his son accomplished in all things necessary to form a public character, and to preserve the lustre already attached to the name of William Pitt.

He himself frequently entered into forced disputations with him, and encouraged him to argue with others, upon subjects far above what might be expected from his years. In the management of these arguments his father would never cease to press him with difficulties; nor would he suffer him to stop till the subject of contention was completely exhausted. By being inured to this method, the son acquired that quality, which is of the first consequence in public life—a sufficient degree of firmness and presence of mind, as well as a ready delivery, in which he was wonderfully aided by nature.

That he might have all the benefits of education which this country could give him, and at the same time, by a rapid progress through the necessary studies, qualify himself early for the senate, he was taken, between fourteen and fifteen years of age, from his father's roof, and from the care of a very enlightened and worthy clergyman, Mr. (now Dr.) Wilson, and sent to Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he was admitted, under the tuition of Messrs. Turner and Prettyman, both very able and well qualified tutors, and willing to second, to the utmost of their power, the intentions of his father. Mr. Prettyman was also his private tutor, and a better choice could not have been made, as far as classical and mathematical knowledge were concerned. For eloquence he could not look up to either of his tutors; for his father's example and precepts required no farther assistance. In Cambridge he was a model to the young nobility and fellow-commoners; and it was not doubted that if the privileges of his rank had not exempted him from the usual exercises for the bachelor's degree, he would have been found among the first competitors for academical honours. On his admission, according to custom, to his master's degree, the public orator found it needless to search into his genealogy, or even to dwell much upon the virtues of his father; the eyes of the university were fixed on the youth; the enraptured audience assented to every encomium, and each breast was filled with the liveliest pre-

sentiments of future greatness. To the honour of Mr. Pitt it must be spoken, that he has been duly sensible of the care taken of his rising years. His instructors have received repeated marks of his acknowledgment. Dr. Wilson, his first instructor, is now Canon of Windsor; and one of his sons has a lucrative sinecure in Jamaica. The worthy Dr. Turner is Dean of Norwich; Dr. Prettyman has received the Bishopric of Lincoln and the Deanery of St. Paul's, and will, doubtless, not be overlooked in future promotions.

He was afterwards entered a student at Lincoln's Inn; and after the usual period of term-keeping, was called to the bar, with every prospect of great success.

It is said that he once or twice went upon the western circuit, and appeared as junior counsel in several causes. He was, however, destined to fill a more important station in the government of his country, than is usually to be obtained through the channel of the law.

At the general election, 1780, we find him nominated by some of the most respectable persons in Cambridge as a candidate to represent that university; but notwithstanding his high character, he found very few to second his pretensions. In the following year, however, he was returned for the borough of Appleby, by the interest of Sir J. Lowther. On taking his seat in the House of Commons, he enlisted himself on the side of the party which had constantly opposed the minister, Lord North, and the American war, and which regarded him with a degree of veneration: recognising in his person the genius of his illustrious father, revived and acting, as it were, in him.

One of his first acts as a member of the House of Commons, was extremely well calculated to increase his popularity; this was his motion for a committee of the House of Commons to consult upon the most effectual means to accomplish a more equal representation of the people in parliament. His propositions were indeed rejected; but he continued to repeat and renew them from time to time; and thus kept up the public attention to this great object, and made it more generally canvassed than it ever had been before.

On the death of the great Marquis of Rockingham, the old Whig party fell into a state of disunion, nearly bordering upon dissolution. A new arrangement took place soon after, and Lord Shelburne became the able first Lord of the Treasury, carrying along with him Mr. Pitt, who astonished the country, and indeed all Europe, by the phenomenon of a Chancellor of the Exchequer at the age of *twenty-three!*

His popularity at this period effectually screened him from every charge which his youth and inexperience might have justly warranted, and which were strongly urged against him by the opposite party. The situation of the country was extremely critical. The American war had become generally odious; and all hearts panted for a cessation of hostilities. This desirable object was, therefore, the first consideration with the new ministry.

The combined powers had recently experienced great humiliations, and consequently the opportunity was not to be lost. A general peace accordingly took place; but the terms of it were reprobated by

a considerable part of the nation. On this occasion, Mr. Pitt delivered in his place a most masterly defence of himself and his colleagues, which produced a corresponding, though not successful effect. The administration, of which he was the most distinguished member, was therefore short lived. On its dissolution, the young statesman withdrew into retirement, and afterwards went abroad for some time, visiting Italy and several of the German courts.

Upon the coalition being formed, Mr. Mansfield's seat for the university became vacant, by his acceptance of the office of Solicitor-general. Mr. Pitt determined to oppose him. With this view he went down to Cambridge; but was treated with contempt by the heads of houses and senior members. One threw the door almost in his face, and wondered at the impudence of the young man, thus to come down and disturb the peace of the university! From such a scene he retired, in a few days, in disgust; though the assurances of support from several independent masters of arts kept alive the few remaining hopes in his breast of future success. A few months, however, changed the scene; the coalition ministry were thrown out, he came down in triumph to the university, was received with open arms, carried his election with a considerable majority, and was able also, by his influence, to make Lord Euston his colleague.

An occasion suddenly offered, in 1784, for bringing Mr. Pitt again forward on the theatre of politics, as a candidate for fame and power. The British dominions in India had long been in an alarming situation, and it was generally admitted that an immediate remedy was indispensably necessary to preserve them. With this view, Mr. Fox, then Secretary of State, formed, digested, and brought forward his famous India bill, which he carried through its several stages with a high hand.

The coalition ministry, as composed of such an heterogeneous mixture, notwithstanding their majority in the House of Commons, were generally obnoxious to the nation, and this bill was particularly offensive to the great body whom it immediately affected. Lord North and his new allies were accordingly dismissed, and Mr. Pitt became Premier, assisted by the advice of Lord Thurlow, as keeper of the great seal—arrangements which, at that time, were, however, only considered as temporary!

He then astonished the commercial and political world, by his own India bill! He had, nevertheless, the mortification to find the majority of the House of Commons against him; and he was placed in the peculiar situation of a minister acting with a small minority, and that too in opposition to the strongest confluence of talents ever combined against any administration. He, however, remained firm in his seat amidst a general confusion; and though the house had petitioned his Majesty to dismiss his ministers, our young Premier ventured to inform the representatives of the nation that their petition could not be complied with!

This struggle between the Commons and the Crown was of the greatest importance; but the people at large were of opinion that the

former encroached upon the regal prerogatives; and on the question being in a manner thrown into their hands by a dissolution of parliament, a new one was returned, which changed the majority, and preserved the minister in a post which he has maintained ever since!

Various public measures have, of course, during a period of fourteen years, been brought forward by this active minister; to notice which would far exceed the bounds of a memoir so limited in its object as the present. They are incorporated into the history of his country, and familiarly recollected by his contemporaries.

The commercial treaty with France was a bold scheme, and evinced deep political and mercantile knowledge. But the most critical circumstance in the annals of Mr. Pitt's administration, and that on which his biographer should dwell the most, is the period when the regal powers were, in a manner, unhappily suspended, and all the wisdom of the legislature was required to form a regency. It was a crisis not only novel, but of extreme magnitude, as likely to become the precedent for future times; no such incident having till then occurred in the annals of our history.

When the revolution took place in France, the situation of the prime minister of this kingdom became once more extremely critical. Perhaps it was fortunate for the country, that the administration at that time enjoyed the good opinion of both king and people; as violent contentions of party-spirit, at such a juncture, might have led to consequences very injurious to the happy constitutional government of Great Britain.

The situation of Europe has assumed a new face since the monarchy of France was shaken from its ancient basis. A war has ensued, totally different from all former wars. In judging, therefore, of the merits of those who are concerned in managing the affairs of the nation, it is impossible to have recourse either to precedents, or to old political principles. A new mode of action, a new scheme of politics was to be devised, and adapted to the existing circumstances.

An attention to commerce has greatly distinguished Mr. Pitt's administration, particularly during the present contest. Perhaps there is no man in the kingdom better acquainted with the principles of trade than he is. The oldest and most experienced merchants have been astonished at his readiness in conversing with them upon subjects which they thought themselves exclusively masters of. Many who have waited upon him in full confidence that they should communicate some new and important information upon matters of trade, have, to their great surprize, found him minutely and intimately acquainted with all those points to which they conceived he was a stranger. By the close attention which he has uniformly paid to the mercantile interests, he has certainly secured to himself an exclusive basis of support, which has enabled him not only to resist a most vigorous opposition, but to carry into effect financial measures that, till his time, were deemed impracticable.

Some men have charged him with political apostacy, on the ground

of his having abandoned, if not opposed, the project of a parliamentary reform. If he really considers such a reform as no longer necessary, it will be difficult to exonerate him from this heavy accusation. But certainly there is a great difference between absolute apostacy and an occasional cessation from a particular system of opinions or line of conduct. It does not follow that Mr. Pitt is an enemy to necessary reform, because he considers the existing circumstances of the country as too critical to admit the experiment.

As a public speaker, Mr. Pitt is not to be characterised by overstrained parallels drawn from the orators of antiquity. He possesses more of the grace and elegance of Cicero than of the fire of Demosthenes. He is, however, more of the acute logician, than of the persuasive rhetorician. His voice, though clear and powerful, possesses not the modulations that charm the ear, and steal upon the heart; moreover, he seems incapable of producing any grand effect upon the passions of his auditors, and he is at times extremely careless in his choice of expressions. His language is generally good, but he sometimes descends into vulgarity and incorrectness. All his deficiencies, however, are more than counterbalanced by a conclusive and forcible method of reasoning, by a facility of stating his arguments, which makes them not only conceivable to the meanest understanding, but gives them frequently a precision and vigour which may be pronounced irresistible.

The Premier also possesses an advantage of inestimable value, in a minister of state, namely, a great command over his temper, added to much coolness, during the ardour of debate.

This enables him to reply clearly and particularly to the arguments of his opponents, and to defend his own cause, by often turning their own weapons upon themselves. Though he is confident, and frequently, it must be confessed, even arrogant in his speeches, which sometimes provoke the opposition orators to use harsh language, yet he seldom loses his own temper, or retorts in anger.

His action is not strictly graceful, which is in some measure owing to the disadvantage of an exterior, that, however dignified, is yet not amiably winning; for he is very tall, and deficient in *en bon point*. His countenance is also severe and forbidding, expressive indeed (in the language of physiognomists) of a capacious mind, and inflexible resolution; but also of a too lofty and perhaps unbending spirit.

Mr. Pitt forms in all points a direct contrast to his great political opponent: and it is certainly a curious circumstance, that two such extraordinary men should be as opposite in their private characters as in their public career. In debate, Mr. Fox is vehement; Mr. Pitt, cool. The one is frank and open; the other, close and reserved. The urbanity of the ex-minister gains him friends among all parties; the *haut* and *sang froid* of the Premier does not conciliate even his associates. Mr. Pitt is the same guarded and unbending politician in his social hours that he is in the House of Commons.

In private life, his sole pleasures are of an official and convivial nature.

NARRATIVE OF THE
EXPEDITION OF BUONAPARTE.

[CONTINUED.]

BUONAPARTE did not make himself master of Egypt before the end of summer. He found at Suez but a few vessels, and those in bad condition. The monsoon being against him at the autumnal equinox, he found that he had not time to caulk those vessels, or to put to sea. He immediately abandoned his plan of going to India, and his army began to consider itself as fixed in Egypt. The loss of his fleet ensued, and this was followed by the declaration of war on the part of Turkey, their threats of invasion, &c. The French finding themselves thus shut up, immediately turned their thoughts to defending themselves and their conquests. The month of August was rather severe, on account of the extreme heat, the calms, and the exhalations which followed the retreat of the Nile; but in the month of September, the land was covered with trefoil. Milk, beer, flesh, fish, and vegetables, were all abundant. The army recovered from its fatigues. It is about to pass the winter, and inure itself to the climate. In the mean time Buonaparte is ever vigilant. Devoting himself to the administration of this important conquest, he descends to Damietta and Rosetta, and puts the coast in a state of defence at every point. He orders the necessary forts on the confines of the desert near Suez, and in the Higher Egypt. He keeps his troops in exercise, raises recruits in the country, and makes use rather of art than of force to form a party amongst the natives. He avails himself of the distinctions, civil and religious, to attach to him the Coptis, the Bedouins, and the peasantry. He flatters their self-love by adopting several of their customs, in order that they may more easily accommodate themselves to his. He found them melancholy, choleric, and fretful, through the influence of tyranny. He has rendered them gay, good, and amiable, by the means of games, feasts, and music. He turns the most useful labours into amusement, and repairs the highways, the bridges, and the canals. He found the peasants slaves, and he has endowed them with property. The Grand Seignor inherited every succession. Buonaparte has consecrated the right of inheritance in every family; he bestows on every child an equal share, and suddenly, but without a shock, he has ameliorated the condition of the women, by giving them an equal portion of the descending property, with a right to dispose of it at will. He marries his soldiers to the women of the country, prohibits all premature marriages, lays restraints on polygamy, and, in a word, is founding in Africa a new civil code. By his œconomy and foresight, he is reviving the manufactures of the country. He has prohibited the ruinous and absurd luxury of Russian troops, and of Cachemenian shawls. He has called upon the neutral provinces, and procured from them, by way of exchange, the iron, the copper, and the wood of

which he had occasion. He is not likely to be in any want of powder. He has appointed schools of instruction for the people, and military colleges, where the young French, the Cophits, and the Arabs instruct each other in the Arabic, the French, in geography, the mathematics, and other sciences. He has, in one word, created a nation, and, by managing the powerful resources of enthusiasm, he has recalled to the Arabs the glory of their ancestors. He has shewn them, in the French army, the miraculous instrument of the decrees of Providence, as wishing to revive the empire of the ancient Arabs; to deliver them from a barbarous yoke; to purify the laws of their Prophet, which had been altered by ignorant or impious men; and to open in Africa a new age of grandeur, of science, and of glory.

He has organized a government similar to the new republics of Europe, and the inhabitants of all the different sects have been invited to take a share in it; but the Cophits have shewn themselves the most attached. There is a Directory of five members, and the different administrations have been formed in the various towns. The members of the National Institute have formed an establishment similar to that at Paris. Some of the men of science and artists who followed the army, and also some of the military, belong to their body, viz. Generals Kleber, Desaix, Regnier, Andreossi, and Caffarelli; Salkoski, the chief Aid-de-camp, and Sucy, the Ordonnateur en chef, are also members. This establishment has a fine hall for their meetings, and are preparing a botanic garden. They have already begun to form a menagerie, and there will soon be a public library, an observatory, a cabinet of natural philosophy, a chemical laboratory, a museum of antiquities, &c. &c. Citizen Monge has been elected president; the General in Chief, vice-president; and Citizen Fornier, secretary.

When Buonaparte was present at the fete of the anniversary of the birth of Mahomet, he put on the Oriental dress, and declared himself the protector of all religions; so that the inhabitants of the country now call him *Ali-Buonaparte*, a title of no trifling consequence in the eyes of these people.

Among a variety of conveniencies and improvements carried on under his direction, the canals which conducted the water of the Nile to the reservoirs of Alexandria have been cleared; and the inhabitants are full of admiration of the author of these blessings.

Having now brought down our narrative to the beginning of October, we beg leave to call back the attention of our readers to some proceedings, which took place in the middle of August.

The battle of the Pyramids and the capture of Cairo, together with the retreat of the principal Bey and his numerous dependants into Syria, having given the French the command of Lower Egypt, the General in Chief, who trod with veneration every step of this ancient seat of civilization, literature, and the arts, was anxious to visit those monuments of unrecorded time, the Pyramids. For this purpose he sent a deputation to the most learned of the Muftis and Imams, requesting their attendance on the morning of the 23d of August, to shew him the interior of these lofty buildings.

Accordingly, on that day, answering to the 23th of the moon of Muharen, of the 1213th year of the Hegira, the General in Chief, Buonaparte, accompanied by several Officers of the Staff of his army, and several members of the National Institute, arrived at the mountains of Geozah, to the north-west of Memphis, at nine o'clock in the morning, where he was met, according to appointment, by the Muftis and Imans. Having visited the five smaller Pyramids, he stopped at the Pyramid of Cheops, which he examined with particular attention, and the members of the National Institute immediately determined its height by trigonometrical measurements.

Its height was found to be about 155 metres, (that is, about 485 French feet) which is nearly double that of the highest monuments of Europe. The General and his suite having entered the Pyramid, they approached a passage 100 feet long and three broad, which conducted them by a rapid declivity to the tomb of Pharaoh. A second passage, much injured by time, ascending towards the summit of the Pyramid, conducted them successively to two platforms, and then to a vaulted gallery, 118 feet long, bordering on the vestibule of the tomb. This is a hall, about 17 feet long and 15 broad, with a vaulted roof. In one of the walls there appeared a place for a mummy, in which it is believed that of the wife of Pharaoh was laid.

This apartment exhibited traces of the violent search made by the orders of an Arabian Califf, who expected to find treasures there. The effects of similar attempts were also seen in a second hall above the first, and higher by near 100 feet, which is believed to have contained the body of Pharaoh. This last hall has a flat roof; its length is 32 feet, and its breadth 16. It is not known what the plundering Arabs discovered in this sanctuary of the Pyramids. Buonaparte found only a coffin of granite in the place, about two feet long and four thick, which doubtless contained the mummy of Pharaoh.

In this elevated spot the General in Chief seated himself on a block of granite, and making the Mufti and Imans, Sulieman, Ibrahim, and Muhammed, sit down by him, he held the following conversation with them, in the presence of his suite.

Buonaparte. God is great, and his works are wonderful! but this is a great work by the hands of man! What was the object of him who constructed this pyramid?

Sulieman. It was built by a powerful King of Egypt, whose name it is believed was Cheops. He wished to prevent sacrilegious hands from troubling the repose of his ashes.

Buonaparte. The funeral of Cyrus the Great was performed, by his desire, in the open air, that his body might return the sooner to the elements whence it came. Did he not do better than Cheops? What think you?

Sulieman—(inclining his head). Glory to God, to whom all glory is due!

Buonaparte. Honour to Allah! Who was the Califf that caused this Pyramid to be opened, and disturbed the ashes of the dead?

Muhammed. It was Mahmoud, Commander of the Faithful, who reigned several ages ago at Bagdad, according to some; but others

say that it was the renowned Aaron Rascheld, (God grant him peace!) who believed he would find treasures here. But when his troops entered, tradition says that only mummies were found, and on the walls this inscription in letters of gold: 'The impious shall commit iniquity without advantage, but not without remorse.'

Buonaparte. The bread which is robbed by the wicked filleth his mouth with sand.

Mubammed—(bowing). Such are the words of wisdom.

Buonaparte. Glory to Allah! There is no other God but God.

Suliman. Health and peace to the Messenger of God!—Health to thee, invincible General, the favourite of Mahomet!

Buonaparte. Mufti, I thank you. The divine Koran is the delight of my eyes! I love the Prophet, and I hope soon to visit his tomb in the sacred city; but my mission first requires that I should exterminate the Mamelucks.

Ibrahim. May the Angels of Victory sweep away the dust from beneath thy feet; and may they shield thee with their wings! The Mamelucks deserve death.

Buonaparte. They have been smitten, and delivered up to the black Angels, Moukir and Quarkir. God, upon whom all depends, has ordained that their power should be destroyed.

Suliman. The Mamelucks have stretched the hand of rapine over the harvests, and the horses of Egypt.

Buonaparte. And over the most beautiful slaves, most holy Mufti. Allah hath dried up his hand. If Egypt be their estate, let them shew the lease which God hath given them of it. But God is just and merciful towards the people.

Ibrahim. O, the valiant among the sons of Issa! (Jesus Christ) Allah caused thee to be pursued by the exterminating Angel, in order to deliver his land of Egypt!

Buonaparte. That land was delivered up to twenty-four oppressors, who rebelled against the great Sultan, our ally, (whom may God surround with glory!) and to ten thousand slaves, who came from Caucasus and Georgia. Adriel, the Angel of Death, hath blown upon them: we came, and they disappeared.

Mubammed. Noble successor of Scandir, (Alexander) may honour await on thy invincible arms, and on the unexpected thunder that bursts from amidst thy warriors on horseback! [The flying artillery, which exceedingly astonished the Mamelucks.]

Buonaparte. Dost thou imagine that this thunder is the work of the children of men? Dost thou believe so? Allah hath placed it in my hands by the Genius of War.

Ibrahim. We acknowledge from thy works that Allah hath sent thee. Couldst thou be conqueror unless Allah had permitted it? The Delta and all the adjacent countries resound with the celebrity of thy miracles.

Buonaparte. A celestial car shall ascend by my orders to the regions of the clouds; and the lightning shall descend along a metallic cord as soon as I shall command it,

Suliman. And the large serpent that came out from the foot of the Column of Pompey the day of thy triumphant entry into Scanderick (Alexandria), and which dried up the foot of the Column, was not that another prodigy wrought by thy hand?

Buonaparte. Lights of the Faithful, ye are destined to behold still more striking wonders; for the days of regeneration are arrived.

Ibrahim. The Divine Unity looks on thee with an eye of predilection, thou adorer of Issa, and converts thee into a prop and support of the children of the Prophet.

Buonaparte. Hath not Mahomet said, that every man who adores God, and performs good works, whatever be his religion, shall be saved?

Sulicman, Mubammed, Ibrahim, (all nod assent and confess) he said so.

Buonaparte. And if I have by an order from above moderated the pride of the Vicar of Issa, by curtailing his terrestrial possessions, in order to increase his celestial treasures, say, was it not with a view to render glory to God, whose mercy is infinite?

Mubammed. (With an air of confusion.) The Mufti of Rome was rich and powerful; but we are but poor, indigent Muftis.

Buonaparte. I know it—be not alarmed: you have been weighed in the scales of Baltazard, and you have been found light. This Pyramid did not then conceal any treasure, the secret of which was entrusted to you?

Suliman. (With his hands crossed on his breast) None, my Lord, and so we swear by the Holy City of Mecca.

Buonaparte. Unhappy, thrice unhappy those who thirst after perishable wealth, and who covet gold and silver, which are only as mud!

Suliman. Thou hast spared the Vicar of Issa, and thou hast treated him with kindness and clemency.

Buonaparte. He is an old man whom I respect and honour, (may God prosper his desires when they are guided by reason and by truth!) but he is wrong to condemn to eternal fire all the Mussulmen, and Allah forbids all men to be intolerant.

Ibrahim. Glory be to Allah, and to his Prophet, who hath sent thee amongst us to rekindle the faith of the weak, and to open anew to the Faithful the gates of the seventh Paradise!

Buonaparte. Ye have said it, most zealous Muftis; be faithful to Allah, the Sovereign Lord of the seven wonderful Heavens; to Mahomet, his Vizir, who roamed through these seven Heavens in one night—be friends of the Franks, and Allah, Mahomet, and the Franks will reward you.

Ibrahim. May the Prophet himself seat thee on his left on the day of the resurrection, after the third sounding of the trumpet!

Buonaparte. Let him listen who hath ears to hear. The hour of political resurrection is come for all nations that groan under oppression. Muftis, Imans, Mullahs, Dervises, Calanders, instruct the people of Egypt. Encourage them to unite with us in order to an-

EXPEDITION OF BUONAPARTE

nihilate the Beys and the Mamelucks. Be favourable to an intercourse with the Franks in your districts, and to their attempts to reach from hence to the ancient country of Brama. Open depots for them in your ports, and drive from among you the inhabitants of the Island of Albion, who are accursed among the children of Issa; for such is the will of Mahomet—the treasures of industry, and the friendship of the Franks, shall be your recompence, until ye ascend to the seventh Heaven, where, seated by the side of the black-eyed Houries, ever young and ever virgins, ye may repose under the shade of the *Taba*, whose officious branches will spontaneously offer to every true Mussulman whatever he can desire.

Suliman (bowing his head.) Thou hast spoken like the most learned of the Mullahs; we give full credit to thy words—we shall aid thy cause; and God heareth what we promise.

Buonaparte. God is great, and his works are wonderful. Peace be with you, most holy Muftis!

The General then retired, with his suite, from the Pyramid of Cheops, whence he returned to Cairo; leaving the members of the National Institute an opportunity of closing their observations.

He had no sooner arrived at the capital of Egypt than his active mind engaged itself in the administration of justice in the different provinces. For the accomplishment of this purpose he found it necessary to issue the following general orders.

‘The Commander in Chief prohibits all the Commanders of Provinces to exact any contributions in money from the inhabitants. They shall assist the Coptic Intendants in the collection of the ordinary contributions of the country. The Commander in Chief is extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of certain Drogmans and Turks attached to the service of certain Frenchmen, who levy contributions on private houses, which they enter on different pretexts. The Commander in Chief accordingly enacts, that whoever, on any pretext, shall have been subjected to contributions, or shall have been aggrieved by any person whatever, shall lay his complaint before a Committee composed of the Schecksadat of M. de Rosetti, and of Aid-de-camp Chief of Brigade Junot. This Committee shall meet every day. It shall have the power to arrest all persons guilty, after this denunciation and the first examination shall have taken place.’

On the 24th of August the Commander in Chief notified ‘to the army, that in the naval engagement which took place between the French and English squadrons, the vessel the *Tonnant* gained the highest glory: she fought alone for thirty-six hours against the whole squadron. The brave Captain Du Petit Thouars was killed by a cannon ball. Glory to his memory! Glory to the whole crew of the *Tonnant*!’ exclaimed the General. ‘The *Franklin* struck before she was dismantled or received any damage. Rear-Admiral Gouteaume, who was on board the *Orient*, behaved extremely well: this brave man is at Alexandria. Admiral Villeneuve, who rallied the squadron and conducted it to Malta, has thus rendered great service to the Republic. All the crews who were on board the ships taken or burnt are at Alexandria.’

The Commander in Chief learning that, notwithstanding his proclamation on the 23d of August, several Generals commanding in hostile provinces had imposed contributions in money, without being authorised to do so, and without giving any account; that many others had imposed contributions in kind, which the Cophtis Intendants were collecting, in pursuance of orders from the Intendant-General; and that several detached Officers had confiscated boats laden with provisions, going down the Nile, enacted as follows: 'That every Officer who shall have imposed a contribution without immediately apprising the Etát Major, and remitting the money to the Paymaster of the Army, shall be treated as a dilapidator. It is strictly prohibited to convert into money the contributions imposed in kind.'

'The navigation of the Nile is free; being the only means of securing the supply of Cairo with provisions. It is prohibited to stop vessels laden with provisions, under any pretext whatever. The Commanders of provinces are prohibited to exact any thing from the inhabitants under any pretence whatever. Several of them claim the pay of Keachefs, by which they would have double pay, a thing contrary to our laws.'

'The General in Chief enacts, that there be only one kind of bread used in the army. All the allowances, either to the Staff Officers or Administrators, shall be of army bread. Bread of a superior sort shall be made for the hospitals; but the administrators and keepers of stores are strictly prohibited from giving to the General in Chief, or any other General, or others, the bread destined for the hospitals. On the visit to the hospitals made every day by the officer on duty, an account shall be taken of the bread sent to the hospitals. It is prohibited, under the severest penalties, to give this bread to any other purpose whatever.'

'The Commander in Chief is informed that several clerks and administrators embark in the passage-boats between Cairo and Rosetta and Damietta without being provided with orders as required. He expressly forbids any Frenchman from being allowed to embark either at Boulac or Old Cairo, or any other place, without a passport, either from the General in Chief of the Staff or the Comptroller Suçy. Posts shall be placed at the points of arrival and setting out of these boats, to superintend the execution of this regulation.'

'The Military Council of the division of General Bon has condemned to five years imprisonment in irons a person of the name of Vaultre, a domestic of Citizen Thirriot, adjutant sub-lieutenant of the 24th horse chasseurs, convicted of robbery.'

AUG. 29. 'The Commander in Chief being informed that the inhabitants of the town of Alkham have assassinated the French Aide-de-camp Julien, and fifteen of the Frenchmen who formed his escort,* orders that the said village shall be burnt. The General Lanus shall go with 500 men and an advice-boat to Alkham, to execute the said order. All the cattle and grain found in the place shall be embarked and confiscated to the profit of the Republic. If the Scheiks can be

* For an account of this massacre see the letter of Captain Samuel Hood, of his Majesty's ship the Zealous, inserted in our last number, p. 356.

arrested, they shall be brought as hostages to Cairo. The town shall be pillaged, and no house left standing. A proclamation shall be issued through the neighbouring towns, stating that Alkham was burnt for having assassinated Frenchmen who navigated on the Nile.'

The French General, like his prototype Alexander, has always laboured to convert his enemies into friends. Example being more forcible than precept, he exerts every endeavour to impress on the minds of his soldiers an idea of the necessity of being just; and to effect this, he not only commands the rigid observance of his regulations; but, to make the mind recoil from the commission of sordid deeds, he reminds them of the glory they have achieved, of the elevated station in which they are beheld and envied by the universe, of the concern which their countrymen, of all ranks, take in their destiny, and the renown which they derive from their conduct.

To keep alive their attachment for the French form of Government, and, sensible of the strong hold which a public spectacle takes of the minds of the ignorant, to draw towards him the affection of the natives, he directed the foundation of the Republic to be celebrated with great pomp and splendour—aided by the power of music, vocal and instrumental, in the latter of which the General himself was considered to be the first performer in his country. On this occasion he delivered the following address to the army.

SEPT. 22. 'Soldiers, we this day celebrate the 1st day of the 7th year of the Republic. Five years ago the independence of the French people was threatened, but you took Toulon, the presage of the ruin of the enemy. A year after you beat the Austrians at Dego. The following year you were on the summits of the Alps. You struggled against Mantua for two years, and you gained the famous victory of St. George's. Last year you were at the sources of the Drave and Illdefouse, returning from Germany. Who would then have said that this day you would be on the banks of the Nile, in the centre of the antient continent? From the Englishman celebrated in arts and commerce, down to the hideous and ferocious Bedouin, you fix the attention of the world. Soldiers, your destiny is glorious, because you are worthy of what you have done, and of the opinion which is entertained of you. You will die with honour, like the brave men whose names are inscribed on the pyramid; or you will return to your country covered with laurels, and with the admiration of every people. During five months which have elapsed since we left Europe, we have been the objects of the perpetual solicitude of our countrymen. This day forty millions of people are thinking of you. They all exclaim, "It is to their labours, to their blood, that we shall owe a general peace, repose, the prosperity of commerce, and the advantages of civil liberty.'

M. Volney, the celebrated philosopher, has published the following speculations on the destination of Buonaparte, which he thus puts into the mouth of that General: and as these reflections convey a plausible idea, under the existing circumstances, of the intentions of this extraordinary character, whose mind is always directed to great objects, we shall conclude our present Number with them.

‘ Let us leave to Zemaun Shaw and to Tippoo Sultan the care of driving the English from Bengal. Zemaun Shaw alone can do this with his 120,000 Knights. Besides, why should I go to the other end of the world, to employ fruitless and inglorious efforts on an obscure and barbarous theatre? When I shall have driven the English from India, will their power be shaken? Will they be the less on that account the masters of the ocean, or the masters of the Mediterranean, in which they dare to say that I am a prisoner? Does not their alliance with the Russians, for the purpose of deceiving the Turks, open to them a new world, for the purpose of glutting their avarice? No, it is not in the factories of Madras or Calcutta that I am to look for glory. It is not there that France, of which my army is a precious portion, can be useful. It is Europe that must be made the theatre of war; and since the Turk has been so imprudent as to rear the standard of it, it is in Constantinople that I will tear it from his hands, I will put Egypt in a state sufficient for its defence and preservation. I shall pave the way for my expedition, by gaining over to my side the Arabs, the Druses, and the Marnites. When master of Syria, I shall there form my magazines, and shall protect by the mountains my rapid march on the skirts of the desert. When arrived at the mountains of Cilicia, my position will be strengthened, my left wing will be supported by the sea, my right by the Euphrates. I shall be able to keep open my communications with the Dearbekir and Armenia, corn countries, and which are disaffected to the Grand Turk. I will call on the assistance of the Bedouins, Turcomans, Kurds, Armenians, and Persians, to the ruin of their common enemy; and forming a great body of cavalry, I shall soon cross the six or seven hundred miles which separate me from the Bosphorus, which I may, perhaps, cross on rafts, and I will then enter Constantinople. There a new course is opened to me. I enter on the theatre of Europe, and form a counterpoise to all the powers. I shall be able either to establish or to strengthen the republic of all Greece by Albania and Corfu. I shall be able to keep open the communication with Italy and France. I shall be able to raise Poland from its ruins, and to form a state there which may maintain the ancient balance of the north. Russia will be kept in check, and will be apprehensive of internal disturbances. Austria, placed between two enemies, will have still greater cause to be alarmed, and will be apprehensive for the enfranchisement of Hungary. Prussia will resume her state of natural alliance with France, the new empire of Byzantium. Denmark and Sweden, relieved from the pressure of Russia, will increase both in their means and their influence. Moscow, jealous of Petersburg, will reclaim its independence. England, driven from the Archipelago, will quit the Mediterranean; and Governments, tired at length with so much war, battles, fire, massacre, crime, and follies, will then in a mass be ready to listen to peace. May I be able to see that happy day, and to see an obelisk in Constantinople bear this inscription: ‘ To the French army, the conquerors of Italy, of Africa, and of Asia—to Buonaparte, Member of the National Institute, the pacificator of Europe.’

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR
OF
JOHN WOLCOTT, M.D.
POETICALLY KNOWN BY THE NAME OF
PETER PINDAR.

THIS gentleman is a native of that part of Devonshire which has been called the Garden of England. He was educated, we believe, at Kingsbridge, near which he was born. The school-master of that town, an exceeding good scholar, and a man of most amiable manners, was a quaker.

The uncle of our bard being a single man, and established at Fowey, in Cornwall, as an apothecary, took his nephew when young, with a view to his succeeding him in his business. Here he acquired a tolerable share of medical knowledge; and was in great esteem with his kinsman and the neighbourhood. At his leisure hours he cultivated his mind by the perusal of the best modern writers; and improved himself considerably in the art of drawing, to which he shewed an early propensity.

On the appointment of Sir William Trelawney to be Governor of Jamaica, about the year 1769, Mr. Wolcott felt a strong inclination to accompany him, especially as that gentleman was a distant relation of his own, and a great friend to the family. He accordingly pressed his uncle, not only to give his consent to the project, but also to solicit the favour from Sir William.

The old gentleman was at first extremely concerned at this turn in his nephew's mind. It was a complete overthrow of his favourite scheme respecting him, and it was moreover depriving himself of a most useful assistant. Remonstrances, however, were vain; and therefore, with the greatest good nature, he waited upon the Governor, and obtained the favour that the young adventurer should make one in his suite.

In the voyage the ship touched at Madeira, where Peter, enchanted with the beauties which nature so luxuriantly exhibits in that island, wrote some exquisite sonnets. On his arrival at Jamaica, he commenced surgeon, with which he blended the practice of physic, and was actually nominated Physician General to the island. A circumstance, however, occurred that diverted him for some time from his medical career, and threw him into the arms of a profession, for which few men were ever less qualified.

The incumbent of the most valuable living in Jamaica happened to pay the last tribute to nature not long after the Doctor settled there. Whether his practice had not been sufficiently lucrative, or what other motive possessed him, we know not; but certain it is, he looked

upon the vacant rectory with a wishful eye. As there was no clergyman at hand to supply the place of the deceased, the physician of the body commenced physician of the soul, and actually officiated for a considerable time in this capacity, reading the prayers of the church of England, and preaching occasionally.

Fearing, at length, that he should be superseded by a regular minister, properly instituted to the living, the Doctor set out for England, carrying with him strong letters of recommendation to the Bishop of London, that he might not only be ordained, but also be appointed to the church which he had served.

But though his application was backed pretty strongly by some very considerable friends in England, the Bishop refused to admit him, on the ground, we believe, of his having presumed to perform the ministerial duties without being properly licensed thereto.

In consequence of this disappointment, the Doctor declined revisiting his patients and parishioners in the West Indies; but having previously obtained the degree of M.D. from one of the Scotch universities, he went down to the place of his former residence, and after living there some time, removed to Truro, where he practised for several years as a physician, with great credit and success. About this time his uncle died, and left him nearly two thousand pounds.

The Doctor's satirical vein shewed itself on various occasions in Cornwall; particularly in some humorous jokes, which he played off upon the late Mr. Rosewarne, of Truro, and other gentlemen of the neighbourhood. He was also engaged in some troublesome and expensive law-suits; one of which was with the corporation of Truro, relative to their right of putting upon him a parish apprentice. In consequence of these disputes, he found that part of the world disagreeable, and therefore resolved to quit it for a sphere more congenial to his talents and disposition.

During his residence in this county, the Doctor had an opportunity of bringing forward to the world an eminent natural genius, who otherwise might have been buried in total oblivion, or at the most have been a sign-painter in his native country. The person we allude to was John Opie, whose rude drawings in common chalk, especially likenesses, our Doctor viewed with some curiosity and admiration in his rides through the village of St. Anne, where he was a parish apprentice to one Wheeler, a house-carpenter.

These drawings were so superior to what could be expected in such a place, and from such a person, that the physician was induced to become his instructor and his patron. He accordingly furnished him with materials, and gave him lessons, by which he profited in a manner that surprised and delighted the benevolent tutor. Having made a rapid progress, Opie went to Exeter, where he acquired some knowledge of oil painting. From that city he removed to London, and under Sir Joshua Reynolds became one of the most eminent artists of the age.

We are sorry to remark, however, that a violent misunderstanding took place during some years between the Doctor and his pupil; and,

from what we can learn, the cause originated in the forgetfulness with which the latter affected to treat his obligations to the former.

Of the Doctor's poetical productions, while he was engaged in the practice of physic, we have seen only one specimen; but that is an excellent one, and we trust our readers will be pleased with us for inserting it in this place.

In the year 1776, when Mr. Polwhele, well known by his various publications, was at Truro-school, he had given to him for an evening exercise, to be translated into English, the following beautiful Latin epigram on sleep:

‘Somne levis, quamquem certissima mortis imago,
Consortem cupio te, tamen esse tori:
Alma quies, optata veni; nam, sic, sine vitâ
Vivere, quam suave est; sic, sine morte, mori.’

Of this epigram the Doctor was requested to give a translation, which he produced in a few minutes as follows:

‘Come, gentle sleep, attend thy vot'ry's prayer,
And tho' death's image to my couch repair,
How sweet, thus lifeless, yet with life to lie,
Thus, without dying, O how sweet to die!’

Our author's first literary production was an ‘*Epistle to the Reviewers*,’ 4to. 1782, a truly laughable piece of satire, and certainly discharged against fair game. His next performance was ‘*Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians*,’ 1785, in which is a happy mixture of wit, taste, and elegance; but at the same time it must be allowed, that a want of candour distinguishes the criticisms, and particularly with respect to the paintings of Mr. West.

In the year following, he published another set of odes to the members of the Royal Academy, bearing the same characteristics. About the same time he produced a performance of more originality and boldness. This was the *Lousiad*, a mock heroic poem, abounding in wit, humour, and strength.

The foundation on which our Satirist erected this lively piece was this:—His Majesty one evening at supper observed a human hair upon his plate, among some green peas. This offensive object occasioned a decree to be issued forth, that all the cooks, scullions, &c. in the royal kitchen, should have their heads shaved. Great murmurings were excited by this mandate; but the law, like that of the Medes and Persians, was irrevocable.

On this incident Peter formed his exquisite production; only changing the hair, by virtue of the *licentia poetica*, to a living animal.

His next production was an epistle to James Boswell, Esq. the self-sufficient attendant upon Dr. Johnson to the Hebrides. This was followed by ‘*Bozzi and Piozzi*,’ in which the folly of tittle-tattle biographers is exposed in the happiest manner.

The greatest success attended our author's publications. Never did any satirist display such various excellence. Those who disapproved his sentiments, and were offended at his freedom and want of

respect for authority, could not read his poems with unmoved muscles. To give a catalogue of his numerous writings would be needless. There can be no occasion to specify at length what is universally known, and as universally admired. Though our author has shone most conspicuously as a satirist, and here indeed his splendour has been of an extraordinary brilliancy, yet the reader of his sonnets will sometimes be disposed to regret his having devoted so much of his time and genius to temporary and personal subjects.

The admirers of poetical elegance may laugh at our bard's pleasant tales and whimsical descriptions; but they will feel a more exquisite sensation on reading the tender and sentimental effusions of his pen.

The Doctor, we understand, lately superintended a new edition of Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters, to which he made some additions.

Before we conclude, it may not be amiss to remark, that in his conversation our Satirist does not exhibit either that facetiousness or acerbity which are so eminently displayed in his works.

Neither ought we to finish this article without observing, that Messrs. Robinsons, Goulding, and Walker, agreed, in 1795, to pay Dr. W. an annuity of 240l. per annum for the copy-right of his works. Unfortunately, owing to some obscurity in drawing up the agreement, it has been contended by one party, that it implies only those of the Poet *already* published, while the others wish to include all that may hereafter be given to the world by the facetious Peter.

We are sorry to add, that an action at common law has been succeeded by a chancery suit; and without entering into the merits of a question, on which some future Chancellor may decide in the course of the *nineteenth century*, we must cordially recommend an amicable adjustment and immediate compromise to all parties. What a pity, that the harpies of the law should be permitted to swallow up the patrimony of the Muses!

Our poet, we believe, once more practises as a physician. Lately recovered from an *asthma*, he has acquired an intimate acquaintance with the theory of that disease, and is himself a living instance, that with skilful management it is not fatal, even in its last and worst stages. He has also minutely investigated the structure of that delicate organ, the human ear.

This is a species of knowledge neither to be obtained on the summit of Parnassus, nor drawn from the fountain Hippocrene; but there is a certain universality in genius, which, indeed, constitutes one of its chief characteristics.

BON MOT.

A COUNTRY Apothecary, not a little distinguished for his impudence, with a hope of disconcerting a young Clergyman, whom he knew to be a man of singular modesty, asked him, in the hearing of a large company, 'why the Patriarchs of old lived to such an extreme age?' To which the Clergyman replied, 'I suppose the ancient Patriarchs *took no physics!*

THE FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.

A DISCOURSE,

DELIVERED BEFORE

THE LODGE OF AMITY, PRESTON,

BY THE

REV. BROTHER H. SHUTTLEWORTH, M.A.

VICAR OF KIRKHAM, LANCASHIRE.

'LOVE AS BRETHREN.'

PET. iii. 8.

IN nothing is the Divine goodness to us more evidently exhibited, than in the nature and tendency of those laws which God has been pleased to prescribe for the regulation of our conduct; thereby clearly evincing a serious regard, and provident care for our welfare; exercising his sovereignty, not for his pleasure, but for our profit and lasting benefit; displaying more of his loving kindness towards us, than of his dominion over us. This truth stands irrefragably confirmed, when we consider that universal and indispensable law of charity and good-will to each other, by which all men are obliged; which the relation we bear to God and to each other, as created and dependent beings, plainly evinces; which the revealed word of truth repeatedly enjoins; and which the precepts of the gospel still more strictly demand of us; and that to a greater extent and degree, as the badge of our discipleship; to prove ourselves sincere followers of him, who manifested his love to us in the most affecting and convincing manner, by laying down his life for us. 'By this,' saith our Saviour, 'shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another.'

It is indeed sufficiently evident, that, as the Almighty made all nations of men of one blood, our obligations to brotherly affection extend to all mankind. It is one of the strongest propensities of our nature, by the original constitution of which men are so framed, and situated, that they inevitably stand in need of each other's assistance for their mutual support and preservation: with difficulty can they subsist; still less, can they become possessed of any of the comforts, or conveniencies of life, in a solitary or independent condition; but are manifestly calculated to live in societies, whereof friendship and brotherly love, cherished and maintained by a mutual exchange of good offices, are the bond and cement. This is obvious to the most careless observer; in this respect all men stand upon the same level; and being moved by the same views, wishes, and demands, all are by nature disposed to feel the distresses of their fellow-creatures, arising from the unequal allotment of good and evil in the world; where the

seemingly unmerited necessities of some so plainly call for the exercise of the tender affections in the relief and assistance of others. In this view of human nature every partial distinction is overlooked;— 'there is neither Jew nor Gentile, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free;' but every man is a brether, and should be a friend to every man, as all are derived from one common parent, and partake of the same nature, by the universal law of which, by common humanity, each individual is bound to look upon himself as a part or member of that great community which comprehends all mankind; as sent into the world designedly to assist in forwarding the welfare and happiness of his associates, whom he finds possessed of the same perfections and imperfections with himself, and consequently, as called to the constant exercise of universal benevolence; to take a friendly part in the calamities of others; to give as freely as he has received, and to withhold no good from such as stand in need, when it is in his power to confer it.

As reason then cannot but approve what the law of nature itself thus plainly enjoins, so is it in like manner conformable to the innate bias of the human mind to be kindly affectioned one towards another: and were it not that pride, resentment, inordinate self-love, and other contemptible and sordid passions, are too frequently permitted, unhappily, to over-rule this original inclination of the soul, the beneficial fruits and effects of it in men's lives would universally appear. That pleasing sensation of mind which arises from the communication of good to others, is such, that few who are qualified for it, would willingly forego this addition to their other enjoyments. In this case, experience is the best conviction; and those who at any time have exercised themselves in acts of beneficence will have been truly sensible how joyful and pleasant a thing it is *to do good* and *to communicate*; how light that burden is, which we voluntarily sustain in behalf of those who, by wanting, claim our assistance; or according to the emphatical declaration of one who was most experienced in acts of mercy, that *it is more blessed to give than to receive*. Hence it arises, that even in this present depraved state of the world, where the corrupt tendencies of men's vitiated inclinations do not forcibly preclude so happy a propensity, they are still anxious to maintain a general intercourse and communication with each other; that they endeavour to extend their connections; to enlarge and multiply their friendships and dependencies, by a mutual exchange of real services; and even to institute societies and fraternities, by a communication of arts, labour, and industry: and since an unfeigned regard to each other's good is the only possible means of maintaining and cementing a happy union in any body of men, it plainly appears what is the direction and tendency of unbiassed and uncorrupted nature.

To go still further, as a sincere regard to each other's welfare is conformable to the in-born propensity of the human mind, so is it no less agreeable to that nature of the Supreme Being, which is held forth for our imitation.

The universal Parent of mankind, in the general dispensations of his

power and goodness, impartially and graciously communicates the common blessings of his providence to all without exception, 'making his sun to rise and his rain to fall' for the general benefit and comfort of all his creatures; infinitely more indeed does it enlarge our ideas of the same God and Father of the universe, to consider him, at his appointed season, with the same impartial, diffusive goodness, distributing to all his moral creatures the most important of all blessings, that knowledge which is necessary to direct their steps in the paths of virtue, that light which is to guide and conduct them to celestial, ineffable bliss in a future, never ending state.

It was, doubtless, with a far more extensive view, than the partial benefit of one inconsiderable people, however highly favoured, that the promise of a Messiah was at first given to the common parents of all mankind, that the expectation of his coming was spread through all nations, that he was proclaimed with all the solemnity of an embassy from Heaven, and made known the nature and end of his divine mission at a season, the most favourable in all its circumstances to render the promulgation of it universal.

It could not be said that any people, nation, or language was unconcerned in the commission: the degeneracy and corruption which called for this extraordinary interposition was not the character of one people only; it had spread its infection wide, and the effects were too sensibly felt, for all men had corrupted their ways: as the disease therefore was universal, it is agreeable to all adequate conceptions of a just and righteous God, whose mercy is over all his works, to conclude that it was his intention, in his own appointed time, equally to extend to all the salutary remedy.

On the same account, then, that God continues to delight in displaying to all men that particular attribute of his mercy and compassion, must it necessarily follow that he is desirous that all, whom he has endued with rational souls, should do their utmost to be merciful as he is merciful, to be in their proportion kind and benevolent to each other, and in this respect, as far as human frailty will permit, to be perfect, 'even as our Father, which is in Heaven, is perfect.' To this end he has endowed us with admirable powers and faculties, and hath implanted in our very nature such affections and propensities, as readily dispose us to the exercise of social duties. He hath so framed and constituted our nature, so disposed the circumstances of our present allotment, and hath at the same time intimately combined the interests of men, that friendship and society are become necessary to our comfortable subsistence, in this transitory stage of our existence: this complicated and dependent scene of things; while each, from the experience of his own wants and exigencies, becomes amply convinced of the reasonableness and necessity, as far as his abilities extend, of doing good to all around him; this readiness to communicate, being the surest means of securing to ourselves a more lasting enjoyment of what we possess; like building a wall of defence about our own blessings; laying up our treasures in greater security, and purchasing a still stronger title to it.

These truths, we find, are confirmed to us by the light of revelation, and as Christians, we are to look upon ourselves as brethren in a more peculiar manner, being all the children of God in Christ, members of the same body, partakers of the same spirit, and heirs of the same blessed hope of immortality. Charity is spoken of in scripture as one of the first Christian graces, as the great article upon which men will be tried at the last day, and that which above all other virtues will make way for their final admission into life and glory.

To a most exalted degree of brotherly affection towards each other would the gospel truths naturally lead us; did we but allow them their full influence upon our minds, they would divest us of every narrow and contracted notion; instructing us, that as all men are brethren by nature, so Christians are more strictly united by grace: that consequently, compassion and love are debts naturally due to every one who carries about him any share of our Creator's image, as being children of one common parent: and that the highest degree of mutual affection should knit together the hearts of those who are already spiritually united to Christ, as members of his mystical body, and as having a joint interest in him their common Redeemer: so that we have not only the example of God's goodness in general proposed to our imitation, but, as Christians, we have it in a more particular and extraordinary manner set before us in that singular instance of the redemption of mankind by the death of his Son. Agreeable to the general design of a religion, so evidently intended to enlarge its foundation, are the rules it prescribes for the government of the heart and affections. They are adapted to the nature of man as a reasonable and social creature; founded upon principles applicable to his frame and constitution, and altogether independent of any peculiar circumstances which distinguish one nation from another, and are calculated to regulate the general behaviour, by promoting those virtues which equally form the duty and happiness of all mankind. Our Saviour, while upon earth, went continually about doing good, and hath left us an example that we should follow his steps.

Every affection and disposition, friendly in its exercise to the union, good order, and happiness of the world, or which had a natural tendency to harmonize the soul, to form it to gentleness and complacency, and to raise and foster the seeds of universal love and piety, was cultivated and improved by the benevolent spirit of the gospel. Its gracious design was to assist every humane and social virtue already planted in the heart; to encourage its cultivation; to give it strength to shoot forth for the general comfort and happiness of man, and not to leave it entirely to depend upon the efforts of nature, to quicken its growth, and bring it to maturity.

With the strictest propriety, therefore, it is that the scriptures lay so great a stress upon the practice of universal benevolence, since it is a temper and disposition of mind, of all others, the most perfective of our rational nature.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHAPTAL'S PROCESS FOR WHITENING BOOKS, PRINTS, &c.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

BY this operation books are not only cleaned, but the paper acquires a degree of whiteness superior to what it possessed when first made. The use of this acid is attended also with the valuable advantage of destroying ink spots.

When I had to repair prints so torn that they exhibited only scraps pasted upon other paper, I was afraid of losing these fragments in the liquid, because the paste became dissolved. In such cases I enclosed the prints in a cylindrical glass vessel, which I inverted on the water in which I had put the mixture proper for extricating the oxygenated muriatic acid gas. This vapour, by filling the whole inside of the jar, acted upon the print; extracted the grease as well as ink spots; and the fragments remained pasted to the paper.

METHOD OF PREPARING THE OXYGENATED MURIATIC ACID.

To oxygenate the muriatic acid, nothing is necessary but to dilute it, and mix it in a very strong glass vessel with manganese, in such a manner that the mixture may not occupy the whole of the glass. Air bubbles are formed on the surface of the liquor; the empty space becomes filled with a greenish vapour; and, at the end of some hours, the acid may be farther diluted with water, and then used. It has an acid taste, because the whole is not saturated with oxygen; but it possesses all the virtues of the oxygenated muriatic acid. This process may be followed when there is not time to set up an apparatus for distilling, in order to procure the oxygenated acid.

INOCULATION FROM THE COW-POX.

Two interesting publications have lately appeared from the pens of Doctors Pearson and Jenner upon the cause and effects of the *Variola Vaccinae*, or Cow-pox. Their object is to root out the Small-pox, a disease which has swept away an immensely greater number of victims from the world than the amount of all that have been destroyed by the plague or pestilence.

Opinions are not agreed as to the origin of this disease in cows; some supposing that they get it by infection from men milking them, who have been previously applying dressings to the heels of horses affected with the grease; while others, with more probability, consider it as being in the first instance compounded in the animal economy of the cow; after which, it may be conveyed to any number (in an obvious way) by the hands of the milkers, as the seat of the disease is in the breast and teats, which are covered with eruptions similar to the small-pox. But its origin is of no importance:—its application to the benefit of mankind is what demands the greatest attention.

It is a singular fact, that it has been long known by country farmers and others that this disease, which in several counties prevails at particular seasons among the cows, and is often communicated to the hands of the milkers, exempts such as have been so infected from being infected with the small-pox. It is still more singular, that though they knew this fact, and also that no cow or human being had ever been known to die of the cow-

pox, they never thought of having recourse to a voluntary infection of this kind, to free themselves and families from the possibility of being infected with the variolous poison, which so often proves mortal even when given by inoculation.

These publications contain a great body of evidence, all tending to prove that persons who have undergone the specific fever and local disease occasioned by the cow-pox, communicated either by accident to the hands when milking them, or by inoculation (for this has been already tried by the ingenious authors), are thereby rendered unsusceptible of the small-pox; and that matter from such patients may be employed with the like effects, no difference being observable in the effects of the matter generated successively in the first, second, third, fourth, or fifth human creature.

Pits from the small-pox are a deformity that no one can certainly guard against even by inoculation. In the cow-pox no such consequences take place; for, though accompanied with fever, the pustules are local, and the place may be chosen.

As the cow-pox poison acts upon the whole constitution in seven or eight days after its admission, and the small-pox most frequently not till fifteen or more; in cases where exposure to the small-pox infection is unavoidable, and the consequence of infection at the time dangerous (as in pregnancy), inoculation with the former might, by its quicker action, produce that change in the system which would insure the least deadly of the two maladies.

No sagacity is required to predict, says Dr. Pearson, that, should the practice of inoculating for the cow-pox ever become very general amongst young persons (which we hope will be the case), the variolous infection must be extinguished; and, of consequence, that loathsome and destructive disease, the small-pox, be known only by name. And this benefit will accrue without even the alloy or introduction of a new disease; it being plain, from the nature of the cow-pox poison, that (the other being once rooted out) it will be easy to avoid and prevent its dissemination—as there must be at least a real contact with it to cause infection.

METALLIC TRACTORS.

In a former Number we mentioned that the celebrated Italian physician Galvani was the inventor of these Tractors, and on that account the French Chemists call it *Galvanism*. Dr. Perkins, of North America, has, however, revived the doctrine, which had laid dormant for a long time, and he terms it *Perkinism*. We now present our readers with additional experiments to those we have already given.

Professor Schumacher at Copenhagen made experiments with tractors of brass and iron on ten patients in Frederick's hospital at Copenhagen. He tried also tractors of ebony and ivory, which are said to have cured a pain in the knee; with others of silver and zinc; and some of copper and lead. By the two last, pains in the knee, arm, and face, are said to have been mitigated. According to M. Klinberg's experiments, this remedy was of use in *malum ischiaticum*; and according to those of M. Stessens, in *malum ischiaticum* and *megrin*. According to M. Bang, the pains in some cases were increased and in others allayed. According to M. Blech, the tractors were of use in *hemichrania* and gouty pains in the head; and, according to M. Hahn, in rheumatic pains in both shoulders.

Professor Abilgaard says, that mankind have hitherto paid too little attention to the influence which electricity has on the human body; otherwise they would know that the effects produced on it by our beds is no matter of indifference. If the feather beds and hair mattresses, &c. are perfectly dry, the person who sleeps on them is in an insulated state; but the contrary is the case if they are moist. He three times removed a pain in the knee, by

sticking the tractors, one on each side of the knee, so deep through the stockings that the points touched the skin. He removed a rheumatic pain in the head from a lady by the same means. M. Kafn, by the tractors, relieved, in others, gouty pains of the head, and megrim; and in himself, a rheumatic pain of the back, which, according to his sensations, was like a constriction in the cellular tissue. M. Heholdt, from his experiments, considers the effect of the tractors as indefinite and relative as that of other remedies. He, however, saw relief given by them in the stranguary in a case of syphilis. M. Bang also, at Soroe, freed a man from a violent gouty pain in the thigh by drawing the tractors 200 times over the affected part. M. Jacobsen likewise found benefit derived from these tractors several times in the common hospital at Copenhagen. M. Tode tried them also in rheumatic pains, tooth-ache, inflammation of the eyes, and observed that they neither did good nor harm.

According to the editor, the tractors act as a mechanical stimulus, as conductors of electricity, as Galvanism, and also by the effects of the imagination.

CHROME.

THE fragility of chrome, the resistance it offers to the action of fire, and the smallness of the masses in which it has hitherto been naturally found, do not leave us any hopes that this metal can ever be of great utility in the arts. This assertion, however, may be going rather a little too far; for a new substance, the properties of which do not at first seem likely to be of much benefit to society, is sometimes found, after a certain period, to be applicable to many important purposes in the arts and sciences.

The acid and the oxyd of this metal, however, may be of the greatest utility. The former, on account of the beautiful emerald green colour which it communicates, even to enamel, without undergoing any alteration in its shade, will furnish painters in enamel with the means of enriching their pictures, and of improving their art; and the second, by the beautiful cinabar red colour which it assumes and preserves in its combination with mercury, the orange red colour which it gives with lead, and the carmelite red which it communicates to silver, may become exceedingly valuable to painting in oil and in water colours.

CONVERSION OF IRON INTO CAST STEEL.

A NEW method of preparing cast steel has been lately announced in France by M. Clouet. His process is as follows; take small pieces of iron, and place them in layers in a crucible with a mixture of the carbonate of lime. Six parts of the carbonate of lime, that is chalk, marble, limestone, and in general all calcareous substances, and six parts of the earth of pounded Hessian crucibles, must be employed for twenty parts of iron. This mixture must be so disposed that, after fusion, the iron may be completely covered by it, so as to be kept from coming into contact with the atmosphere. The mixture is then to be gradually heated, and at last exposed to a heat capable of melting iron. If the fire be well kept up, an hour will generally be found sufficient to convert two pounds of iron into excellent and exceedingly hard steel capable of being forged, an advantage not possessed by steel procured in the common manner.

ANTIQUITY.

M. DUPUIS, at the last meeting of the French National Institute, read a second memoir on the Pelasgi, a nation of whom scarcely any thing more is known than the name, and whose antiquity goes beyond the fabulous ages. The author places the origin of these people in Egypt; from which he endeavours to show that the Pelasgi spread into Lybia as far as the Atlantic ocean, and afterwards passed into Peloponnesus, the Archipelago and Asia.

These conjectures of Dupuits result from a comparative view of the religious worship of the Pelasgi and that of the people in Upper Egypt and Ethiopia; as well as from the traditions and geographical names common to the Pelasgic nations, the Egyptians, and the Ethiopians.

FRENCH MARINE.

IN a memoir on the state of the French marine, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, M. Legrand described the naval battle of 1304 between the French and the Flemings, a very particular account of which he found in a history, in verse, entitled, *La Branche aux Royaux Lignages*, written in 1306 by William Guiart. This small work, consisting of fifteen or sixteen verses, one of the oldest now extant on the history of the French navy, gives a very accurate description of the naval tactics and manœuvres of that period. M. Legrand has employed it to make known the different kinds of vessels of which squadrons were then composed, and the manner of fitting them out either for attack or defence. From this memoir it results that, until Francis I. the Kings of France had no regular navy; and that, in their naval wars, they were accustomed to purchase or hire privateers, ready equipped and manned, or merchant ships, which they manned themselves and furnished with warlike machines. This memoir is an extract of a History of the Arts and Sciences in France, on which M. Legrand has been employed for several years.

INVENTION OF PRINTING, GUNPOWDER, COMPASS, &c.

M. LANGLES has already contested with the Europeans the invention of the compass, of paper, and of printing, in order to assign them to the Orientals. In a new memoir on gunpowder he deprives the German monk, Berthold Schwartz, of the fatal honour of that terrible invention, and asserts that it was conveyed to us from the Arabs. He assures us, that they made use of it, in 1690, at the siege of Mecca; and he adds, that the Arabs derived it from the Indians, among whom it was known in the remotest antiquity, since their sacred books (the Vedam) forbid the use of it in war. M. Langles is of opinion, that a knowledge of these different inventions might have come to us from the East on the return of the crusaders. There is an interval, however, of two centuries between the last crusade and the first typographical attempts of Guttemberg in the city of Strasbourg about the year 1440. Gunpowder was earlier known in Europe than printing; but it does not appear that it was employed there in war before the battle of Creci, where the English had six pieces of cannon. If the conjectures of M. Langles are well founded, the Europeans, at present, only carry back to the East knowledge which we formerly borrowed from that quarter. Thus every thing changes on the face of the globe; the arts are lost in one nation to be revived in another; nations themselves are effaced and disappear; and vast accumulations of water covered formerly those countries which we inhabit at present. All this proves, that the small globe upon which we reside is very old; and that to live a century or two is nothing. We have scarcely time to commence our studies,

NAVIGATION.

A NEW machine, invented by Count T. H. Bathiani, to ascend the river against the stream without any manual assistance, was lately tried on the Danube. The machine weighed more than 700 centners, and a load of 450 centners was fastened to it, together with a sloop. The experiment was completely successful.

REVIEW
OF
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Annual Register for the Year 1792.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

AS a specimen of this performance, in our last number we selected the character given of Mirabeau, but of which, for want of room, we gave only a part: we shall now conclude the extract, with our commendation of the spirit, the diction, and execution apparent throughout the whole of this highly interesting volume.

‘ In the pillage and bloodshed of the revolution, Mirabeau does not seem to have felt any positive pleasure of wanton malignity, but he deliberately encouraged all the early insurrections, hazarded all their consequences, and defended whatever happened, because he thought all necessary to the purposes of his ambition.

‘ His skill in the management of the national assembly was conspicuous. But to his influence there he did not scruple to sacrifice his opinions. When he could not induce the majority to go with him, that he might still keep his station at their head, he was ever ready to go with them; and if he was accidentally caught in a minority, commanding the press as he did, he had the art the next day to represent his defeat as a victory. In the last months of his life, when he became more decided and fixed in the support of order, the reception which he sometimes experienced in the assembly, as well as in the jacobin club, made him sensible, as he said himself, that it was but one step from the capitol to the Tarpeian rock: he perceived that not only his popularity, but his existence was likely to be involved in one common ruin with the monarchy, which he had been one of the foremost to shake. If, however, against all probability he had prevailed, and become the minister of a free state, the spirit of his government may be collected from one of his speeches which he had prepared, but not ventured to deliver: ‘ The rule of liberty (observed he) is perhaps more austere than the caprice of tyrants.’

A sketch of the most prominent features in the character of Gustavus, the late King of Sweden, seems to be drawn with impartiality; as such it merits attention. It does not often occur, in the page of history; so apt are we to be blinded by prejudice, interest, or motives of illiberality.

‘ Gustavus possessed very eminent abilities, and talents not only splendid, but equal to the performance of the greatest things. Among these, together with a most fascinating address, which rendered every stranger at first sight interested in his favour, was a very powerful and persuasive eloquence, admirably suited to popular assemblies, and from which he derived the most signal benefits in many of the most trying exigencies of his life. Indeed he valued himself on his management of the diet, and observed, that he was the only sovereign who had succeeded in convoking a public body of that description. His presence of mind, immediate recollection, and instant decision, in all sudden cases of difficulty or danger, were perhaps only equalled by his uncle the great Frederick; while the firmness and fortitude which he manifested in the many severe conflicts on governmental and public affairs which he was obliged to sustain, were in no degree inferior to that exalted courage which he displayed in the field of battle.

‘ In that scene of action, indeed, his intrepidity and contempt of danger were carried to such an excess, as to constitute the great blemish of his military character; the duties of the commander seeming not unfrequently to be too much sunk in those of the private soldier or volunteer. He evidently had the actions of his two great predecessors, Gustavus Adolphus and Charles the XIIth. constantly in his view, and endeavoured alternately, not only to emulate but to exceed them both. If he failed in some of those comprehensive first-rate qualities of a great commander, particularly in a cool command of temper, which so highly distinguished the former, he equalled the latter in the only shining parts of his character, those of valour and enterprize, and was infinitely his superior in all other respects: indeed, the urbanity of his manner, his humanity, and his forgiving clemency, could not be shewn to greater advantage, than by opposing them to the unrelenting obstinacy and the cruel ferocity of Charles.’

Arguments for and against an Union between Great Britain and Ireland considered. 2d Edition. Dublin, printed. London, re-printed. Wright, Piccadilly. 2s.

ON a subject of such importance as that which has given rise to the publication before us, it is natural to expect that there will be contrariety of opinion. The total suppression of the independence of one country, and the devolution of its government upon another, is, indeed, a matter of no small importance; especially as the change involves in it the individual happiness of the former, and materially affects the interests of a commercial kingdom. A calm, dispassionate investigation, therefore, of the advantages and disadvantages consequent upon such a measure, is exceedingly desirable. The author of the pamphlet before us professes to act upon that principle, and estimates, by analogy, the benefits that will accrue to Ireland from an Union with Great Britain.

‘ Two independent states,’ say he, ‘ finding their separate existence mutually inconvenient, propose to form themselves into one state for their mutual benefit.’ And again—‘ every independent society or state has a right, consistent with its existing duties and obligations, to propose the means which appear most probable for the attainment of the happiness of its people.’

Having assumed these axioms, he reasons upon them with great success, and draws his inferences from the conduct and example of other countries.

‘ England,’ says the author, ‘ was formerly divided into seven kingdoms, which were continually engaged in predatory wars with each other, and the island was a general scene of confusion and barbarism. A wise and sagacious Prince united these separate kingdoms into one empire. Did the people of the heptarchy lose their independence by this union? Were the people of the seven nations made dependent, or were they debased and enslaved by abolishing the local regulations which divided them into separate and hostile societies; destructive of themselves and each other, and by associating and uniting under one regimen, the code of government, and one sovereignty?’

‘ We might extend this reasoning, were it not too obvious, both to Wales and Scotland. How is a Welchman degraded by being represented in the British Parliament? How is a Scot enslaved by becoming a Briton?’

The author goes on to point out the advantages that Ireland will derive from the Union, in respect to her commerce. And it seems to be generally allowed that he states a fact by no means exaggerated.

He then points out a few modifications that would tend to destroy all religious animosity between Protestants and Catholics, and indeed proposes such a method of adjusting their respective situations, and providing for the

Clergy of each denomination, that it seems reasonable to expect their unanimous concurrence in the measure.

The formidable opponents to the Union, he says, are the gentlemen at the Irish Bar; and their opposition he ascribes entirely to motives of interest and ambition.

He points out eight fundamental articles of the Union—

- 1st. The preservation of the Protestant religion and establishment.
- 2d. An equitable number of Peers and Commoners to sit in the Parliament of the Empire.
- 3d. An equality of rights and privileges, and a fair adjustment of commerce.
- 4th. An equitable arrangement as to the revenues, debts, and future taxes, suitable to our situation and powers.
- 5th. The continuance of the civil administration in Ireland, as it stands at present, accommodated to the new situation of the kingdom.
- 6th. An arrangement for the Roman Catholic Clergy, so as to put an end, if possible, to religious jealousies, and to ensure the attachment of that order of men to the state.
- 7th. Some further provision to the Dissenting Clergy.
- 8th. An arrangement with respect to tithes.

Arminius, a Tragedy. By Arthur Murphy, Esq. 8vo. 2s. Wright.

FIRE with an ardent zeal for British liberty; the long-silent muse of Murphy has again ventured from her lone retreat.

This performance has not been offered to the theatres: indeed, if the reader reflect on the present state of dramatic taste, he will be convinced that its presentation would have been in vain: This is not the age for legitimate tragedy.

'Arminius was the Great Hero of Germany. Tacitus tells us, that he fought with alternate vicissitudes of fortune: a man of warlike genius; and beyond all question, the deliverer of Germany. He had not, like the Kings and Generals of a former day, the infancy of Rome to cope with; he had to struggle with a great and flourishing Empire: he attacked the Romans in the meridian of their glory; he stood at bay for a number of years with equivocal success, sometimes victorious, often defeated; but, in the issue of the war, STILL UNCONQUERED.'—Such is the hero of Mr. Murphy's tragedy.

Our author is a warm supporter of government, and several passages of his work, relative to civil faction, are levelled with much justice at the lately-prevalent spirit of English jacobinism,

' The epidemic madness of the times;
 When discontent, and jealousy, and faction,
 When strife, and wild ambition, sow the seeds
 Of party rage; when civil discord arms
 Sons against fathers, brothers against brothers,
 Then kindred blood is spilt; then horrors multiply,
 And nature shudders ———'

We cannot better apprise our readers of the general tendency of the performance, than by presenting them with the following extracts—the dying words of Arminius.

' ——— It is my warning voice.
 Let Britons guard their coast against the Gauls,
 And never,—never let that treach'rous race,
 NOR THEIR DESCENDANTS to the latest time,
 Obtain a footing on their sea-girt isle.
 Let Britons seize the trident of the main,

And plunge the invaders in the roaring surge;
 A band of slaves, who would reduce mankind
 To their own level, and enslave the world:
 An hoard of savages, freebooters, murderers,
 Who trample on all laws; who own no God;
 Whom in a mass their country disembogues,
 By depredations to lay waste their neighbours,
 And spread rebellion, anarchy, and ruin.'

' Thus ling'ring on the margin of both worlds,
 A ray of light perhaps breaks in upon me.

— A time may come, when Germany shall send
 A Royal race, allied to Britain's Kings,
 To reign in glory o'er a willing people.

— I see the radiant æra dawn;—I see

The great event, when in a distant age
 A Monarch sprung from that illustrious line

Shall guide the State, give energy to laws,
 And guard the rights of man; his throne encircl'd,

Adorn'd, illumin'd by a train of virtues,
 That win all hearts, and arm each honest hand

In the great cause of freedom, and the laws,
 For which their ancestors in ev'ry age

Toil'd, fought, and bravely conquer'd; then bequeath'd,
 Seal'd with their blood, a glorious legacy,

A SACRED TRUST to all succeeding times.'

Octavia. By Anna Maria Porter. 3 vols. 12mo. Longman.

IN the present novel-making age, when the press daily teems with innumerable reams of nonsense, we are very thankful when fortune throws in our way something worthy of perusal. It is long since we have read so excellent a satire on the too-general frivolity of high life, as is contained in the pages of *Octavia*. In this novel the manners of the elegant world are accurately delineated. Our fair author seems to have copied from nature, particularly in the character of *Waffen*, a rich, vulgar, and illiterate brewer, whose eccentricities are admirably well conceived, and as well supported throughout the work. The story possesses much interest, which is gradually heightened till the close of the performance. It is written with great spirit and vivacity, and the incidents, which rise out of each other in a manner perfectly natural, are numerous and striking.

In the course of the work the poetical reader will be entertained with two *Sonnets*, an *Ode*, and a *Monody*.

The People's Answer to the Lord Bishop of Landaff. By John Hinckley. 8vo. 1s. Jordan.

JOHN HINCKLEY fathers upon the people a performance which they will, in general, disavow. The people still entertain a respect for the religious establishment of their country; and it will require greater abilities than are discoverable in the author of this pamphlet, to undermine that fabric of wisdom. Such inconclusive reasoning, such intemperate language, such a total want of candour, will neither recommend the performance nor the writer to much notice. If he will permit us to give him a gentle admonition, we would advise him not to write without thinking—not to utter abuse for want of argument—not to ascribe to the people those sentiments, which they, that is the well-meaning part at least, contemptuously disdain.

POETRY.

NEGRO GIRL.

WRITTEN EXTEMPORE.

TO MRS. -----.

SPIKE of roses, spite of lilies,
Farewel, Chloe, farewell, Phyllis---
Come, thou nymph of subtle graces,
Clasp me in thy dark embraces;
And while I taste the strange delight,
I'll call thee dearest Queen of night---
My Nymph! my Proserpine!
My all that's dismal and divine.
Chloe may boast her artful rose,
That on her cheek transplanted blows;
Thy ebon charms no art have known,
Those subtle tints are all thy own.
Let Phyllis too, exulting, show
Her milky breast and limbs of snow;
Her limbs of snow could never twine
So nimbly in the feat as thine.
Then come, my angel of the night,
Oh, take---but first put out the light---
For if perchance some curious spy
Upon our mystic joys should pry,
He'd swear (you look so black and winning)
Some devil had tempted me to sinning.

A MODERN SONNET.

TO A HOT PYE.

BY QUIZICUS MUM.

O, THOU hot smoaking dish! methinks I
view, [bright brown crust,
My mind's eye piercing through thy
Sweet luscious bits, viands of loveliest hue;
And I will fancy still, and still will trust
That I am right. Yet I do pity thee,
Poor Pye! upon my soul I do. Full sore
I grieve that thou art doom'd to sate
So many greedy maws. But reckless fate
Will have her way, and thy rich season'd
store [And see,
Must all be pour'd to glut the taste---
See how the hacking weapons drive amain,
And, with relentless haste, hew thee to bits:
And now the masticating powers assume
their reign. [wits!
O, mercy, Heaven! or I shall lose my

TO ANNE.

BY T. HARRAL.

Is the soft radiance of thy lustrous eye,
Methinks I view, sweet babe, thy future
worth:
Prophetic vision tells, the pensive sigh
Full oft shall heave for thee; for thee
burst forth

The wish, and every tender thought of love.
Fair Innocent! O may the piercing pang
Of passion never wound thy feeling heart;
Nor e'er of jealousy, or hate, the fang,
Corrode thy peaceful breast! Far, far above
The reach of baneful envy may'st thou
soar, [dart!
Or, arm'd by virtue, scorn her pointless
May guardian spirits every blessing pour!
So shall each rising year thy charus dis-
close, [loveliest rose.
As soft, as sweet, and fair, as summer's

TO THE SHADE OF ZIMMERMAN.

BY THE SAME.

MILD spirit of the solitary hour! [lour,
When o'er the phrenzied wretch wild horrors
Thou well canst calm his care-perturbed
breast, [rest.
Thou well canst soothe his fever'd mind to
Yes, Zimmerman! thy soul-dissolving lyre,
Like thy own Petrarch's, boasts seraphic
power: [spire
Thy strains, so passing sweet, can well in-
The heart's pure joy; Religion's holy fire.
When thy fair daughter left these darksome
shades [fades; never
For happier realms, where beauty
When, cold in death, thy much-lov'd part-
ner fell,
And all absorb'd thy joys in misery's spell;
Fix'd in a better hope, like some firm rock,
Thou bravest the passing storm, nor sunk
beneath the shock.

TO EUDORA.

BY THE SAME.

O, LOVELIER than the fairest star of eve!
Far sweeter than the scented breath of
morn, [borne!
Or fragrant gales on May's fresh bosom
O why, angelic maiden! must I grieve?
Why mourn the cruel silence of my fair?
Say, if you felt the pangs of absent woe,
Or the warm wishes from the heart that flow,
Or the deep sighs heav'd forth by tender
care, [tear
Would not thy beaming eye shed the soft
Of sympathetic love? Would not thy
heart,
Kindly relenting, soothe my anxious fear,
And to my throbbing bosom ease impart?
O, yes! the seraph smile that lumes thy
face [benignant grace!
Would shed its influence round, and dart

TO EUDORA.

BY THE SAME.

UNKIND Eudora! why withhold the boon?
 Why so unfeelingly neglect my prayer?
 Believe me, gentlemaid, my bosom's care,
 My heart's best wish, and all my fond desire,
 Belong to thee. And can you then, so soon,
 Forget those hours, when, by the moon's
 mild beam, [fire
 We took our evening walk; when the pure
 Of love-enkindled joys beyond the dream,
 Or magic spell of pöesy's sweet lore?
 O then I thought---and tender was the
 theme---
 I thought that years of absence could not
 part,
 Or check the converse of a kindred heart.
 But thou hast robb'd fair Hope of all her
 store; [no more.
 Each blissful charm is fled, and joy is mine

AN ELEGY ON BURNS THE POET.

WRITTEN BESIDE HIS GRAVE.

BY E. S. J. AUTHOR OF WILLIAM & ELLEN.

GREEN grows the grass on yonder grave,
 Where simple flowers are wooing gay;
 The daisy smiles on yonder grave,
 Which little babes are pooing aye.
 In yonder grave a bardie lies,
 And O! it looks like flow'ry May,
 Where sweet the whisp'ring Zephyr sighs,
 And Nature seems a wooing aye:
 He sung the lallan ditty sweet,
 And touch'd our fancies doleful aye;
 O drop a tear at Burns's feet,
 And let the dirge be mournful aye!
 O drop a tear, for he is gane,
 For he is gane for ever aye!
 In yonder grave he lies alane,
 Where he will waken never aye:
 For he is dead, for he is dead,
 Who made our hearts sae jolly aye;
 O tell the tale of woe indeed,
 In dirgy melancholy aye.
 Hark! thro' the tombs the bleak winds rave,
 Yon robin sings sae doleful aye;
 O drop a tear on yonder grave,
 For he cou'd sing maist mournful aye.
 O he cou'd please the pensive mind,
 For O, his song was wooing aye,
 And make us fling our cares behind,
 His flow'rs of fancy strewing aye.
 But he is gane and left us now,
 It makes my saul to shiver aye;
 Yet wipe the falling tear of woe,
 For he is gane for ever aye.
 O he cou'd make the widow sing,
 With heart sae light and joyful aye,
 But now, alas! ilk sporting thing
 Looks dreary, dull, and mournful aye;
 For he is gane and left us now,
 Wha sang the heartfel: ditty aye;
 Ilk social saul that fills the bowl
 Crys out it is a pity aye!

Tho' he cou'd smile at Fortune's frown,
 He saw his genius slighted aye.
 Come, fill the bowl, ' Here's to his saul,
 * His name shall not be blighted aye.
 Tho' he did toil thro' mud and mire,
 The chilly glebe a plowing aye,
 It cou'd not damp his native fire,
 For still his song was wooing aye.
 Ilk weary wight that toils for bread
 Is dawff, and dull, and gloomy aye,
 Nae mair he hears the rustic reed,
 That sets his saul a swooning aye.
 Chill Penury comes here at morn,
 With wretched tear maist doleful aye;
 Here Sympathy oft strays forlorn,
 To view his grave maist mournful aye.
 When want and woe oppress'd him sore,
 And O, it was a pity aye,
 His wretchedness he smiling bore,
 And sang the doleful ditty aye.
 He listen'd to the tempest's howl,
 The lang dark night sae dreary aye,
 And oft he try'd to cheer his soul,
 And sang till he was weary aye.
 The blast sweeps thro' the naked tree,
 And makes my saul to shiver aye;
 Sad emblem of his misery,
 For he was wretched ever aye.
 But he is gane and left us now,
 Who had the widow's blessing aye.
 Come, fill the bowl, here's to his saul,
 Since that he is a missing aye.

* See his Life by R. Heron, 1797.

The lamented subject of the above Elegy having passed a jovial winter evening with his friends, slept for the remainder of the night in an open shed. Having been previously under a course of medicine for an obstinate and long-standing disorder, the cold struck so forcibly to his heart as to have speedily brought about his death.

THE ROSE.

SAY, lovely Rose, since half reveal'd,
 My view thy beauty meets, ---
 Has dread of morning's bleak wind seal'd
 The fragrance of thy sweets?
 Yet dearest to the enamour'd sight,
 Thy purple form appears,
 As blushing o'er the moss's height
 Thy cup its head uprears.
 Trust, whilst thy outward leaves are shewn,
 Our fancy paints the rest,
 Once seen, adieu! (thy all is known)
 To fancy's flattering test.
 Such are the charms my fair-one deck,
 In person as in mind,
 Where half seen heaves her swelling neck,
 Half told her sense I find.

 BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

MONDAY, NOV. 26, 1798.

IN the House of Commons, Captain Berkeley brought up a bill for settling and securing a certain annuity on Lord Nelson and the two next heirs in succession, on whom the title shall devolve, in consideration of the eminent services of the said Lord Nelson to his Majesty and the public. Read a first time.

The Secretary at War brought up the Army Estimates; Mr. Serjeant brought up the Ordnance Estimates; and Mr. Dundas brought in a bill to empower the Bank of Scotland to issue small notes.

The order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of a supply to be granted to his Majesty, being read, the House resolved itself accordingly.

Lord Arden moved that 120,000 seamen be employed for the service of 1799, including 20,000 marines.

Sir J. Sinclair thought, in the present distressed state of the enemy's marine, this number of seamen was unnecessary. 110,000 had been deemed sufficient during the American war, when the united force of France, Spain, and Holland consisted of 140 ships of the line.

Mr. Pitt said, all the Hon. Baronet told the Committee was, that 110,000 seamen were sufficient at the end of the American war. But would he say, that 110,000 were sufficient at the end of that war, to destroy the marine force of the enemy, and to proclaim, by decisive acts, the proud pre-eminence and glorious triumph of the British navy over the world? He recapitulated our victories and captures, and concluded, that there was not a dissenting voice to the vote now before them, excepting that of the Hon. Baronet. The motion was carried.

The following sums were voted:—2,386,000*l.* for the pay of the seamen, at the rate of *1*l.* 17*s.** per man per month, for 13 months; 2,964,000*l.* for victualling the same for 13 months; 4,650,000*l.* for wear and tear of ships; 390,000*l.* for naval ordnance.

Tuesday, 27.—Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Committee of Supply, in which 120,000 seamen had been voted for the year 1799.

Sir J. Sinclair spoke at some length against the measure, took a survey of our fleet, and said, on return of peace we should have to discharge the immense force of 90,000 seamen, and 35,000 soldiers. He concluded by saying, that it had been asserted, and was offered to be proved last year, that our establishment might be reduced by five millions annually.

Mr. T. Wallace opposed the arguments of the Hon. Baronet, and energetically said, that by paralysing our energies, and crippling our exertions, the spirit of œconomy recommended would permit the enemy again to breathe and recover from his dismay, and perhaps place the termination of hostilities at a distance not easily ascertainable. The resolution was put and carried.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the act of 38th of his present Majesty be read, empowering his Majesty to avail himself of the voluntary offers of the English militia to extend the ordinary circle of their service. The act being read, he moved for leave to bring in a bill for continuing, for a time to be limited, the act alluded to. Leave granted.

In the House of Lords, on the 28th of November, Lord Grenville presented a Message from his Majesty, similar to that of the House of Commons, requesting their Lordships concurrence to enable him to settle a pension of

2000*l.* a year upon Baron Nelson, and the two next heirs to the peerage of Nelson or the Nile. This message was read, and agreed to *non. dis.*

The same day, in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day on Lord Nelson's annuity bill, which was for its commitment.

On the 30th, the Secretary at War moved the order of the day to consider further of a supply; which being read, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House. The Right Hon. Secretary then proceeded to open the army estimates; in doing which, his great object, he said, was to shew the difference between the former and the present estimates. The expence attending the establishment of regimental pay-masters, he stated at 27,000*l.* There was likewise an additional charge of 100,000*l.* on account of barracks—others owing to the supplementary and Scots militia—the increase of the staff at home—and of the widows' pensions; in all making something more than a million in addition to the estimates of last year.

Mr. Tierney did not oppose voting for the estimates, but made some observations on the necessity of œconomy, and reflected on the accumulating fees of office. This drew a reply from the Secretary at War, justifying the receipt of them.

Mr. Pitt agreed with Mr. Tierney, that œconomy was never more necessary than at present; but that œconomy, he said, must be exercised with prudence; and instead of lessening, he thought it highly judicious to increase our efforts.

Mr. Tierney rejoined, and, on the score of œconomy, wished to know what necessity there was for an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dundas) having 4000*l.* a year as treasurer of the navy? and of a clerk in the War office, in time of peace, of 1000*l.* a year? After a reply of some length from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the resolutions were put and carried.

On the 4th of December, the House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Sir J. Sinclair said, upon a subject of such importance, he thought the House should be called over. Mr. Hobhouse animadverted upon the plan suggested by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of taxing property, and concluded his speech by expressing his astonishment at a mode of taxation being proposed that was monstrous in appearance, and went only to gratify the quixotism of delivering Europe from the yoke of France. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Johnes, the Solicitor General, and Mr. Buxton, spoke upon the principle of the measure; after which the resolutions were read a first and second time, for taxing income from one to two hundred pounds per annum, at the ratio specified in this table.

Income.	Part.	Income.	Part.
If 60, but under 65, to pay	120th	If 130, but under 135, to pay	28th
65 ————— 70 —————	95	135 ————— 140 —————	26
70 ————— 75 —————	70	140 ————— 145 —————	24
75 ————— 80 —————	65	145 ————— 150 —————	22
80 ————— 85 —————	60	150 ————— 155 —————	20
85 ————— 90 —————	55	155 ————— 160 —————	19
90 ————— 95 —————	50	160 ————— 165 —————	18
95 ————— 100 —————	45	165 ————— 170 —————	17
100 ————— 105 —————	40	170 ————— 175 —————	16
105 ————— 110 —————	38	175 ————— 180 —————	15
110 ————— 115 —————	36	180 ————— 185 —————	14
115 ————— 120 —————	34	185 ————— 190 —————	13
120 ————— 125 —————	32	190 ————— 195 —————	12
125 ————— 130 —————	30	195 ————— 200 —————	11

And one-tenth part of income, if the same shall amount to 200*l.* or upwards.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND.

REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

THE agent having arrived in Paris, and having presented this memoir, the Directory refused the loan, unless on condition of sending such a force to Ireland, as would secure it as a conquest. After this another confidential agent was dispatched with a second memoir, representing that, if aid was further delayed, the dispositions of the people could not be relied upon, and their ardour in the cause would abate; in consequence of this representation, the French Directory sent a confidential agent to London, with whom Lord Edward Fitzgerald had a conference on the part of the Irish Union, and received assurance that the force then preparing in the Texel was for the invasion of Ireland. This force did embark under the command of General Daendels, but was debarked again, and the fleet sailing pursuant to some orders, led to the ever-memorable event of the 11th of October, 1797; and the French Government have not yet thought it prudent to accomplish their promise.

The Committee here expressed a confidence that sufficient had been shewn to prove the objects of the conspiracy to have been the overthrow of the established Government, and the dissolution of the political and necessary relation between Great Britain and Ireland.

The Report then proceeded to state, that finding themselves disappointed in the hope of immediate assistance from France, the leaders of the conspiracy began to incline to an insurrection, from the apprehension that the zeal of their followers would cool, and the fitness of an insurrection, without awaiting the aid of France, was discussed in the spring, 1797, and principally through the representation of the Executive of Leinster. The design was for that time laid aside. From this circumstance arose a coolness between the Executive of Leinster and that of Ulster, the latter imputing the caution of the former to cowardice. This caution would, however, have continued prevalent, and advanced the strength and interests of the conspiracy, but for the well timed measures adopted by Government, and the effects of the proclamation of the 13th of March, and those of a subsequent date, by which the Union was divided, and nothing left to the conspirators but to try the chance of an open and immediate revolt: Accordingly Military Committees were appointed by the Executive, in the month of January last, and returns made of the numbers of organized men in arms throughout the kingdom, and particular accounts of rivers, mills, fords, strong positions, state of the towns, &c. &c. and every preparative measure adopted for taking the field at the shortest notice: however, at a provincial meeting, held on the 26th of February, the people were exhorted to bear the shackles of tyranny a little longer, until the country should be in a more perfect state of organization.

From this period, continues the Report, enormities were committed on the well-affected, accompanied by the most barbarous and disgusting cruelties, to endeavour to force by terror from their allegiance those who had withstood the seductions of treason. In the month of March, many parts of Leinster were in a state of actual, although concealed, rebellion; and in

Munster, 100 men, armed and mounted, had the audacity to enter the town of Cahir, in the county of Tipperary, and plundered it of arms. In consequence of these acts, it was found expedient, on the part of Government, to issue a proclamation, enabling military commanders to use the promptest means of suppressing rebellion; and it must be in the recollection of that House, and of the country, that on all occasions, when Government found it necessary to resort to extra measures, the fullest notice was given, that offenders might avail themselves of the intermediate time to avoid any necessary severity accompanying those measures in their execution. The steps then taken had almost an instantaneous effect in suppressing the daring attempts of rebellion, and in many parts of the counties of Kildare and Tipperary the deluded gave up their arms, and returned to their allegiance. This disposition was so far prevalent in the month of May, that the leaders saw their cause declining, and that they must hazard an insurrection or relinquish their hopes altogether. For the measures then taken by the conspirators, and their plans of procedure, the Report referred to the trial of the Sheares's.

On the 24th of May martial law was announced by proclamation, and the kingdom was committed for salvation to the military and yeomanry. The Report here repeated the opinion of the Committee, that the rebellion originated not in a wish for Catholic Emancipation or Parliamentary Reform, but in a project to subvert the Government, and dissolve the connection between this country and Great Britain; a connection so mutually advantageous to both nations; and that these objects were sought to be attained by working on the passions, vulgar prejudices, and vices of the multitude, and by the allurements of the fanciful and specious doctrine of equality. How far these might have prevailed, was not to be calculated, had not Government precipitated the rebellion into an effort, the rashness of which so happily contributed to its suppression. The Report ascribed much advantage to the disclosures made on this subject, as they enabled Government to secure the future safety of the country, and guard it against the desolating influence of France. Such has been the agency, and such the leading views, as already described, of that rebellion, upon whose arrestation the Committee congratulated the House and the country, and which it trusted was effectually and finally suppressed.

Here ended the Report, after which Lord Castlereagh presented the documents referred to at its commencement, and which were in substance as follows:

EXAMINATION OF DR. M'NEVIN.

This detailed the progressive degrees of the United Association. It recited that all idea of mere Reform in Parliament had been long relinquished, and the establishment of a Republic in this country determined on; and it went through the formation of military bodies, appropriation of funds, &c. &c. The Doctor exculpated the English and Scotch societies from any connection with the Irish Union, but believed some slight intercourse was held between them and the disaffected in the North. He corroborated what had been advanced in the Report, relative to the correspondence with France, and asserted, that had the Bantry Bay affair succeeded, the North would have arisen. He acknowledged a conference with General Hoche at Frankfort, and that the Irish Union had constantly, and continues to have, an accredited agent at Paris. He communicated the substance of a representation made to the French Directory, instructing to the invasion of Ireland, and recommending Lough Swilly or Killybegs as the best places for effecting a landing; and that, if the latter place was chosen, a powerful diversion might be made at Sligo, in the neighbourhood of which 10,000 men would be ready to take up arms. It represented the priests as generally very active in pro-

moting the cause, and recommended the French to bring with them some good engineers, a large quantity of artillery, and as many Irish officers as they could collect; likewise to bring with them the Irish seamen, prisoners of war in France, as they would be found ready to assist in the project. It also contained an assurance of being joined by the militia of Ireland, and urged France to stipulate for the independence of this country in the treaty then pending with Great Britain.

The examination of Arthur O'Connor was very brief. It acknowledged his being an United Irishman, and a member of the Executive Directory, but denied any connection with the societies of England and Scotland.

Samuel Neilson stated, that he had been liberated from confinement on condition of not again engaging in treasonable practices, but having been advised of the intended insurrection he had determined to give his aid to it; that he believed there were no depots of arms, every man keeping his own; that Ulster is not now as well organized as it was, for many had joined the conspiracy from the supposition of its superior strength of numbers, but that it was considerably weakened by the arrest and dispersion of its leaders.

Thomas Addis Emmett stated his having been an United Irishman, and a member of the Executive Directory of the Irish Union. It corroborated the intercourse with France, and accounted for the apparent loyalty of the South at the time that the French fleet was in Bantry Bay, by stating that a letter had been received by the Executive, which it considered official, from the French Directory, and which mentioned that the expedition could not take place until the following spring. Thus, when it actually did take place at the time previously promised, the conspirators were taken by surprize, and not in a sufficient state of preparation in the South to afford it any concurrent aid. It stated, that the old Executive had determined not to spill any blood, but to transport those who should resist them, affording to their wives and children subsistence out of their property, and devoting the residue to the public purposes. It stated that the mass of the people hoped, by a revolution; to have their situations bettered, and to be absolved from the payment of tythes. It stated that he, Mr. Emmett, conceived Ireland capable of standing alone, unconnected with Great Britain, for that since the period of the Revolution her population was more than doubled, and her prosperity increased in the same proportion. Having been asked if it would not be still better to abide by that connection which had produced to Ireland those great advantages which he had acknowledged? he replied in the negative; adding, that if Ireland were erected into an Independent Republic, it would be the happiest nation in the world.

Being asked how it could maintain that independence against the force of Great Britain, or how subsist in enmity with her, when its commerce would be destroyed by her fleets, and when it could be so greatly distressed by that enmity, even in the trifling article of coals?—he answered, that the colossal power of her navy once reduced, would be a security against the hostility of England; and as to coals, it only required research, and the extension of our inland navigation, in order to find a plentiful supply at home.

Here the whole concluded, and an order passed by the House for its being printed.

Thursday, Sept. 6.—The Lords Committee, appointed to examine the matters of the sealed up papers received from the Commons on the 23d of July last, and to report the same as they shall appear to them to this House; having seen an advertisement* in the public prints, signed Arthur O'Connor,

* Having read in the different Newspapers publications pretending to be Abstracts of the Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons,

Thomas Addis Emmett, and William James M'Nevin, have thought it their duty to examine the said A. O'Connor, T. Addis Emmett, and Wm. James M'Nevin, with respect to such advertisement, to the end that it might be ascertained whether they or any of them intended to contradict or retract any thing which they had heretofore deposed before your Committee; and your Committee subjoin the several examinations, on oath, of the said Arthur O'Connor, Thomas Addis Emmett, and William James M'Nevin, this day made and signed by them respectively upon this subject, as follows, viz.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR, ESQ. SWORN.

Admits that the advertisement which appeared in the Hibernian Journal and Saunders's News Letter of Monday the 27th of August last, under the signatures of Arthur O'Connor, Thomas Addis Emmett, and Wm. James M'Nevin, was published by their authority. Says he does not mean to contradict any thing stated by him before this Committee, or the Secret Committee of the House of Commons. Says he has now read the evidence given by him before the Secret Committee of the House of Lords, as printed in the Appendix to their Report, which he admits to be accurate, but wishes to explain himself upon two points contained in said evidence; first, That General Valence was not in the most distant manner connected or concerned in any negotiations carried on between the Directory of the Irish Union and the French Directory: secondly, That it did not appear to him that there was any connection between the Irish Executive Directory and any Society in Great Britain; on the contrary, it was proposed to the person who adjusted the terms of the alliance between the Irish Union and the French Directory in 1796, that an invasion of England should take place at the same time that Ireland was to be invaded, to dissuade them from which the Irish agents used such arguments as he believes were conclusive:

THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT, ESQ. SWORN.

Admits that the advertisement which appeared in the same paper was published by his authority. Says the Appendix omits many reasons which he gave in justification of his own conduct, and of that of the members of the Union at large. Says, he does not mean to contradict any thing which has been so reported, with respect to the military organization of the United Irishmen in this kingdom, or the nature or object of it, which was, after they had despaired of obtaining a Reform in Parliament by peaceable means, to effect a Revolution by subverting the Monarchy, separating this country from Great Britain, and erecting such Government in Ireland as might be chosen by the people. Says, he does not mean to contradict the details given in the said Reports, of the correspondence and connection of the Irish Union with the Government of France, as far as he has any knowledge thereof, and which details he so far admits to be accurate.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

and of our depositions before the Committees of the Lords and Commons, we feel ourselves called upon to assure the Public, that they are gross, and to us astonishing misrepresentations, not only unsupported by, but in many instances directly contradictory to, the facts we really stated on those occasions. We further assure our friends, that in no instance did the name of any individual escape from us; on the contrary, we always refused answering such questions as might tend to implicate any person whatever, conformable to the agreement entered into by the State Prisoners with Government.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR, THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT, WM. JAMES M'NEVIN.'

In consequence of this advertisement, Messrs. O'Connor, Emmett, and M'Nevin, were double-ironed.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTURE OF GOZAH.

ON the 28th of October the Castle of Gozah, dependent on Malta, surrendered to Captain Ball, of his Majesty's ship *Alexander*, who was entrusted by Admiral Lord Nelson with a force of two ships of the line, three frigates, and a fire-ship, for the blockade of that island. The garrison of Gozah amounted only to 217, including officers and men. The place was taken possession of in the name of his Britannic Majesty; but on the next day delivered up in form to the Maltese deputies, his Sicilian Majesty's colours hoisted, and he acknowledged their lawful Sovereign.

There were considerable quantities of stores, arms, and ammunition, found in the Castle, which were distributed among those Maltese who had risen up in arms against the French.

CAPTURE OF LEGHORN.

By accounts from Leghorn, dated the 30th of November, information is received that a squadron of English and Portuguese ships of war, under the command of Admiral Nelson, landed a considerable body of Neapolitan troops in that port, having previously sent a summons to the garrison, signifying, that should any resistance be offered, he had orders to use force. The Tuscan Commander assembled a meeting of the civil authorities and deputations of the houses of commerce, in consequence of this summons. After deliberating for some time, and considering the weakness of the garrison, they resolved to use no opposition against the entrance of his Sicilian Majesty's troops into Leghorn; but consented to admit them only under the express condition of respecting the neutrality of the port.

CAPTURE OF MINORCA.

In the latter end of October, a select body of troops, consisting of about 4,000 men, under the command of the Honourable General Charles Stuart, embarked from Lisbon, on board a fleet of two ships of the line, four frigates, and several transports, commanded by *Commodore Duckworth*. At day-break on the 7th of November the squadron appeared in sight of the Island of Minorca, and in the course of a few hours arrived in the Bay of Addaya. Here it was judged proper to effect a landing. On the approach of the squadron towards shore, a small battery at the entrance of the bay was evacuated, the magazine blown up, and the guns spiked. The works at Fornelles shared the same fate. Shortly after, the first division of the army, consisting of 800 men, was on shore. They maintained their posts against 2,000 Spaniards, who attempted to surround them, till the debarkation of the other divisions, when the enemy was driven back with some loss. Colonel Graham, with 600 men, took possession of the important pass of Mercadel, after the main body of the enemy had marched towards Ciudadella. Here several soldiers and officers were taken prisoners, and various small magazines seized. On the 9th the main army arrived at the same pass, and learning that Mahon was nearly evacuated, Colonel Paget, with 300 men, was dispatched to take possession of the town, which surrendered on the first summons. In this place the Lieutenant Governor of the Island, a Colonel of

Artillery, and 160 men, were made prisoners of war. This was an acquisition of great importance. The enemy, it was now understood, had concentrated their whole force at Ciudadella, where they were throwing up entrenchments to cover the town. It was therefore determined to direct the force of the whole army, aided by the marines and ships of war, against this point. The necessary dispositions having been made for that purpose, at day-break on the 14th the troops advanced against the place in three columns. On their approach the enemy quitted the works they were constructing, and retired within the walls of the town. Although their force, it was understood from deserters, amounted to 4,000 men, General Stuart, being in want of heavy artillery and other necessaries for a siege, judged it expedient to summon the Governor of the Island to surrender. The British line, to magnify the numbers of the army, extended itself upwards of four miles in front of the Spanish works. The enemy, conceiving from this appearance, that the British army was greatly superior in numbers, after two shots, agreed to the terms of capitulation proposed by General Stuart. And thus an island, extremely difficult of access, and strongly defended by nature and art, yielded to the British arms without the loss of a man. Vast quantities of ordnance stores and provisions were found in the place.

NAPPER TANDY.

In a former Number we mentioned an attempt made by Napper Tandy, with a body of French troops, inconsiderable in number, to effect a landing in Ireland; but on hearing that the detachment under General Humbert had surrendered previously to his arrival, he quitted the Irish coast with all possible expedition. The vessel which conveyed him and his companions was driven by a storm to the coast of Norway, whence, apprehensive that in navigating the North Sea, they should fall in with some English cruizer, they resolved to proceed to France by land. Intelligence of their object and their route was received at Hamburgh shortly after they had arrived there (on the 22d of November). They were traced to the inn bearing the sign of the Arms of America. Sir James Crawford, the British Minister, immediately waited on the Chief Magistrate, to request a warrant to arrest those persons, as subjects of Ireland in rebellion against their Sovereign, but could not obtain it. Not discouraged, however, he three times again applied, and at length obtained an order to the effect required. On the 24th, soon after four in the morning, Sir James led the officers of police, attended by a guard, to the American Arms, which he completely invested, waiting till the doors were open between five and six, when he entered with his escort, which instantly occupied every passage. The master of the house was then called, who, on being asked for the strangers by their travelling names, shewed their several apartments. Early as it was, Napper Tandy was found writing. The Officer who entered his room demanded his passport, which he, with much confidence, said he would produce, and going to his trunk, took out a pistol; which presenting at the officer, he said, 'this is my passport!' The Officer, however, being a man of uncommon bodily strength, seized and wrested the pistol from him; at which time the guard, called by the scuffle, entered the room, and secured Mr. Tandy, who, together with his associates, were shortly after put in irons, and, by order of Sir J. Crawford, confined in separate guard-houses.

No sooner had this event transpired in the morning, than Citizen Maragon, the Minister of the French Republic, sent a note to the Senate, claiming Napper Tandy and his colleague as French citizens, and threatening to quit Hamburgh, if they were not released. Sir James Crawford, on the other hand, opposed the demand in terms equally strong.

In this perplexity, the Senate held two extraordinary meetings without coming to a final decision. But Tandy, as a French General of Brigade, and Blackwell, bearing also a commission in the French service, were immediately released from irons. For the other two prisoners, Morris and Peters, no interference has been made by the French Minister: consequently their fate appears certain. Both the French and English Ministers having sent to their respective Courts for instructions on this subject, the Senate has suspended its deliberations till these instructions should arrive.

FRANCE.

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE KINGS OF NAPLES AND SARDINIA.

PARIS, DEC. 6, 1798.

THE Executive Directory has sent a Message to the Councils of Elders and of Five Hundred, in the following terms:

‘The Court of Naples has completed the measure of its perfidies. You will see by the letters of the Generals Joubert and Championet, and by the copy of a letter from the Neapolitan General Mack to General Championet, that the French troops in the Roman Republic have been attacked by the Neapolitan troops. Thus the moderation of the French Republic has only served to increase the audacity of her enemies. The details, which shall be immediately transmitted to you, will convince you that both the one and the other has been carried to the utmost extent. At present the first object of the Government should consist in taking measures to repel the insolent attacks of a perjured Court. The Executive Directory is also bound to declare to you, that the Court of Turin, equally perfidious, is joined in a common cause with our enemies, and thus puts the finishing hand to a long train of crimes directed against the prosperity of the French Republic. Citizens Representatives, the Executive Directory does not conceal that the danger is imminent, but the energy of the Republic is still greater; and now, when all the shadows of opinion are about to disappear, when all our wishes are about to unite, and that the Legislative Body is on the point of supporting, with all its means, the efforts of the Government, the projects of the enemies of the Republic will be again confounded, and the triumph of liberty will be for ever secured. The Executive Directory formally proposes to you to declare war against the Kings of Naples and of Sardinia.’

The following documents accompanied the Message:

COPY OF THE LETTER FROM GENERAL CHAMPIONET TO GENERAL MACK, NOV. 23.

‘General—I am informed by the Commanders of the advanced corps of the French army stationed in the Roman Republic, that you have caused them to be summoned to evacuate their posts, threatening, in case of refusal, to march your army against them, and that several of them giving way to superior force, have retreated. This conduct requires on your part a frank and candid explanation, and I demand it of you. Intrusted by my Government with the command of the army destined to protect the independence of the Roman Republic, I am responsible to it for every breach of that independence. On your side, General, you are not less responsible for the blood which is about to flow, and the flames which you shall kindle. Consider, that Peace exists between the French Republic and the Court of Naples; that the two Ambassadors of the two Governments, and all their diplomatic agents, still reside at Paris and Naples; and finally, that nothing has broken the ties established by the last Treaty of Peace between the French Republic

and the King of the Two Sicilies. In this state of things, to summon the French troops to evacuate the Roman territory, the defence of which is entrusted to them, is to violate the right of nations, which allow not solemn aggressions of Government against Government, until after a declaration of war. It is to assume the part of an aggressor, and to be answerable for the events of a war which can merely tend to the detriment of humanity.—These, General, are the observations to which I expect your answer.'

COPY OF THE ANSWER OF GENERAL MACK TO GENERAL
CHAMPIONET, NOV. 24.

'General—I declare to you that the army of his Sicilian Majesty, which I have the honour to command under the King in person, passed yesterday the frontier, in order to take possession of the Roman State, which has been revolutionized and usurped since the peace of Campo Formio, and has never been recognized or acknowledged by his Sicilian Majesty, or by his august Ally, the Emperor and King. I demand that you will cause, without the smallest delay, all the French troops stationed in the said Roman State, to retire into the Cisalpine Republic, and to evacuate the places occupied by them. The Generals commanding the different columns of his Sicilian Majesty's troops have received the most positive orders not to commence hostilities if the French troops withdraw in consequence of the notice which shall be given to them, but they are also ordered to have recourse to force in case of opposition. I further declare, that I shall consider it as an act of hostility, should the French troops enter the territory of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. General, I expect your answer without the smallest delay, and request you will dispatch Major Reischach with it, whom I send to you, within four hours at farthest after the receipt of my letter. The answer must be positive and categorical, both with respect to the demand of evacuating the Roman State, and of not setting foot in that of Tuscany. A negative answer will be considered as a declaration of war, and his Sicilian Majesty will be enabled to carry into effect his just demands, which I state to you in his name.'

Lausat, in the Council of Elders, declaimed against the perfidies of the King of Naples, impressed in strong terms on the minds of the Council the humiliating condition to which he reduced all the French in his dominions, complained of the assistance which he gave to the English to accomplish the destruction of the Republican fleet, and predicted new triumphs over the miserable King of Syracuse, which would serve for examples to posterity.

After these pieces had been read, and Lausat descended from the tribune, the Council of Five Hundred adopted a resolution, that war should be declared against the Kings of Naples and Sardinia. This resolution was immediately sent to the Council of Elders, which approved it, and passed it into a law.

So promptly were the measures adopted in consequence of a declaration of war against Sardinia put in execution, that on the 16th the Executive Directory sent the following message on the subject to the two Councils:

'The French army is master of Turin. All the arsenals and magazines of Piedmont are in our power. All the strong places are occupied by our troops. The Piedmontese and Swiss troops have hoisted the National cockade, and have joined the Army of Italy. A Provisory Government has been established at Turin, and the King has retired to Sardinia with his family.'

OBITUARY.

AT Vienna, of a violent choleric, which speedily terminated in an inflammation of the bowels, the Abbe Joseph Hiliariuse, aulic counsellor of state, director of the Imperial cabinet of coins, and professor of antiquities and numismatics in the Imperial university at Vienna. He was born on the 13th of January, 1737, at Enzesfeld, in Lower Austria, where his father had the management of the estate of Count Siezendorf. He was early distinguished by his application to classical studies, and moral character. On the 17th of October, 1751, he entered into the order of the Jesuits, at Vienna. He then pursued his study of the classics at Leoben, in Steyermark; and afterwards of philosophy, mathematics, Greek, and Hebrew, at Grätz. After he had taught the elements of the Latin language for a time to the young nobility in the Imperial Theresean Academy at Vienna, and poetry and eloquence at Steyer, in Upper Austria, he applied himself to the study of theology. Having finished his last probationary year at Judenburg, he taught grammar and rhetoric for four years in the university of Vienna: but the weak state of his health obliged him to give up this office, and he was appointed *praefectus rei numariae*, in the college at Vienna. That he might render himself perfect in the knowledge of coins, he was sent by the order to Rome, where he remained a twelvemonth. On his return he arranged the cabinet of coins at the court of Florence. The second of February, 1770, he renounced the vows of his order. When the order of Jesuits was dissolved, he was appointed, by a decree of the court, professor, and afterwards director of the Imperial cabinet of ancient coins. He was likewise dean of philosophy and the fine arts. The office of teacher of numismatics he held for four and twenty years. He possessed a thorough knowledge both of ancient and modern languages, history, and every thing that could promote the chief object of his study. As teacher of poetry, he formed many excellent scholars, among whom

the late John Baptist Von Alxinger was distinguished, with whom he maintained a close intimacy till his death. All Europe has decided respecting the extensive knowledge of Eckhel in numismatics. He had one of the clearest heads in the Austrian dominions, was a man of probity and irreproachable morals, a cheerful and pleasant companion, beloved and deservedly esteemed in every social circle. He died from home, at the house of a literary friend, the worthy Baron Locella, with whom he had been intimate many years, on account of their mutual love of classical literature; and whom he was accustomed to visit almost every evening. His worthy and esteemed friend, the Abbe Michael Denis, aulic counsellor, and first keeper of the Imperial library at Vienna, has dedicated a monumental inscription to his memory.

Some months ago, in the cidevant Poland, the most laborious *litterateur* in Europe, the poetical historian Naruscewicz ex-jesuit, appointed historiographer by the late king of Poland of all the transactions relating to the first division of Poland. This work, however, has not yet appeared. He published, in the Polish language, 'The History of the Polish Nation,' in six volumes, parts of which have been translated into other languages; he has also left 360 volumes in manuscript, which he had composed, or caused to be composed, by the order and at the expence of the king. Stanislaus had loaded him with honours and with favours.

Lately at New York, of that horrible scourge of humanity, the Yellow Fever, Dr. E. H. Smith, a most respectable physician of that city, one of the editors of the Medical Journal, and author of several tracts. We understand this excellent man was cut off from a life of great usefulness and activity by the following melancholy circumstance: An Italian physician, whose name we have not learnt, had made a voyage from Italy to America, under a notion that it might be in his power to stop the ravages of the Yellow Fever, if it again made its appearance in Ame-

rica. Soon after his arrival in New York, the disease began to shew itself in Philadelphia, to which city he instantly directed his course; and having made a great number of unsuccessful experiments, he returned in despair to New York. Scarcely had he arrived, before symptoms of the disorder began to make its appearance on his own body; and his friend, Dr. Smith, generously resolving to attend him during his illness, caught the disease of him also, and both the friends perished shortly after, the victims of their humanity! We intreat some of our American readers or others to enable us to pay a just tribute of respect to the virtues of both these gentlemen, as well as many other eminent characters who have been carried off by the same unsparring disease.

Lately, John Adams, Esq. of Pembroke. This gentleman, who possessed a good fortune, was fond of the study of natural history, and employed much of his time in ranging along the sea shore and collecting shells, and other marine productions. Being out a few days since, upon his favourite amusement, and attempting to catch something which he saw, which happened to be out of his reach, he unfortunately fell into the sea, head foremost, and was drowned. He was a man of a most amiable disposition, and universally respected by the whole neighbourhood. It is remarkable, that he lost his life near to the very spot on which a natural son of his was drowned a few months ago, an event which might naturally be supposed, would have made him more cautious. The branch of natural history which he principally studied was conchology. His collection of shells is very extensive, and he has written some papers on the subject, which appear in the Linnean Transactions.

At his house, at Pinner, John Zephaniah Holwell, Esq. formerly governor of Bengal, almost the only survivor* of that ever-memorable and fatal catastrophe, the Black-hole prison at Calcutta, and writer of the affecting narrative of that night of horrors, published 1758; a gentleman in whom brilliancy of talents, benignity of spirit, social vivacity, and suavity of manners, were so eminently united, as to render him the most amiable of men at the great age of 98. He published also, 'Interesting historical Events relative to the Province of Bengal and the Empire of Hindostan.' 'An Address to Luke Scrafton, Esq. 1767,' answering the charges brought against his government. 'The manner of inoculating for the Small-Pox in the East-Indies,' 'An Account of a new Species of Oak,' now known by the name of 'The Luccombe Oak,' from being found in the nursery of a person of that name, near Exeter; and, in 1786, 'A new Experiment for the Prevention of Crimes,' in which he proposed that the king should institute an order of virtue, with a gold medal to be worn suspended from the outer garment, and conferred by the judges at the assizes, on the presentment of the jury, who were to be obliged to find out proper subjects; and a tract containing some most singular sentiments on religious subjects, intitled, 'Dissertations on the Origin, Nature, and Pursuits of intelligent Beings, and on Divine Providence, Religion, and Religious Worship,' the object of which was to assert the Unity of God, who created angels of different degrees, who, on their fall, became the best of them, men, dogs, and horses; the worst, lions, tigers, and other wild beasts; but, though they shift subjects at death, continue the same kind of

* Mr. Burdett, who now resides at Totton, near Southampton, and Mr. Mills, now resident on the Hampstead road, were also among the sufferers on that miserable occasion. The whole number thrown into the horrible dungeon was 146 officers, gentlemen, merchants, and others, servants of the British East-India Company. The soldiers of the Nabob Surujah Dowla, who seized the unhappy men by his order, were afraid to awake him; and before the morning 123 fell victims to the heat and stench of the place. Mr. Mills, above-mentioned, manifested the truest philanthropy, by resigning his situation near the window to Mr. Holwell, who otherwise must have expired in a few minutes. Mr. Mills had nearly been a sacrifice to his humanity; for he was himself quite senseless when the prison was opened.

animals. All science is vanity; and Mr. H. being then 77, was advancing fast into dotage, or the second childhood.

A short time ago, at Kirkby Lonsdale, aged 55, Mr. Joseph Saul, an eminent schoolmaster and mathematician; who, like many of his predecessors in the same walk of science, was originally of mean employment, having served an apprenticeship to a *naïlor*, and worked at that business till his 23d year, when he began to study the mathematics, without other assistance than his own genius, and made such progress that, from the seminary which he opened soon afterwards have proceeded several ornaments of our Universities. To the periodical publications of the day he was a constant and able contributor; and, in that department which was peculiarly his *forte*, carried off several prizes in 'The Gentleman's Diary.' Indeed, no man ever taught the mathematics more successfully; for, as his wonderful clearness and conciseness conveyed instruction disencumbered of superabundant matter, so did his amazing quickness and accuracy at what he really knew obtain from others, whose learning might be equal, but who were slower to discern, a much higher rank than his modesty would expect. Besides this, he taught English grammar remarkably well; the pencil and the graver were equally familiar to his hand; and, a little before his disease, was actually engaged in the construction of orreries and the air-pump at a trifling expence; hereby evincing that the great bent of his character was to be extensively useful. With these sentiments he compiled a book of arithmetic, the copiousness of its arrangement, the conciseness of its rules, and the clear elucidation of which is unequalled. On the same plan he was preparing a 'Treatise on Mensuration,' from which much was expected; but his scholars and the lovers of science must lament that he did not survive to carry it into effect. A man of his name wrote on the barometer. Mr. S. was attacked by a fit of apoplexy, which carried him off suddenly, to the regret of his numerous friends and acquaintance; among whom his loss will be long felt, for, he was sincere to a high degree, generous beyond his ability, the affable teacher, agreeable companion, and witty moralist.

Mr. Powell, of Covent-garden theatre. He was taken suddenly ill in the evening of the 19th of Oct. after performing his part in 'Lovers' Vows' in perfect health and spirits. His death was like his life, a scene of calmness and serenity. He was a man of some pleasantry and much good-nature; and was originally a cook, and took great pleasure in collecting a number of his theatrical brethren to a dinner of beef-steaks, which it was also his pride to dress with his own hands. If any little bickering took place on these occasions he would say, 'For God's sake, gentlemen, forget *your broils*, and attend to mine.'

Lately, at Ashwellthorpe, aged 92, Edward Ward, a pauper. He is the third within twelve months, whose joint ages make 275. There remain on the parish-books eight or ten more, of whom the greater part have seen fourscore years. It is worthy of remark, that there is only one public-house in the parish, and the neighbourhood is so temperate, that a man, who kept it more than 40 years, could not accumulate a support for the latter end of life, and is actually one of the surviving veterans.

In Edmonton workhouse, aged 100, Martha Gillet. She was a native of Caithness, in North Britain. Her first sweetheart was killed in the rebellion of 1717. Her second was a rebel in 1745, with whom she marched to Derby; but he fell in the battle of Culloden. After this she married Thomas Gillet, a private in Duke William's army, with whom she went to Germany, and remained there during the campaign. They then returned to England (about the year 1750), where he drove several stages on the Northern road, particularly to Hertford, Edmonton, &c. and she spun thread for the shoemakers till about 6 years ago, when her husband died, and her sight began to fail her; after which she was supported by generous neighbours, till, totally deprived of sight, she was obliged to take refuge in the workhouse, where she was esteemed till life may be said to have fallen asleep in the arms of death.

At Edinburgh, after a lingering illness, which he sustained with a becoming fortitude, Serjeant George Mackay, of the 2d battalion of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers. The

cause of his death originated in the treatment he received about 18 months since at the barbarous amusement, frequent in that city on his Majesty's birth-day, called *making burghers*; at which time, and from the same cause, a gentleman of the royal corps of artillery unfortunately received his death.

At his apartment in Tabernacle-row, a blind beggar, upwards of 70 years of age. On searching the wretched place, upwards of 350l. were discovered in bank notes, guineas, half-guineas, crown and half-crown pieces, besides a large quantity of half-pence concealed in various places in his room, and a bond for the sum of 150l. more.

Lately, at Bagborough House, in the county of Somerset, in her 17th year, Miss Anna Maria Freston, eldest daughter of the Rev. Anthony Freston. She went to bed at eight o'clock apparently labouring under a severe cold, and was found at eleven quite dead. She had been for a long time afflicted with the bronchocœle, which, on examination, was found to be the cause of her sudden death.

Mr. J. Newman, farmer, of Stradbrook, Norfolk. He was, about three weeks since, bitten in the right hand by a viper; the part immediately swelled, and in a few days he was seized with a fever and delirium, which occasioned his death.

At Hopton Wafers, in Shropshire, in his 106th year, and to the last moment in the full use of every faculty, the venerable William Hyde. When he attended Worcester races in 1797, the following account of him appeared in the Worcester Herald: 'In his cottage on the side of the Clee hills he has passed his long and peaceful life. The same parish which gave him birth (with a very few exceptions) has been his bourne. Once, indeed, after the age of 70, he wandered into Wiltshire to see his sons, and walked on the first day of his journey from his home to Newport, in Gloucestershire, a distance of nearly 50 miles. With a mind neither debauched nor distracted by vicious or violent passions, nor highly elevated in the pursuits of exalted virtues, he has calmly glided down this long stream of life with few circumstances to ruffle it.

Perhaps, in these dissolute times, the most remarkable circumstance is, that he lived 68 years with one wife.'

At his lodgings in Worcester, aged 72, Samuel Cutler, Esq. a native of Dantzic, and formerly in the banking-house of Sir George Colebrooke and Co. In the early part of his life he was as much distinguished for liberality of sentiment, urbanity, and elegance of manners, and extensive and polite literature, as he was lately remarkable for a total seclusion from the world, and a disregard to all the intercourse and even comforts of society.

Aged 83, the Rev. Robert Garnham, rector of Norton and Hargrave, in the county of Suffolk, many years headmaster of the free grammar-school at Bury St. Edmund's, and formerly of Trinity-college, Cambridge; B.A. 1737, M.A. 1747. The former of these livings is in the gift of Peter-house, Cambridge; the latter, of Mr. Underwood.

At Paris, aged 101 years and 4 days, Isidore Lottin, formerly 'Scelleur hereditaire de France.' He was a native of Brienne, in the *ci-devant* province of Champagne, and never had the least illness till a short time before his death.

On board of his Majesty's ship *Foudroyant*, after nine days illness, Captain Sir Thomas Byard. By his death the country has lost a valuable officer; who particularly distinguished himself in the action with the Dutch fleet off the coast of Holland, on the 11th of October, 1797, in which he commanded the *Bedford*, of 74 guns.

Of a malignant fever, the eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Faulkener, lecturer of St. Giles; Mr. Faulkener himself in two days after; and the servant maid on the sixth day. Mr. Faulkener, besides being lecturer of St. Giles, was minister of Ely Chapel, Ely Place, Holborn. He was a methodistic clergyman, of the Calvinistic persuasion, was numerously attended, and sustained the character of a pious man, and an exemplary divine. In his lectureship he succeeded the late Mr. Southgate, of whose benevolent and humane character the biographer of that gentleman has given a particular account, in the life prefixed to his sermons; and, since his death, edited by Dr. Gaskin.

N. B. To conclude within the year the various articles which have been begun and not finished, as well as many articles unavoidably omitted, it is intended to add a SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY,

FOR THE YEAR 1798.

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,
AND
FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY,
FOR THE YEAR 1798.



THE LIFE
OF
XIMENES, ARCHBISHOP OF TOLEDO.

[CONCLUDED FROM VOL. X. P. 379.]

XIMENES then retired to Alcala, and withdrew from the Court, which it was his resolution not to attend, but upon matters of the greatest importance. Having now filled the archiepiscopal chair for the space of five years, and enjoyed in his diocese the tranquillity that he so much desired, he laid the foundation of the college of Alcala. He marked out the spot with his own hands, and employed an eminent architect to sketch out a model for the building.

The situation of the place that he chose for his favourite plan was remarkable for its picturesque beauty, the air was salubrious, and the adjacent river Henares afforded a delightful relief to the native splendor of the scene. The foundation, of which he laid the first stone, received his benediction; and for the completion of his laudable purpose he applied an ample fund.

Ever intent upon and anxious to promote the cause of Christianity, he, with the assistance of D. Fernando de Talavera, Archbishop of Granada, attempted the conversion of the infidels; but in doing which, to the instruction which were imparted, they added the more splendid, and, perhaps, not less efficacious persuasive, liberality.

To those parts of the world which had been newly discovered by Christopher Columbus, missionaries of the order of St. Francis were sent, at the instance of the Archbishop of Toledo, to labour in the conversion of idolaters, and to enlarge the comforts of Indians.

Full of his design to establish a university at Alcala, he repaired the high roads to the city, and added to its public buildings. There

he received the bulls of Alexander VI. and of Julius II. for the erection of that seat of learning. Although his situation so intimately connected him with the most important affairs of the kingdom, as well as the higher duties of his profession and the good of the church, yet the splendid entertainments of a court had no charms for him, whose mind was ever meditating on things that were not of a transitory nature.

He had long felt the conviction, that to theologians nothing was so necessary as an attentive reading and a careful investigation of the holy scriptures; but that, notwithstanding this indispensable duty, instead of applying to the study of the sacred volume, the Doctors of the church too frequently amused themselves with subtle disputes and useless speculations. The Archbishop, beholding then a great corruption of manners, and anxious to preserve the Old and New Testament in its utmost purity, undertook a new edition of the Bible, of which the Old Testament contains the Hebrew text, the Vulgate, the Greek version of the 70, translated into Latin, and the Chaldaic paraphrase, with a Latin version, that nothing might be wanting to make the work complete. The New Testament has the Greek text, exceedingly correct, and the Vulgate. He likewise added a volume, explanatory of the Hebrew idiomatic terms and phrases. This is held in great estimation by those who understand the sacred tongue.

An undertaking of this kind involved in its execution great difficulty, and required powerful patronage, as well as diligent research and unremitting industry. The Archbishop sent for the most learned sages of his time: Demetrius of Crete, a Greek by nation; Antony of Nebrissa; Lopes Astuniga, Fernando Pintian, Professors of Greek and Latin; Alphonsus, physician of Alcala; Paul Coronel and Alphonsus Zamora, very learned in Hebrew literature, who had once professed Judaism; but having been since called to the faith of Christ, had given proofs of deep erudition and sincere piety. To these scholars he intimated his design, promised to entertain them at his own charge, and allow them ample rewards for their labour. Above all things, he recommended them to be diligent, and said, 'Make haste, my friends, lest you are deprived of me, or I of you; for you stand in need of a protection like mine, and I want such assistance as you can afford.'

He obtained the most ancient manuscript copies from the Vatican and elsewhere; and after an uninterrupted attention of fifteen years, produced a work that alone will immortalize his name. He purchased from different countries seven Hebrew manuscripts, which cost him four thousand ducats, beside the Greek manuscripts sent him from Rome, and those of Latin in grotesque letter, which he collected from distant countries, or borrowed from the principal libraries in Spain. All these were at least eight hundred years old. So that the salaries of the learned men, the wages of the copyists, the price of the books, and the expence incurred in sending for and bringing them, and the charge of the impression, cost the Arch-

bishop fifty thousand ducats, according to the computation made at that time.

This great work, finished with so much care, and at such an expence, he dedicated to Pope Leo X. He had begun an edition of Aristotle for the learned; but had not the satisfaction to see it finished before his death.

For the active services, the extensive learning, the great piety of Ximenes, Pope Julius II. conferred on him the Cardinal's caps, of which King Ferdinand was himself the bearer; and which, upon his arrival, he presented to the Archbishop in the most solemn manner, who, at the same time, was appointed Grand Inquisitor, upon the demise of the Archbishop of Seville.

The Cardinal now returned to Alcala, and there perfected the establishment of his university, after the model of that at Paris. In the foundation of professorships he evinced a liberal mind, and in fixing an establishment for the support of poor scholars his benevolence was conspicuous. The poor of his diocese had reason to respect their venerable pastor. His charity, upon every occasion that called it forth, shone with resplendence; but an instance now presents itself to us of his benevolent heart, that will teach a lesson to such as are influenced by similar goodness.

In the year 1512, perceiving that the people of Toledo were scarce able to live, because the merchants had bought up all the flour, in order to enhance its price, he wished, from motives of charity, to remedy such an imposition. He assembled, therefore, the magistrates of the city, and engaged them to build, pursuant to the practice of the ancient Romans, public granaries, and immediately gave forty thousand measures of wheat, to be deposited therein, and distributed to the poor according to their necessity. The care of this charge he laid upon the magistrates, who, in order to testify their gratitude to their Archbishop, founded an annual service in the Mozarabian chapel, at the conclusion of which they publicly recited a panegyric in honour of their benefactor.

At a time when provisions were high in price, he ordered the corn to be sold exceedingly cheap, and the money arising from the sale to be set apart for the purchase of these provisions, that the wants of the poor might be satisfied.

The same order he established, and the same generosity he exhibited, in a due proportion to the cities of Tordelaguna, of Cineros, and of Alcala de Henares, in which last place the magistrates have affixed to the town-hall a stone, with the following apposite inscription:

'Let the rain inundate our plains, let the rays of the sun scorch them with his burning heat; the harvest is ever plentiful here, through the munificence and charity of our pastor.'

After the death of Ferdinand, Cardinal Ximenes was appointed Regent of the kingdom, which he administered with equal wisdom and firmness. Indeed, the difficulties he met with in the discharge of the important duty reposed in him called forth the active energy of all his powers. Having sustained a burthen that was laid upon his shoulders from a confidence in his superior virtues as well as exalted

abilities, he fell ill of a fever in 1517, and died in possession of the love of his flock, the admiration of the learned, and the esteem of all.

When he felt his strength upon the decline, and nature hastening to decay, he prepared for that awful moment which was to separate soul and body, and more than ever regretted the privation of his former solitude at Castanar, the remembrance of which had always excited in him a disgust to the magnificence and splendor of earthly greatness. He received the sacrament with sentiments of piety that imparted edification to every person present. He embraced the cross of Jesus Christ, and implored forgiveness of God of his sins, in a manner at once so tender and affecting, that the domestics and four assisting canons melted into tears at the foot of his bed. He spoke to them, with admirable presence of mind, of the vanity of human affairs, of the infinite mercy of God, and, by his example, instructing them in the object of their real confidence, poured forth his soul in the ejaculation of David, 'Lord, I have trusted in thee, and shall not be confounded!'

Some hours before his death he had begun to dictate a letter to Charles, recommending his friends and relatives, his university, and the monasteries which he had founded, to his Majesty's care and gracious protection; but when it was brought to him for his signature, the pen dropped from his hand.

He betrayed no symptoms of the fear of death, and was heard to say repeatedly, 'that he carried with him this testimony of conscience, that in the distribution of rewards or punishments, he had not exceeded, from motives of favour or aversion, the exact laws of justice, and that he had never entertained a spirit of animosity against any but those who were enemies to the state, and unfriendly to the public good.'

He died in the month of November, 1517, in the 22d year of his episcopate, and the 81st of his age. His body was exposed to public view, dressed in his episcopal vestments, at first seated upon a chair, and afterwards laid upon a bed of state. The public cryers announced his death at the corner of every street, inviting the people, agreeably to the custom of Spain, to come and pay the deceased the last testimony of respect, by kissing his hand, and receive the usual indulgences granted on such occasions. His body was carried to Alcala, with great solemnity. Notwithstanding the express order of his will, that nothing should be exhibited in his funeral that wore the semblance of pomp or ambition, the Bishop of Avila, appointed his executor, had a magnificent service performed for the Cardinal, and ordered Doctor Serval to pronounce a funeral oration; which he did from the following passage, taken for his text out of the book of Psalms: '*Increpa feras arundinis, congregatio taurorum in vaccis populorum, ut excludant eos qui probati sunt in argento.*'* Applying these words, otherwise obscure

* Psalm 68, v. xxx.---'Increpa regem Egypt populo tuo invidentem; increpa optimates qui inter populos honore et viribus eminent, argenteis clavis, vel aliis insignibus ornati.' BOSSERT. See Bishop Lowth, Prælect. ad fin. edit. 8vo. and Bishop Horne's Comment.

and mysterious, with much gravity and great boldness to the manners of the Flemish courtiers, who having supplanted the Spaniards in the government, directed the young king in his proceedings, and enriched themselves out of the spoils of his empire.

The death of Ximenes was a subject of grief to the good, but to the wicked a cause of triumph. The dastardly souls which he had surprised in acts of injustice; interested and corrupt judges, whose infamous characters he had noted; a useless herd devoid of merit, whom he had clipt of their pensions, obtained through favour or usurpation; such of the nobility whom he had constrained to live agreeably to the laws of order and decorum, all these felt a degree of satisfaction upon being relieved from a censor of their actions so severe as Ximenes; for the death of persons whose disapprobation we have incurred, serves as a kind of mean revenge; none but generous and exalted minds commiserate the loss of, and praise existing or departed virtue, though in an enemy.

Ximenes possessed captivating advantages both of mind and person; his exterior was noble and commanding, his physiognomy characterised depth of penetration and generosity of soul. Upon his tomb being opened, some time after his death, it was remarked, that the Cardinal's skull was without a seam. In person he was graceful and elegant, his countenance was venerable, his constitution strong and healthy, his demeanour grave, his voice harmonious, and his delivery firm and manly; his features were rather long, but full of majesty; his eyes small, and a little sunk, but lively and full of animation; he had an aquiline nose, a large forehead, devoid of wrinkles to the day of his death.

His conversation was desirable; he spoke with accuracy, but in few words, and always reasoned so much to the point that he seldom deviated from the principle of the subject that engaged his attention. Whether affected with joy at any prosperous event of great moment, or obliged, from circumstances, to menace and express his anger, he retained the same precision, and seemed to measure his words. Justice and religion were the rules of his conduct, both in his ecclesiastical administration and in the government of the kingdom. To mankind he has left this doubt to solve, whether he excelled in penetration to conceive, or in courage to undertake affairs of importance; whether in firmness to support and carry them on, in sagacity to direct, or good fortune to procure their successful issue?

Upon his elevation to the mitre, he visited the churches of his diocese, and saw, in that of the monks of St. Francis of Toledo, a marble tomb, erected by Don Pedro Carillo, his predecessor, near the altar, to the memory of Don Troiles Carillo, his son. He deplored the corruption of the age, and the mental blindness of the bishop; and having ordered the inscription to be effaced, he commanded the tomb to be removed into the most private recess of the cloister, adding, 'That this child of sin was more suited to obscurity and darkness, and that the inconsistency of a bishop was not thus to be exposed to the world.'

It was his invariable rule to confer benefices upon such worthy clergymen as had it not in their power, from parochial labours, to watch opportunities of preferment. But to request from him a living, was a sure means of exclusion from it. His confidence in God supported him in all his wants, and in every enterprize: and the remembrance of the goodness of Providence filled his lips with praise. His charity towards the poor scarce knew any bounds.

On his visitation, it was his custom, in the towns through which he passed, first to repair to the great church, where he read prayers and received the sacrament. After this he went to the hospitals and visited the sick; he consoled the afflicted by his pious admonitions, and alleviated the distresses of the poor by pecuniary assistance. He always left behind him great marks of his generosity, and frequently augmented the revenues of these charitable houses, when he found them sparingly endowed.

In the *'years of plenty,'* like another Joseph, he anticipated and provided against those of sterility and want. Imitating his Divine Master's example, he daily relieved, with his own hands, the wants of thirty pensioners on his bounty. In a word, his life was a model of Christian benevolence, his virtues were eminently conspicuous, they shone with splendor, but dazzled not with ostentation. He was the patron of learning, the rewarder of merit, the friend of the poor, the honest statesman, and the good Christian. His alms and oblations preceded his ascent to the throne of mercy; while he lived, he lived in the spirit, and when he died his soul took its flight into the regions of bliss, to partake of that society for which it was so well prepared.

W. W. D.

HISTORY

OF THE

IRISH REBELLION.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 160.

WHATEVER might have been the sentiments of some of the discontented Irish, Catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform were in general but the mere pretext and stalking-horse for rebellion; and few men would risk their credit, by undertaking to promise that the concession of these measures would make insurgents bow obedience to the laws, and stop the arm of the assassin from weltering in the blood of his master and benefactor. Every person who watched the progress of the insurrection in the south, knew that the people had been led astray from their duty by deceptive arts, and delusive promises of what should be done for them when the French came over, and the government was overthrown. It was not therefore emancipation the insurgents looked for—it was not reform they expected—they fixed their eyes upon

plunder, and thought to possess the fee simple of the property of the kingdom, by murdering the present owners and legal proprietors. For this reason, it was wisely supposed, that concession, at the present moment, would be giving up to rebels and assassins the government of the country, and would be resigning the religion, the laws, the property, and the constitution of Ireland into the hands of miscreants leagued with the common enemy of God and man.

Towards the latter end of this month General Lake succeeded to the command of the army in Ireland, upon the resignation of Lieutenant General Abercrombie. It was thought expedient that the departments, civil and military, should, in future, have one common head, in the person of his Majesty's representative, assisted by his usual Cabinet Counsellors, and that the military operations should, under this new arrangement, be directed by General Lake, who assumed the appellation of First General in Command.

From the vigorous measures to which the Government of that distracted country were obliged to have recourse, might have been reasonably expected consequences favourable to the return of tranquillity; but the character of the Irish, the want of civilization among the inferior part of the community, the influence of a narrow and bigotted superstition, are all impediments to so desirable a prospect.

A committee, consisting of eleven members, was about this time taken into custody, at the house of one Magrath, a publican. On their persons were found papers of a treasonable nature, and, among others, a plan for co-operating with the enemy in the event of landing—an account of the arms, ammunition, &c. to be distributed by the Lieutenant Colonels to the different corps, and the form of a solemn obligation to turn out whenever called upon, and to pay strict obedience to superior officers.

Some deluded men, however, who had been drawn into a conspiracy against their native country, and, having thrown aside their accustomed habits of industry, had recourse to the predatory system of the insurgents, repented of their errors, and surrendered their arms.

A warrant for the apprehension of Lord E. Fitzgerald was issued by the Viceroy, and a reward of 1000*l.* offered for apprehending him. Several Generals, whose names appeared in a plan formed for a general attack upon the city of Dublin, were likewise taken into custody, and lodged in the Castle.

The sufferings of individuals, no otherwise connected with the rebellion than by sustaining a loss of their property, and being exposed to private or public assassination, were so great, that justice demanded from the legislature an indemnity for the ruin they had sustained, from a strict attachment to the government as by law established.

A bill for this purpose was proposed in the Irish House of Peers, and a committee appointed to draw up the same.

On the 14th of May the magistrates of the county of Dublin sent a memorial to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, supplicating his Lordship to issue a proclamation for the delivery, into the hands of

his Majesty's officers, of such arms as were supposed to be concealed for wicked and traitorous purposes.

On the 19th Lord Edward Fitzgerald was apprehended. He resisted the execution of the Secretary of State's warrant, and in consequence of it suffered repeated wounds. Captain Ryan, of a yeomanry corps, and Mr. Justice Swan likewise, suffered in the affray; the former gentleman dangerously. His Lordship's apprehension was in consequence of the discovery of a servant girl, who, hearing of the reward of 1000*l.* offered, went and made the place of his concealment known to Mr. Secretary Cooke, in Dublin.

On the same day the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council issued a proclamation, declaring the city and county of Dublin in a state of disturbance, in consequence of the disorders which had taken place in the neighbouring counties, and of the preparations which appeared to be making by the disaffected in the metropolis and its vicinity. Two brothers, both gentlemen of the law, by the name of Sheares, were also arrested upon the charge of high treason, and fully committed for trial. The most beneficial effects, however, resulted from the energetic measures of Government; the peasantry returned to their useful occupations, and a sense of their duty; ten regiments of rebels delivered up their officers bound, and with them an immense quantity of arms; industry, towards the north, resumed its wonted influence, and the face of nature again began to smile; thousands took the oath of allegiance, and expressed contrition for their past conduct.

It is necessary to mention in this place a circumstance of importance, to which we have already referred, because the subject of it is intimately connected with the rebellion in Ireland. On the 21st Messrs. A. O'Connor, J. O'Coigley, J. Binns, J. Allen, and J. Leary, were tried by a special commission, at Maidstone, in Kent, before Mr. Justice Buller, Mr. Justice Heath, and Mr. Justice Lawrence, for high treason. O'Coigley was found guilty and the rest acquitted. To the character of Mr. O'Connor appeared his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. M. A. Taylor, Mr. Grattan of Ireland, Lord J. Russel, Lord Thanet, the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Oxford, Messrs. Fox, Sheridan, and Whitbread. Immediately after passing of sentence upon O'Coigley, Mr. O'Connor, probably conceiving himself at liberty to go away in consequence of his acquittal, put one of his legs over the bar, where he had been standing, and endeavoured to get out of the court. Several of his friends had been near, and took an active part in assisting him to get off, by placing themselves in the way of the Bow-street officers, who, with several of the place officers, rushed towards Mr. O'Connor. The court was thrown into the utmost confusion. Two swords, a part of the prisoner's baggage, which were lying on the table, were drawn by some persons, and several people were struck by them. One gentleman was knocked down without any cause, and the tumult seemed to forebode dangerous consequences. By this time Mr. O'Connor was seized, and dragged back again to the bar, when, silence being restored, he applied to the court for protection, and desired to know what right he had to be seized, being now

cleared from all charge by the verdict of the jury. A warrant was then produced by the Bow-street officers, signed by the Duke of Portland, and dated as far back as the 22d of March, to arrest Arthur O'Connor, Esq. on a charge of high treason. This gentleman was brought to London, and then sent off to Ireland. That kingdom now assumed a serious aspect. For some days orders had been issued by the leaders of the United Irishmen, directing their partizans to be ready at a moment's warning, the measures of Government rendering it necessary for them to act immediately. A regular attack was made upon the town of Naas, but the rebels were beaten; another near Killcullen, and a third about Dunboyne; but these were likewise overpowered. An insurrection was expected in the city of Dublin, which, on that account, it was deemed necessary to put under martial law. The banner of rebellion was now erected, and the partizans of the French innovation contended with legal government and civilized society. The hope of conciliation was now past, and measures of the greatest firmness and the utmost vigour could alone save Ireland from all the horrors into which the unprincipled emissaries of France, and an uninformed and deluded peasantry would plunge it. Murder and assassination stalked about this devoted country in hideous forms, and wreaked their inhuman vengeance upon the wise, the virtuous, and the good. Neither age, sex, innocence, nor beauty afforded protection against the poniard and the pike of ruffians, who, for the most part, chose the gloomy darkness of night for the commission of deeds, which, even in description, freeze the very soul. Every mail from Ireland brought over news of battles fought between the King's troops and the rebels, of persons of the greatest respectability in life being arrested on suspicion of treason, of houses plundered, and their inhabitants massacred. Universal alarm was spread over the country, and apprehension, and fear, and distrust seemed to be painted on the countenance of every peaceable citizen. In no place, however, did the rebellion assume so formidable an aspect as in the city of Wexford. A body of men, to the number of 4000, had taken up arms against their King and country, and were ready to join an army, the arrival of which they daily and anxiously looked for from the coast of France.

Notwithstanding, however, the almost uniform success with which the spirited exertions of the military and yeomanry corps had been hitherto crowned, the insurgents acquired considerable force in the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, wherein they committed the most wanton acts of cruelty.

The insurrection, which had received a check, once more broke out with greater violence in Carlow, where Sir E. Crosbie, Bart. being convicted of a criminal connection with the rebel army, was executed under the operation of martial law. Sir Edward was the head of a very ancient family; but his fortune was impaired. It has been asserted that, for a long time past, he enjoyed a pension from the Crown. He had been called to the Irish bar, at which he practised for a short time, and distinguished himself by the zeal that he

displayed in promoting the formation of the volunteer corps, which associated in Ireland before the conclusion of the last war. He was the confidential friend of Hamilton Rowan, Counsellor Tone, and Napper Tandy.

From the confession of one Horish, a chimney-sweeper, when placed in the whipping-stocks, it was discovered that a plan had been concerted for setting fire to the parliament house. He said that he was the person who burnt that house six years ago, which was then reported to have been set on fire by an accident in the chimney funnel; but he refused to disclose his accomplices on that occasion.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor, who had been tried at Maidstone, arrived, in company with his brother Roger, in Dublin, in the custody of two king's messengers. They were landed at the Pigeon-House, and taken to the house of correction in Smithfield.

Every day brought to light the knowledge of some new acts of atrocity committed by the rebels. In the county of Wexford, among many instances of massacre, the following excites particular detestation and horror. The Reverend Mr. Haydon, a protestant clergyman greatly esteemed, having had some of his neighbours to spend the evening with him, a Miss Clifford, residing in his house, remarkable for her beauty, and possessing virtues that endeared her to the whole circle of her numerous friends, was requested to sing a song called 'Croppies lie down;' she did so, far from suspecting that her compliance would be the cause of her death. The next morning the house was attacked by a party of insurgents, and the whole family massacred with circumstances of the most horrid cruelty. The servant who attended them at supper, the preceding night, snatched a pike from one of his brother demons, and plunged it into the bosom of the accomplished Miss Clifford, exclaiming with an oath, 'take that for your Croppy lie down!'

Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and seventy other persons, charged with high treason, received notice to prepare for their trial; but the hand of death terminated the life of his Lordship, without subjecting him to that of the executioner. He died in the New Prison, the place of his confinement, at two o'clock in the morning of the fourth of June. For some hours before his death, a paroxysm of violent madness seized him, but he grew calm towards his last moments. An inquest sat upon his body, which pronounced his death to have been in consequence of an effusion of water from the left side of the thorax, and inflammation in the lungs, occasioned by a fever, aided by two wounds inflicted on his right arm by pistol-balls found lodged over the scapula of that side.

The rebels had now become masters of Enniscorthy and Wexford, and, strange to tell, were headed by several priests of the popish communion. It is hard to decide whether they were most wanton in their spoliation of their property, or cruel in their outrages on the persons of the inhabitants. It became expedient now to re-inforce the military in Ireland. A draft of two thousand of the Guards were

sent off for that kingdom with all possible dispatch, under the command of General Stanway.

On June 5th, an action was fought at Ross between the king's troops and the rebels, with a degree of animosity which excites commiseration. It commenced at four in the morning, and continued till noon. About 3000 of the latter were killed. The town of Ross, however, was almost burnt to ashes. The insurrection now extended to the counties of Antrim and Down, and the situation of affairs became truly dreadful and alarming. It was determined in the British cabinet to send Marquis Cornwallis to Ireland, from whose rank and abilities the most sanguine hopes of success were expected; and it was deemed necessary to invest him with the appointment of Lord Lieutenant and that of Commander in Chief.

In the mean time, however, his Majesty's troops repulsed the rebels in their attack on Wicklow, and 1500 of those in the county of Antrim laid down their arms, and swore allegiance to their Sovereign. In the north of Ireland they were dispersing and doing the same.

The loyalty and affection of the militia regiments in England, at this period of the rebellion, displayed itself in volunteering their services to his Majesty. Emulous of manifesting their attachment to his person, offers to serve in Ireland poured in from every quarter, and these, to a certain number, were accepted with cheerfulness.

We have already stated, that in Wicklow and Wexford the rebellion wore a serious aspect. These counties seemed to be the centre of union to which the disaffected repaired in multitudes. The rebels were neither deficient in valour or intrepidity, but for want of being regularly trained to the use of arms, their numbers, though far superior to that of the royal armies sent against them, were of little advantage, and only served to increase the general slaughter, and drench the land with blood. To a benevolent mind it afforded no pleasing consideration, that the fair form of religion should ever be held forth as the stimulus to unworthy actions. But certain it is, that from prejudices of education, founded in error, the most glorious system of morals with which mankind was ever blessed, has been, by the designs of the artful, the intrigues of the politic, and the fraudulent principles of the base and ignominious, made to abet that conduct and those systems, at which Nature herself blushes.

At the outset of the rebellion, several respectable and enlightened individuals, both of the clergy and laity of the Romish communion, expressed their abhorrence of these dreadful proceedings of their brethren, in pastoral letters and public advertisements; but to the disgrace of some among the former be it said, that instead of softening down resentment by gentle admonition and salutary advice, they raked up the embers of rebellion, and blew it into a flame, by administering oaths to their deluded adherents, expressive of extermination and blood. Nay, Catholic priests were even found at the head of parties, which they were leading on to battle. At Kilconnel-hill, near Gore's bridge, Kilkenny, one Murphy, a priest, commanded an army of five thousand men; this sanguinary monster, who, it appears,

sentenced to death such as unfortunately were made prisoners, suffered a total defeat by the military under Sir Charles Asgill, who, at the head of eleven hundred regulars and yeomanry, routed the rebel forces, of which one thousand, including their chief, fell on the field of battle. The action was desperate, and would have done honour to a better cause; but alas! how often do we see men sacrifice to ignorance, pride, and ambition, that principle which is due only to virtue. It was fought on the 26th of June.

This victory was of great importance. The enemy had in possession several pieces of ordnance, a number of pikes, &c. and had collected 970 head of cattle.

At this period, among the rebel chiefs taken, tried by martial law, and hanged, were two men of great notoriety; one, for the property which he possessed, amounting to six thousand pounds *per annum*; the other, for the active part he took in the rebellion, and the intrepidity that distinguished his conduct in it: the name of the former was Grogan Knox; that of the latter, Bagenal Harvey, not long ago married to a young lady, whom he left in a state of distraction.

Marquis Cornwallis, on his arrival in Ireland, was received with great respect; even the disaffected beheld with complacency a man whose mildness of character, and integrity of principles, were equalled, but not exceeded, by the possession of prudence and circumspection, important qualifications, and to none more necessary than to generals and statesmen.

The regiments of militia in England that volunteered their services to his Majesty were sent, with all possible expedition, over to Ireland, and a re-inforcement of twelve thousand men proved of essential service. The yeomanry corps had sustained great fatigues, and, because they were most to be confided in, were called out upon every emergency. The English troops arrived at Wexford in a critical moment, and the sight of them gave rise to the most powerful passions of the human soul. Two hundred unhappy persons, devoted to the sanguinary vengeance of ferocious tygers in human shape, were conducted to Wexford bridge, in order to be piked to death, and then thrown into the river. But the rebels being dislodged, had not time to glut themselves with human gore. A most affecting picture was exhibited to the deliverers of the innocent throng. Females were seen absorbed with melancholy, and venting their anguish in tears, others deliriously laughing, and more shrieking with joy. Extreme indeed must have been their sensations upon this sudden rescue from the tortures of a cruel death.

The rebels having suffered in almost every regular encounter with the military, and being driven from the town of Wexford, took refuge in the Bog of Allen, where the counties of Wexford, Carlow, and Wicklow united. There they established a chain of posts to a great extent; but were in no situation for offensive operations. From the parts infested by them, it should seem that carnage and desolation were the main objects of the rebellion; murder and devastation went hand in hand. To say nothing of the diabolical cruelties practised at Wex-

ford, in which, if the rebels did not eat the flesh of loyalists, in the thirst of cannibals they licked their blood; we have to add one of exemplary wickedness, in the murder of a brother of the late Captain Ryan. This unfortunate young man, who from his birth had been afflicted with an extreme weakness of intellect, was met and questioned by a party of Irish savages; his name, when they heard it, was sufficient to excite their execrable vengeance, nor could either the recollection of his father, a physician, who had been the kind and common benefactor of all the poor in that country, or the unresisting imbecility of the unfortunate boy himself, save him from slaughter; he was instantly pierced with their pikes, and his body left exposed on the high road, a bleeding monument of remorseless villainy.

In the North of Ireland tranquillity seemed to be completely re-established, the rebellion now seemed stationary, the province of Connaught enjoyed repose, and Munster ceased to be the scene of insurrection and plunder; but banditti hovered about the kingdom, and committed depredations upon every individual, and on every mail coach they met with; so that, notwithstanding the rebels had suffered numerous defeats wherever they had assembled in any force, the general safety of the kingdom was still disturbed by a set of miscreants, devoted themselves to destruction.

We have adverted to the arrest, upon suspicion of high treason, of John and Henry Sheares, brothers, and barristers at the Irish Bar. On the 12th of July they were tried, and after a full and candid hearing, convicted of sixteen overt acts of treason. Upon hearing the verdict the prisoners embraced each other and burst into tears, exhibiting a scene of affection and distress that penetrated the heart of every person present. They were executed on Saturday the 14th, and died victims to the infatuation of a democratic phrenzy. They were both men of abilities, and possessed virtues that exalt human nature, but unfortunately suffered a wrong bias to direct their judgment. It is a singular circumstance that the Sheares, who were active in the first French revolution, were executed upon its anniversary.

The rebels who had collected, upon their retreat from Wexford, in the Bog of Allen, were again repulsed by Colonel Blake; but their main body having reached Dunboyne, proceeded, next day, to the Hill at Garretstown, whither Major General Myers, with a detachment of militia and yeomanry, was ordered to pursue them. The rebels, however, went off in the night for the Boyne, which they waded: Major General Wemys and Brigadier General Meyrick followed hard, and came up with them; an attack was commenced by the military, and the rebels fled in all directions, leaving behind them a great quantity of pikes, pistols, swords, muskets, and two standards. Some of the rebels who escaped went on towards Ardee, the rest retreated over the Boyne, towards Garretstown, where they were again attacked by Captain Gordon, of the Dumfries Light Dragoons, and again routed in every quarter.

On the 17th of July the Lord Lieutenant signified his Majesty's gracious intention of granting a general and free pardon for all offences

committed on or before a certain day, upon such conditions as might be compatible with the public safety.

So many of the ignorant peasantry had been drawn into this rebellion by artful and designing men, that they really were objects of that commiseration extended to such of them as were inclined to accept the proffered benevolence of royal mercy.

A secret committee was now appointed to examine a box of papers found in the possession of the chief conspirators. July 19th one John M^cCann, a noted rebel, was executed pursuant to his sentence; and a person by the name of Callighan was apprehended, and, upon trial, appeared to have been the confidential messenger of Lord Fitzgerald to all parts of the kingdom.

Despair operated so much upon the minds of the rebel chiefs, who lost all hopes of effecting their purpose, that many of them were happy to surrender themselves into the hands of Government, upon condition of feeling its vengeance in no greater degree than that of being banished from their native country.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, about this period, the French received from the United Irishmen the following address, which was read by their Secretary :

‘ Upon the great day of the liberty and independence of nations, deign to receive the emblem ever dear to United Irishmen—the harp of Erin! with silver cords mounted with the trophies of liberty. It is from the heart of oppressed Ireland that you receive this homage. They have but one wish, and that is to break the chains of ———, and to unite their destinies with those of the Great Nation.’

On the 25th several gentlemen were apprehended for their uniform opposition to Government, and on the 27th and two following days a dreadful slaughter was made by the King's troops, in different attacks upon the rebels, who had formed two powerful camps, one at Vinegar Hill, the other within three miles of Wexford, and were enabled to cut off a detachment of the Meath Militia, on their road to Wexford, with three howitzers, which the rebels turned upon another party of the King's troops, and obliged them to retreat. The 13th regiment, which was proceeding with a reinforcement to Wexford, finding itself inadequate to combat the enemy, and impossible to go forward without venturing a contest, retired to Waterford. Inspired with joy at this appearance of success, the rebel army acquired fresh adherents, and nearly amounted to 20,000 men. On the 29th, however, they were attacked, with great intrepidity, by the royal army, and routed on all sides; and in consequence of a proclamation issued by General Lake, inviting the rebels to desert their leaders, upon promise of pardon, vast numbers came in every day, and delivered up their arms.

To the mountains and fastnesses of Wicklow the rebels were now confined, limiting their exploits to plunder and occasional attacks upon small parties of the military, detached to watch their movements. The Chief was a man of the name of Holt, a fellow of daring enterprize and of heroic courage.

Government, by the confessions of Oliver Bond, an United Irishman, was put in possession of the views and measures of the different factions into which the society was split; and it was ascertained beyond a doubt that these ultimately tended to the erection of another republic, to be connected with that of France.

Deserted by those whom they had duped into their schemes, and upon the point of falling themselves victims to their diabolical enterprizes, the remaining leaders of the rebels made terms with Government, and surrendered upon condition of sharing banishment with their accomplices.

To indemnify the surviving innocent sufferers by this rebellion, a bill of attainder was enacted by the legislature, confiscating the property of such as had taken an active part in its promotion to the public use. And justice required such a step; for multitudes, from a strict adherence to principles of loyalty and affection to the existing Government, were plundered of their property, and in numerous instances, as we have had occasion to shew in a few conspicuous examples, suffered the privation of their dearest relatives, who were assassinated by inhuman monsters, and often made to endure the pangs of protracted and excruciating tortures.

A full developement of the meditated designs of the rebels was made in the Secret Committee, before whom Mr. A. O'Connor, lately tried in England and acquitted, with other principal leaders, were examined, and, upon being interrogated, admitted the truth of the whole. They were promised by Government, upon making a full and ample confession of their views and designs, security for their lives; but upon condition of eternal banishment.

It was resolved by Government to send these restless spirits to America; against which resolution, however, the Ambassador of the United States remonstrated, by order of the American Council.

Scarcely had the paroxysm of rebellion and bloodshed subsided in any degree in Ireland, than we were alarmed by receiving intelligence that the French had landed at Killala Bay, taken the town, and were rapidly advancing into the country. In one of the Duke of Portland's letters to the Lord Mayor of London, it was asserted that the number of the enemy said to be landed was 700 men.

On the 27th of August, the French attacked the forces under General Lake at Castlebar, and, as if fortune promised to favour their enterprize, compelled him to retreat, with the loss of six pieces of cannon, took possession of the town, and advanced towards Tuam. The loss, however, sustained by the British forces, who were taken by surprize, was said to be but small. Upon the knowledge of this event, the Lord Lieutenant left the city of Dublin, to take the command of the army in person. He directed his march towards Athlone with a strong reinforcement, and made every necessary preparation to attack the invaders and their adherents. The French at Castlebar in the mean time changed their position, and endeavoured to elude the attacks of his Majesty's troops. With this design they passed the Shannon at Ballyntree, where they attempted to destroy

the bridge; but were pressed so hard by General Lake that they found it impossible to effect their purpose. They halted at Cloone:

At ten of the night of the 7th of September, Lord Cornwallis marched with his troops from Carrick to Mohill, and directed General Lake to move forward at the same time to Cloone, distant about three miles from Mohill.

On Lord Cornwallis arriving at Mohill, soon after day break, he found the enemy had began to move towards Grenard; he proceeded, therefore, rapidly on to St. John's-town. General Lake arrived at Cloone on the morning of the 8th of September. Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, under his command, on coming up with, summoned the French to surrender: but upon not being attended to, he attacked them, upon which 200 French infantry threw down their arms. Captains Pakenham and General Cradock rode up to them. The enemy, however, immediately commenced a fire of cannon and musquetry, by which General Cradock was wounded. General Lake then ordered up more troops, and began the attack upon the enemy's position. The action lasted about half an hour, when the remainder of the column making its appearance, the French surrendered at discretion. The rebels, who fled in all directions, suffered severely.

Notwithstanding, however, this defeat and capture of the invaders, several parties of the rebels continued to annoy the peaceable inhabitants; but were afterwards dispersed by the King's troops.

On the 21st of August, Lord Castlereagh delivered to the House of Commons the long expected report of the Secret Committee. This discovered the full intentions of the rebels, and, beyond a doubt, manifested the guilt of Mr. A. O'Connor, who, in conjunction with Dr. M'Nevin, Mr. Neilson, Lord E. Fitzgerald, had laid down a plan for the introduction of a republican system into Ireland, in which an Executive Directory was already appointed.

A Bill of Amnesty was passed in favour of such as should surrender and return to their allegiance; but this contained an exception of Napper Tandy, and certain other persons.

CHARACTER

OF THE CELEBRATED BLACK GENERAL,

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

THIS extraordinary man is a native of St. Domingo. He was born a slave, and as such remained till the troubles in that island gave an opportunity for the display of his talents. His master, a considerable planter, took him while very young to France, where he remained some time; and being a smart lad, attention was paid to his education, which is better than most negroes receive. But still he was only a negro slave, and returned to St. Domingo, where he lived

in that character several years before the troubles broke out. Soon after the French Revolution, our readers know how the misrepresentation of the principles of liberty and equality desolated St. Domingo. The whites were destroyed, and after them the people of colour, the blacks remaining in fact masters of the island. In the dreadful scenes that occurred, Toussaint soon distinguished himself, and acquired a sovereign sway over his fellow negroes, amounting now to 100,000 men in arms, inured to the climate, and educated to war.

Toussaint, to the talents of a General and a Politician, adds those more amiable of gratitude and humanity. His master fled to the United States of America, and Toussaint remitted him, or endeavoured to remit, as much of the produce of his estate as was possible. When General Maitland evacuated Port-au-Prince, the treaty for that purpose was negotiated and concluded with Toussaint, who executed every condition with the strictest fidelity and honour. But Toussaint did not treat as an independent prince, as some of the papers have said. All he did was in the name of the French Republic. For while he is absolute monarch over St. Domingo, he affects to be a subject of France, a fact of which the following anecdote is a sufficient testimony:

When General Maitland evacuated Port-au-Prince, all the old French planters who had joined the British departed with him of course. In the harbour was the old master of Toussaint, who had come from the Continent to endeavour to retrieve his property, in which he had been unsuccessful; and he was about to fly with the English, in rags and wretchedness. General Maitland had too much wisdom to treat Toussaint as a brigand (robber), as he had hitherto been treated; and Toussaint's conduct repaid him for this civility.

Toussaint hearing of his master, sent a message to General Maitland, saying he had a favour to ask. What was it? To send his master to him. The General did so; and Toussaint restored his master to his estates, and gave him negroes for their cultivation. He behaved in the most affectionate and kind manner to him who had truly been his father.

General Maitland upon this sent a message, asking a favour of Toussaint. What is it? To restore a dozen of the principal planters to their estates. Toussaint desired they might be sent to his care. They were so. He clapped them in prison.

Some days afterwards he had them brought into a church, before a large body of his fellow blacks, and he mounted the pulpit to preach a sermon; for his prowess at arms is but a small part of his distinction. Here he enforced the virtue of forgiveness to the repentant, saying, 'We were for a while Spaniards (the blacks fled to the Spanish protection in the beginning of the troubles), but we were misled. We were born Frenchmen, and now we are Frenchmen again. These twelve men have also been misled. They were born Frenchmen. For a time they have been British; but now they have returned, and are Frenchmen again. Let us embrace.' Here Toussaint

saint embraced them, and reconciled his followers. He restored them to their estates, and gave them negroes as servants.

It would be the disposition of a little mind, in Toussaint's situation, to hate and persecute the whites; but he knows well that the island cannot flourish without them; that they are necessary to cultivation and good government, to the commerce and prosperity of the place. Therefore his chief aim is to restore the planters, and revive the trade. He fears that France will one day endeavour to punish him as a rebel, but this France will never be able to accomplish. Hedouville, the French Commissioner, is a fool, and a person of no influence: Toussaint disregards him; but all Toussaint's acts are in the name of the French Republic, for which alone he pretends to act; and his utmost wish is, that the Directory would name him their General. Toussaint is anxious to find a market for the produce of the island, and there is an understanding, as if a treaty had been concluded, Colonel Grant is appointed our agent in St. Domingo. His ostensible business is to settle some points about the evacuation of the island; but his real business is to establish a trade, by which the whole produce of St. Domingo will be brought to Jamaica.

A REVIEW
OF THE
CONDUCT OF THE FRENCH
TOWARDS THE
POWERS ON THE CONTINENT, in 1797 and 1798.

THE years 1797 and 1798 have been exceedingly favourable to the arms of the French Republic in Italy: to such an extent did success attend them, that the remaining hostile powers were inclined to conclude a peace.

Austria, the only powerful continental enemy, forsaken by all her allies (except England, still the protectress of order amongst mankind, and mindful of the cause of humanity), could, after immense sacrifices on the Rhine, only oppose the French in Italy with an inconsiderable number of her forces, who were overwhelmed by French legions, poured in upon them in swarms: this country they regarded as the last mine; to open which there appeared no great difficulty. Italy was then rich in silver and precious effects; her different states, viewed each other with an eye of jealousy; mistrust and fear arose out of their mutual weakness. Sometimes the French condescended to flatter, at others they threatened Venice and Genoa; and these two republics were obligated to submit to the capricious humour of France, their overgrown, dangerous, and unnatural sister. They

occasionally ventured to remonstrate, but prudently complied with her exorbitant demands, without, in any respect, violating their neutrality with the Austrian monarch, their neighbour and sincere friend.

Mantua, the chief but last depot of the Emperor's valorous, but debilitated forces, was obliged to capitulate: necessity, however, forced this measure: meagre famine stared them in the face.

After a siege of eight months, after they had shewn, by their inflexible and magnanimous defence, how far the new republicans were entitled to the name of heroes, assumed by them always with arrogance, and in the big-swalling words of bombast, the Austrians relinquished the contest, and gave up a fortress exceedingly strong, but no longer tenable.

After this conquest the French soon possessed themselves of impotent Rome. By reminding Bologna and Ferrara of their former independence, they artfully withdrew those states from the interest of the Pope. By a similar stratagem, the suggestion of deep cunning, with the newly-conquered countries of Milan, their arms were successful against the House of Austria.

By having recourse to these and various other schemes, and aided by discontented parties, of which there are always some to be found under the best governments, they formed a considerable mass of countries into separate republics, who in part voluntarily, and in part compulsatorily, assisted their armies with money, provisions, ammunition, clothes, and men.

As soon as the Generals of the French Republic, two bold, enterprising, and sensible men, of Italian descent, were assured of their safety in the North and South of Italy, they forced the helpless Pope into a humiliating peace: they extorted from him not only his private treasure, but interrogated him respecting his jewels; they possessed themselves of his other valuables, and left him nothing but his ring, which he held by virtue of his spiritual office. By force and violence, they exacted from the country immense contributions in money; they robbed the innocent people of almost all that was worth taking; they, in fine, committed such depredations, that the victims of their rapacity will not be able to recover from them for a series of years.

The Directory then sent from Paris a deputation of scientific men, who executed the disgraceful office of the *Señores et Exadtores* of the old Romans. These persons selected all that Rome had been collecting for many centuries; whatever was scarce, whatever was precious, what was to be found no where else, in any spot of the globe; the labours of artists of the most eminent talents, both ancient and modern; to examine, to admire, and to copy which, many thousands of artists and travellers from the different parts of the world annually visited Rome, and spent large sums in that city, in the gratification of a noble desire after knowledge and wisdom. By this influx of strangers the greater part of the lower class of the people gained

their livelihood; but were, on a sudden, left to repent of their credulity, and the fallacious representations of unknown and unexperienced prosperity.

The leaders of the French troops, improved by experience, and taught by the fate of former conquerors of Italy, did not, like those, remain at Rome, blinded with victory, but directed by Buonaparte, chief in command, pushed away to the North, and, in rapid marches, set forward to meet such Austrian reinforcements as hastened to face them. By his superior force, the French General drove back the Emperor's columns, and with undaunted intrepidity boldly advanced into the interior of his dominions.

The whole of Lombardy, which comprehends almost the whole of ancient Cis-alpine Gaul, and even the republics of Venice, Genoa, and Lucca, allied with France, were surrounded, and beset by French troops, at the very moment when Austria was unable to afford these states any assistance. Buonaparte, with shameless impudence, then came forward with his grand scheme of depredation and dismemberment of his native country, by the command, or rather by the permission of his Parisian supreme Directory.

He endeavoured, upon his entrance into these countries, to obtain the support of the discontented, and to gain the affection of the indigent, which he accomplished by means of numerous emissaries sent to irritate the people against the established order of things. By such characters a vigorous spirit of dissatisfaction was set afloat, and more widely extended here than elsewhere, and, of course, rooted more deeply than could have been done in monarchical governments. But the greater part of the inhabitants of these republics were, however, convinced of the comforts which they enjoyed; and being satisfied with them, were ready to oppose a party, allured by the plausible offers of the French to come over to their interest, and bent upon seconding their designs.

The commander of the French troops had, by such malicious intrigues, sown the seed of disunion, and, by so doing, strengthened himself with a pretext to become, with arms in his hands, the mediator of, and peace-maker in these republics, who were amicable to France, and to whose friendship Buonaparte, and the country he served, was principally indebted for all the successes which he had heretofore obtained in the war.

Invited by the feeblest party, consisting of the vulgar and poorer class of the people, who flattered themselves with the prospect of a share in rapine and plunder, he invaded the republics of Italy, and covered his designs under the cloak of manifestos, in which he asserted friendship and protection, but secretly held truth and honour at defiance, and, with all his forces, fell upon the victims of his dishonest rapacity.

He crushed the whole of their constitutions, and at once robbed them of the security, the comfort, the happiness, which they once enjoyed; he seized upon their most considerable and most fertile

provinces; he plundered them of the scarcest relics and the most valuable productions of arts and literature: he extorted from them such immense sums of money, that the bank of Venice, hitherto regarded as secure and firm, became insolvent, and was obliged to stop payment.

Such has been the conduct of the *enlightened* French towards countries in alliance with them. But they stopped not here. Success only tended to increase their rapacity. Their insolence took fresh strides.

They then concluded *preliminaries* of peace with the House of Austria; and stipulated therein to open a congress at Rastadt, a city in the marquisate of Baden, in the circle of Suabia, in Germany, in order to settle all differences with the German empire. By this treaty with Austria they annihilated the ancient republic of Venice, and indemnified the Emperor for the loss of Belgium with the remaining part of the empire. But they did not forget themselves: they took possession of the richest and most considerable of the Venetian Islands; of Cerigo, Zephalonia, Maura, Paxo, and Corfu, to which they joined the cities of Butrinto and Voniza, and its environs in Lower-Albania, and annexed the whole to the French Republic.

Notwithstanding the ratification and conclusion of peace with the house of Austria, the French perceived that something still remained in the Pope's dominions worth their attention. They, therefore, in spite of these and former treaties, expelled his Holiness, verging on the brink of the grave through old age, and formed of the remainder of his states a new Roman republic; this afforded them another opportunity to gratify their insatiable desires for plunder.

The Swiss republic had been one of the first allies of France; by her means she was rescued from famine. To reward the noble conduct of the Swiss, who had lived for a number of years under a government formed by themselves, in peace and tranquillity, the French, having recourse to their usual expedient, disseminated discord among them, merely for the purpose of creating a pretext for sending an army into the country; to rob them of their treasures; to force upon them a new constitution, resembling their own; and, by dividing their sentiments, to undermine their strength.

From the beginning of the revolution they endeavoured to raise a faction, friendly to their interest, in Geneva, an ancient republic, on the confines of France and Switzerland; they now thought a favourable opportunity offered of making an acquisition of it, and by their artful machinations reduced the inhabitants to apply for permission to be joined to the *Great Nation*.

This, on the part of the French, was another violation of the peace made with the Emperor; by adding the most populous city of Switzerland and the territories of that republic to their own, under the denomination of the department of the Lake Lemman (Le Lac Lemman), they infringed upon the preliminaries already mutually agreed upon between them and his Imperial Majesty.

While they were treating at the Congress of Rastadt for a general continental peace, they reflected that there was yet remaining a strong rich island in the Mediterranean, well stored with ammunition, and to which great riches had been sent from the countries suffering by the war, but principally from Loretto, become immensely rich from the donations of the religious, who, to a considerable number, were in the habit of making pilgrimages thither, and of leaving behind them presents proportionable to their abilities. The Directory immediately dispatched a large force to Malta, and obtained possession of that island, through the medium of treachery. A fact that has been fully proved in the conduct of the Grand Master and some of his perfidious adherents, as well as by the articles of surrender agreed upon between him and the French General. By these articles they agreed, in defiance of all the sovereigns who had sent their plenipotentiaries to Rastadt, to indemnify the Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem with a principality in Germany, of 300,000 livres (12,500*l.*) annual revenue; and thereby puzzled the envoys, who were already embarrassed enough to find out means of indemnifying the other German princes for the losses sustained by them, in ceding their dominions on the left bank of the Rhine. This, however, was a subject beneath the care of the Directory, who made of this acquisition a new department, and added it to the overgrown republic of France.

They deprived the King of Naples of Messina, a large city in Sicily, containing 60,000 souls, in the same manner as they had done the King of Sardinia of the citadel of Turin. This last robbery, instead of satisfying the rapacious Directory, only urged them on to the invasion of Egypt, and the capture of Alexandria.

Although they had concluded a peace with the Kings of Naples and Sardinia, and entered into alliance with them; the former of these monarchs they terrified by threats, and forced the latter into a new convention, wherein it was stipulated that he should again pay to France three millions of livres; abolish all titles, armorial bearings, feudal rights and privileges of the nobility; that the estates of the clergy should become security for the circulating of paper money; and that the Sardinian army should be reduced to 5000 men, &c.

By consenting to these ignominious articles of the new convention, the King of Sardinia was obliged to capitulate to the French in fact, though not in form; and his dominions became, in consequence of that consent, a prey to the first pretext which might occur, for raising a quarrel.

THE
MIRROR OF THESPIS.

NO. III.

----- " To shew
The very age and body of the time its form
And pressure."

COVENT GARDEN, NOVEMBER 23.

ON the present evening, after the opera of RAMAH DROOG, we were presented with a farce from the pen of the Junior Dibdin, entitled the JEW AND THE DOCTOR. The plot of this piece is extremely simple yet highly interesting. In the tender age of infancy, the Doctor had entrusted to a faithless servant the care of his daughter. In a helpless unprotected state she is found at the door of the Jew, and by him adopted and educated, till, by means of a ring which had been left with her, she is unexpectedly restored to her father. Mr. and Mrs. *Changeable*, a couple who are tired of each other, are agreeably to an existing law of Switzerland, to be parted, by being locked up together in a room for three days, with only one thing of a sort: this gives rise to a most ludicrous mistake, and produces a scene full of theatrical *equivoque*. The young lady is detained on suspicion of the ring, and the Jew, who comes in search of her, is shut up with Mrs. *Changeable* instead of her husband. At length an eclclaircissement takes place, and the fair foundling is united to the choice of her heart, the son of her father's friend. Thus ends the piece.

We have repeatedly admired the chasteness of Murray's acting—it is always characteristic. His *Doctor Specific*, a character which successfully lashes the folly of the age, is an interesting performance. Fawcett's *Jew* was an excellent delineation of histrionic skill. Knight still improves, and Mrs. Mattocks continues inimitable. Had we always such writing and such acting the amateurs of the drama would have less reason to complain.

December 8. A new Comedy, from the pen of Mr. Reynolds, called LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN, was produced this evening. The characters are as follow:

Lieut. Mortimer, Mr. Holman; *Gossamer*, Mr. Lewis; *Delville*, Mr. Whitfield; *Bonus*, Mr. Munden; *Sambo*, Mr. Fawcett; *Costly*, Mr. Townshend; *Charles Mortimer*, (a child) Miss Gilbert; *Mrs. Mortimer*, Mrs. Pope; *Miss Gloomly*, Mrs. Mattocks; *Emily*, Miss Mansell; and *Dorothy*, Mrs. Gibbs.

Mortimer, having married against his friends' consent, is by them discarded, compelled to leave his wife and child, and attend the duties of his profession at Gibraltar. *Delville*, one of *Mortimer's* relations, who has afforded pecuniary supplies to his family during his absence, suddenly conceives a violent passion for his wife, and determines to attack her honour. *Miss Gloomly*, a melancholy authoress, previ-

ously to *Mortimer's* marriage, had indulged for him an unreturned attachment. Of a spiteful disposition, actuated by revenge, she hears of *Delville's* attention, writes to *Mortimer*, and insinuates the infidelity of his wife. *Mortimer* receives the letter, in consequence of which he arrives, in the most poignant distress, at Richmond, whether his wife had retired for the benefit of her son's health, accompanied by *Delville*, whose friendship she had not suspected. *Gossamer*, a kind of laughing philosopher, and intended to contrast with the character of *Miss Gloomly*, having a bet depending with *Delville* that, in the course of the day, he would be able to 'boax' him, receives intelligence from *Sambo*, an honest negro, of his intentions relative to *Mrs. Mortimer*. *Gossamer* is one of those good-humoured beings who are ever desirous of doing good, even in their *fun*; and in this instance resolves to decide his wager by extricating the lady from the power of *Delville*. He pretends to have received a dangerous wound in a *fracas* at a club, and requests *Delville* to procure him a surgeon: he goes, but suspicion lurking in the guilty breast, he returns to see the wound; in the interim the lady escapes. Enraged at the discovery and failure of his schemes, he issues a writ against the unfortunate *Mortimer*, for the money advanced to his family; but the writ being made out for the wrong county, which is discovered by *Sambo*, the arrest is prevented. *Mortimer*, unable to obtain an interview with *Delville*, and believing in the culpability of his wife, resolves upon suicide, by means of poison. His infant boy kneeling before him, on the instant the fatal phial is raised to his lips, and calling him by the endearing appellation of 'father!' recalls his bewildered senses, and he embraces his child. His happiness is rendered permanent by the receipt of a letter from *Delville*, assuring him of his wife's innocence. The generous interference of *Sambo* procures *Mortimer's* forgiveness of his master (*Delville*), and the piece concludes with a general reconciliation between *Mortimer* and his friends.

There is a sort of underplot, in which our laughing philosopher 'boaxes' old *Bonus* out of his fair niece *Emily*, and disconcerts the selfish projects of *Miss Gloomly*.

This Comedy will not detract from the reputation of Mr. Reynolds. The plot is interesting, the incidents humorous, and the characters well drawn. If the serious characters were brought more into action, the contrast would be more striking, and the piece would improve in effect.

The unities have long since been discarded; but were more attention paid to probability than is usual in the present day, the success of the drama would be increased, and the fiction of the scene be rendered more like reality. This observation does not apply exclusively to Mr. Reynolds—he can claim precedent.

The performance throughout reflected credit on the actors. *Fau-cett* supported the character of *Sambo* with uncommon skill. *Gossamer*, in the hands of *Lewis*, was every thing the author could wish; and *Mrs. Mortimer* was ably sustained by *Mrs. Pope*. *Miss Gilbert* should not pass without particular notice—she is a child of great and unusual promise.

December 11. ALBERT AND ADELAIDE, or THE VICTIM OF CONSTANCY, a grand heroic romance, was this evening brought forward; it is only another translation (by Mr. Cobb) of the piece from which the CAPTIVE OF SPILBURG was taken, with alterations and additional scenes from a popular French drama. With respect to the scenery and dresses, it is got up in a more attractive style than at the rival house; but the music, though highly respectable, is not of that grand and impressive order. The action accompanying the overture is a piece of buffoonery unworthy the patronage of an English audience. Notwithstanding the disadvantage it laboured under, of having been anticipated at Drury-Lane, ALBERT AND ADELAIDE was well received, and bids fair to become extremely popular.

December 15. A Mr. Turner, a barrister, made his *debut* this evening, in the arduous and dragging character of *Macbeth*. The law and the drama have been asserted to be more closely interwoven and connected with each other than, at a first glance on the subject, we should be inclined to believe. A lawyer, from the nature of his profession, has ample opportunity for the study of men and manners; and, if we search our dramatic records, we shall find that the majority of our most popular authors have been educated or intended for the bar. We thought that this opportunity of studying men and manners might also have assisted an actor in his theatrical portraitures, and we attended Mr. Turner's first appearance in expectation of witnessing a powerful display of the various passions by which *Macbeth* is supposed to be agitated. It certainly is no pleasant task to record the failure of an attempt which, had it succeeded, must have established its author in the first walk of the drama. On the present occasion, however, truth prompts us to declare that Mr. Turner is totally inadequate to the representation of this character, or, apparently, of any other in the tragic line. We cannot give our readers a better idea of his performance than by calling to their recollection one, of those annual plays got up at public schools. Mr. Turner walked through the part, and recited the dialogue in the exact manner of a school-boy. It is whispered that he possesses eminent comic talents; if so, surely his friends were extremely reprehensible in indulging and flattering his partiality for a character so diametrically opposite to his genius.

If we were ever dissatisfied with Murray's acting it was on the present evening. His *Banquo* possessed a certain kind of inflation which it is difficult to describe: it entirely destroyed the feeling requisite for the character. Mrs. Johnson's *Lady Macbeth* was respectable. N. B. Wanted a certain quantity of discrimination, force, and feeling. Pope's *Macduff* was delivered in the true spirit of the poet. The chorusses went off well, excepting where Townshend had forgotten both the music and the words.

ALBERT AND ADELAIDE closed the entertainment of the evening. It would be an improvement in this piece were the dialogue in the dungeon scenes to be curtailed; this would expedite the grand *coup d'aïl* of *Albert* and *Adelaide's* deliverance, and shorten the impatience of the spectators.

THE FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.

A DISCOURSE,

DELIVERED BEFORE

THE LODGE OF AMITY, PRESTON,

BY THE

REV. BROTHER H. SHUTTLEWORTH, M.A.

VICAR OF KIRKHAM, LANCASHIRE.

'LOVE AS BRETHREN.'

PET. iii. 8.

CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

SO noble is Benevolence that the most generous and heroic spirits of antiquity, whom paganism has deified or christianity sainted, whom history never mentions without honour, and whom malice itself is ashamed to calumniate, have ever been famed and remarkable for it. It is of itself a virtuous disposition, and needs but the actual exertion to make it a direct virtue, that its own intrinsic excellence may place it amongst the highest orders; it is that, in short, (if any thing can) which we are told will bring us to a near resemblance with God himself, and is, therefore, the ground and condition of our present happiness, and of that which is to come.

The law of Christ further prescribes the exercise of this virtue to his followers, not only as he himself was deeply touched with a sense of our infirmities; not only that, even in his present state of blessing and glory, he still retains the same tenderness of spirit, though in other respects impossible, but on this account likewise that it is, of all others, a duty the most apposite to our present state and circumstances. Man is sent into the world in a forlorn and helpless condition, very inferior, in that respect, to the generality of other creatures, who are chiefly armed with defensive powers, and on every account more capable of providing for their own subsistence and security in a rude, unsocial, or independent state. Therefore, our wise and beneficent Creator has endued us with a tender and merciful disposition, that we might place the safeguard of our lives, as well as our comfortable subsistence in this world in the mutual assistance of each other; and since every man is liable to become miserable, nothing can be more just and equitable, than that we should deal with others as we ourselves would be dealt by; striving to prevent those miseries, and remove those calamities from others which we ourselves would hope to avoid. Thus Solomon advises as to the use of riches: 'give to seven, and also to eight, for thou knowest not what evil shall be upon the earth:' and agreeably to this, what the apostle observes in rela-

tion to offences, may, with a small variation, be applied to the infelicities of life: 'Brethren, if a man be overtaken with misfortunes, ye which are prosperous relieve such a one in the spirit of compassion, considering thyself lest thou also be afflicted.' Should we even in this respect be disappointed in our expectations, should our brethren fail in point of gratitude, and desert us in the needful time of trouble, yet have we this anchor of our hope sure and steadfast, that 'God is not unrighteous, that he should forget our work, and labour of love, in that we have ministered to the distressed.'

Amongst the ancient heathens, tenderness of heart towards the wretched, it is true, was no very common virtue; nor was it very prevalent among the Jews, though Moses repeatedly and pathetically enjoins it. But our blessed Saviour, who, therefore, recommends this as a new commandment, and whose beneficent doctrine is one strong evidence of his mission from God, besides teaching more efficaciously, than ever was done before, the obligation of mutual love in general, hath particularly enforced this duty, by his *miracles of healing*; by his parable of the good Samaritan, and still more strongly by that affecting and awful description of his own future accepting or renouncing of us at the judgment of the great day.

Accordingly, from the unanimous testimony of ancient records, as well profane as christian, we learn that the first professors of the gospel were the most benevolent of men, and the affection of their successors to each other a subject of general wonder.

No sooner did the gospel spread abroad in the world, but the love and charity of christians became notorious, even to a proverb. They were united in the most happy fraternity; they lived as brethren, and accounted themselves as such, not only as being sprung from one common parent, in which respect they acknowledged the very heathens to be brethren, but upon much higher accounts; that they had one and the same God for their father, drank all of the same spirit of holiness, were brought out of the same abyss of darkness and ignorance into the same light of truth; and that they were partakers of the same faith, and co-heirs of the same hope. So sincere and constant was their familiarity, that they never met without addressing each other with all the demonstrations of an ardent and unfeigned affection, whether at home or in their religious assemblies, as a badge and bond of that christian fellowship and communion which was maintained amongst them. Nor did the kindness and mutual affection of those christians of old confine itself to a mere complimentary demeanour, a ceremonious respect, or profuseness of good words, 'Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled,' but in the actual exercise of mercy and benevolence. Their chief and primary care was, indeed, for the souls of men; to rescue them from the snares and seducements of the great enemy to mankind, and from the paths of ruin, by bringing them to the knowledge and profession of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus; but at the same time, in their attention to the welfare of their brethren they were far from overlooking the necessities of the outward life. They secured a competent provision for the poor and indigent;

visited and assisted the sick ; comforted the afflicted, in bonds, in captivity, or under the merciless oppression of relentless tyrants : they afforded an asylum for the aged and the orphan, procured portions in marriage for the less opulent, and were particularly assiduous in performing the last kind office of humanity in a decent interment of the dead.

Such were the blessed fruits of primitive zeal, of piety truly christian. These are the works of mercy, which whoever sedulously performs, presents an offering highly acceptable to that God who prefers mercy before any other sacrifice, and who is far more delighted with charity to men, than with the ' blood of bulls and of goats ;' who will have mercy on those whom he sees merciful, but will prove an inexorable, though a just judge, to those who have subdued this better part of their nature only, and have shut up their bowels of compassion against their indigent brethren. The bounty and singular liberality of the ancient christians was not exercised solely with a view of making and retaining converts, for they continued in the same disposition after their faith became the prevailing one. Then, for it was impracticable before, a vast variety of beneficent foundations, friendly and humane institutions in favour of the distressed, arose from the liberal contributions of believers, and were authorized, regulated, and encouraged by the civil power ; these have since been in some degree promoted in different times and countries, wherever the gospel has spread, and constitute one principal glory of our own country and our own times.

These facts, it may be hoped, will recommend charity to christians, and christianity to charitable persons ; and shew the wisdom of learning from scripture the proper directions for carrying on such prudent, pious, and commendable designs as that which we are now met to countenance.

True, indeed, it is that Masonry is not originally of our own growth ; its first appearance in the world may be dated from the earliest account of time ; and we have the most reasonable grounds to presume that its institution as a confraternity is nearly, if not absolutely, co-æval with the science itself.

The antediluvian favourers of the liberal arts, amongst whom we find Tubal and Tubal-Cain recorded in scripture by name, would naturally be desirous of perpetuating their discoveries, which might prompt posterity to a further investigation. Accordingly, Masonry in particular, to pass over the intervening stages of its advancement, we find it to have arrived at an eminent pitch in the year 1810, when at the building of Babylon, and afterwards of Nineveh, together with other eastern cities of no small note in antiquity, king Nimrod patronized that art with his personal sanction : nor did it rest here ; but, after a rapid progress of improvement under various superintendants, and through a continued series of time, to the amount of near 1200 years, Masonry seems to have obtained the highest degree of eminence, when, during the reign of king Solomon, with the assistance of Hiram king of Tyre, the completion of the memorable temple of Jerusalem was effected.

But to bring the detail nearer to our own time, it appears that this useful and elegant science was introduced from France into this kingdom in the time of king Athelstan, whose brother Edwin honoured the Masons with his peculiar esteem and protection, and obtained a charter in favour of the society.

Richard the second, on ascending the throne of his grand-father, afforded, it seems, farther countenance to Masonry, which flourished equally under king Henry IV. but during the minority of Henry VI. it met with considerable opposition from the Commons. Idle notions and unwarrantable suspicions were occasionally conceived of the practices of the fraternity; but they, conscious of their integrity, as well as of the utility of their institution, continued their assemblies, regardless of those unreasonable menaces which in time subsisted.

In the beginning of the reign of James I. the art was considerably refined through the unparalleled skill of Inigo Jones, at which time many persons, eminent for their learning and integrity, were admitted, till the civil wars for a time prevented their frequent assemblies.

Soon after the revolution the interests of the craft were greatly promoted by the royal favour and protection; and under the patronage of the greatest and wisest men of the nation, Masonry arrived at its meridian lustre, and from this period has been honoured by the membership of the principal nobility, and still continues the most public-spirited, as well as the most ancient society in the universe.

Thus much of Masonry considered as an art; but it is no less evident, from the earliest traces of history, that this institution tends as much to the improvement of the mind in virtue as in science, the two grand ornaments of rational and intelligent beings.

In undertaking to display at large the opinions, the maxims, and principles of the fraternity, I should be under a necessity of reciting particulars, which on the present occasion I am neither required, nor authorized to interfere with: suffice it, therefore, on that head to say thus much:

As far as relates to religious principles, a Mason pays a strict regard to the moral law, the grand rule of equity between man and man; not offering to molest others for a difference of opinion with respect to particular modes of worship, provided they be good men and true, men of principle and integrity. In politics, ever ready to conform to the established laws of the community to which he belongs; cautiously avoiding all appearance of combination against the peace and order of government; paying due reverence to magistrates, and behaving courteously toward all men.

The society, it is true, in its primæval state was composed of artificers, by whose wise and united endeavours, co-operating with the beneficial tendency of their laws and institutions, the noble art has been extensively propagated; and indeed, the compleat restoration of every thing truly great and elegant in architecture finally effected in these happy isles.

Yet, notwithstanding, if in these later times the distinction of Free Masons, as a select body, seems chiefly maintained for the important

and benevolent purposes of brotherly love and mutual assistance; such considerations should suffice to silence the clamour of spleen and inquisitiveness; nor will the craft cease to maintain their credit and good fellowship, so long as they pursue the paths of justice and virtue, and adorn their profession by an inflexible adherence to the maxims of truth and honour.

Accordingly, it becomes the interest of the brotherhood, as it has ever been accounted one of their chief and primary cares, to admit such as are most inclined to adopt those maxims: but drunkards, reprobates, tale-bearers, lyars, litigious, profane, or illiterate persons, are far from being regarded as admissible members of the ancient and respectable confraternity of Free and Accepted Masons; a denomination which may seem to imply that the qualities, rather than the art of a man, should entitle him to a fellowship in that august body, whose regard to decency and moral rectitude is not less conspicuous than their disposition to humanity and benevolence; and as one great end of this honourable institution is the promotion of commerce and social friendship, without compulsion or restraint, it must merit the approbation and esteem of every citizen in the world.

The principal acts of humanity and brotherly affection are unquestionably united in these well meant institutions; and if unanimity and concord in carrying on designs for the honour of religion, and the good of our fellow creatures, if enlargedness of heart towards men, particularly towards our christian brethren, with respect to their various necessities, if these were the characters of true believers in the apostle's days, the same characters are, or ought to be plainly legible in each amicable society, so as to exhibit a fair and adequate resemblance of the temper and manners of those early christians. It is an honour to the polity of these realms, that the necessities of the indigent *are by no means forgotten*; but still, it must be allowed, many cases there are of real distress, to which that provision which the law has appointed is neither easily, nor properly extended; nor can it be supposed to afford that relief which should be given to the greater part of those to whom it may extend: to which may be added, that by leaving every object of want and misery altogether to the care of the public, men forfeit entirely those means of proving to the world, and to themselves, the goodness of their own hearts, and of making an undoubted free-will offering to God, out of that store with which he hath blessed them.

By the designs of the amicable societies united in one common interest, the deficiencies of a legal provision for the necessitous are frequently remedied by a competent supply; and should it be urged that self-interest in the end has its share in the collection or management of such contributions, it is presumed that as no brother can be supposed to become entitled to any pecuniary advantage from the fund, till he can give sufficient proof that his necessity requires it, so each would of consequence do his best endeavours to keep at the greatest distance from that necessity; rather providing by frugal industry, that he may have to give to him that needeth.

It were, therefore, highly unjust to impute the rise or continuance of this, or other similar institutions to the sole motive of worldly prudence; since that a sense of moral fitness, under the immediate sanction of divine authority, and with a direct view to enforce Christ's 'new commandment' of mutual affection, has been no inconsiderable incitement to these undertakings, may be made sufficiently to appear, as well by the rules and orders to be observed, as in the maxims by which their proceedings are regulated.

Would you wish then, my brethren, that your good may not be evil spoken of, whilst you are careful to maintain an adequate provision, a vigilant superintendency, and a willing execution as far as relates to the particular exigencies of your own select fraternity, you are by no means to forget that the gospel rules are far more extensive, and that whosoever of you shall grossly fail in the observance of these, will at the same time bring dishonour upon himself, a heavy reflection on that society of which he is a member, and an evil report on these assemblies in general.

Amongst the primitive christians, the behaviour of each was estimated by the general tenor of his conduct in life, and not from his occasional deportment at their periodical and stated assemblies: if any brother, at any time or place, seemed to walk disorderly, he was either exhorted as a brother or excluded the society; though christianity forbid that he should be counted an enemy. To which may be added, to render these examples of genuine christianity still more worthy of imitation, that their liberality, though more especially applied to the benefit of those who were of the household of faith, was, nevertheless, in no inconsiderable a degree extended to all around them; they still knew that the Samaritan was their neighbour, and all mankind their brethren.

Finally, therefore, we are to remember that the christian profession forms a confraternity, the obligations of which must supersede every partial engagement, whether of consanguinity, or voluntary attachment. As many of us as have been baptized into Christ, have put on Christ: in this general and extensive connection we are all included; there is 'neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither male nor female, for we are all one in Christ Jesus; fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household of God; and are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone, in whom all the building, fitly framed together, groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord. He that loveth father or mother,' saith our Saviour, 'more than me, is not worthy of me; but whosoever shall do the will of God, the same is my brother and sister and mother.'

The rule, then, my brethren, is plain; know yourselves, as you know others, by your fruits. If your faith work by love, the love of God and of your neighbour, of goodness and of heaven, all is well; the administration of your good offices may not only supply the wants of those who may thereby be relieved, but be 'abundant also by many thanksgivings unto God.'

‘Honour all men, love the brotherhood, fear God, honour the king.’ Carefully avoiding all endless strifes and party contentions, ‘as much as possible, live peaceably with all men.’

In these things exercise yourselves to ‘make your calling and election sure,’ as well as your societies respectable; for if ye continue in these things, you have the highest assurance that the truths of the gospel can afford, that, through the merits of Christ, you are not far from the kingdom of God; ‘who is no respecter of persons, but in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him.’

COMPARISON OF THE
TRESSEL-BOARD TO THE BIBLE.

AS the Tressel-board of the Operative Mason is very properly compared to the Bible, as the guide to the Moral Mason, the observation of Sir William Jones may prove acceptable to our readers. This very learned man, whose attainments place him in the highest rank of intellectual eminence, after possessing himself of all that the sages and philosophers of all times have said upon the works of Nature, wrote the following note at the end of his Bible:

‘I have regularly and attentively read the Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion this volume, independent of its divine origin, contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains both of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been composed. The two parts, of which the scriptures consist, are connected by a chain of composition which bear no resemblance in form of style to any that can be produced from the stores of Grecian, Persian, or even Arabian learning. The antiquity of these compositions no man doubts, and the constrained application of them to events long subsequent to their publication, is a solid ground of belief that they are genuine productions, and consequently inspired.’

We recommend this admirable passage to all Masons, as well as to certain writers, who are incessantly labouring to overthrow the best constitution, as well as the purest religion existing.

REVIEW

OF

NEW PUBLICATIONS.*Life of Burke, concluded from p. 46.*

HAVING followed this great luminary through his juvenile days, Dr. Bisset takes a review of his literary and political career. We are informed that Mr. Burke contributed, upon his removal from his native country to the metropolis of this kingdom, to periodical publications, in essays on various subjects, from which he derived little profit but more encouragement. His first sacrifice was to fame, and on her pinions he afterwards soared to a sublime height. History, ethics, politics, metaphysics, poetry, and criticism, were the studies to which he directed his principal attention. In these his assiduity was so intense as to bring on him an alarming illness. To Dr. Nugent, a physician of talents, he applied for relief; this he obtained not only from the Doctor himself, but from the fair hand of Miss Nugent, his daughter, whose amiable qualities and sympathetic mind excited a tender passion in the heart of Mr. Burke. He offered, and she accepted his hand; and we are informed, that, 'during a long life of various vicissitudes and trying situations, Mr. Burke had, in her soothing and affectionate conduct, every reason to rejoice at his lot.'

The force of his genius, which displayed itself in several publications, attracted the notice of, and was the means of introducing him to the Marquis of Rockingham, who offered to make him his private secretary. This appointment he accepted. During the administration of his noble friend, Mr. Burke was chosen member of parliament for Wendover, in Buckinghamshire. In the senate he displayed those wonderful powers of intellect, that comprehension of thought, and expansion of idea, which have excited astonishment and commanded respect. Dr. Bisset has taken a copious review of his political conduct, and remarked with great judgment on those parts of his parliamentary speeches which challenged observation. His comments on the most striking periods delivered by the orator are exceedingly pertinent, and at once elucidate their intent and purpose, and give ample proof of the discernment and reflecting mind of the Biographer. He has not, however, confined himself to a partial estimate of Mr. Burke's abilities as a statesman, but followed the track laid down for the historian, and completely discharged a duty, of which the due fulfilment requires extensive knowledge, enlarged views of the propensities of human nature, acute observation, and intuitive genius. With the various publications of Mr. Burke Dr. Bisset seems to have made himself familiarly acquainted; in all he has pointed out the leading arguments, and examined the drift of their tendency. Through the American war he has followed the politician step by step, and displayed, in a comprehensive review of the conduct of the different persons, who were the chief agents in that important scene, and of the ultimate consequences of the measures enforced by them in order to terrify the Colonists into obedience, a vigorous mind, capable of great energy.

Mr. Burke's desertion of Mr. Fox and the party with whom he was accustomed to act and think in unison, is accounted for by our author in a manner altogether satisfactory. But in his endeavours to make Mr. Burke appear consistent through the whole of his parliamentary proceedings, some will be ready to assert, that he has not been quite so successful. It will be remembered that the same man who deigned to accept a pension from his Sovereign, asserted, during the temporary intellectual derangement of his royal master, that 'the Almighty had hurled him from his throne;' and that the very pension he received was granted in direct opposition to an act of which Mr. Burke was the mover. Mr. Burke died on Saturday July 8th, 1797, in the sixty-eight year of his age.

'The qualities of his heart were no less amiable and estimable than his talents were astonishing,—benevolent, just, temperate, magnanimous.'

Having perused the whole of this interesting piece of biography, we think it entitled to no mean share of commendation. The author exhibits in it great force of intellect, and evinces a mind enured to deep reflection. We understand a second edition is in the press, greatly enlarged by additional information, in which a few typographical errors, here and there obtruding themselves upon critical observation, will doubtlessly be corrected.

Dusseldorf; or, the Fratricide. A Romance. By Anna Maria Mackenzie. 3 Vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. sewed. Lane. 1798.

WITH regard to the incidents of this romance, the writer imitates those of Mrs. Ann Radcliffe; but she is far from being equal to that lady in this branch of composition. It seems to be agreed that those who write on the horrid plan must employ the same instruments—cruel German counts, each with two wives—old castles—private doors—sliding pannels—banditti—assassins—ghosts, &c.

The Law of Nature, or Principles of Morality. Deduced from the Physical Constitution of Mankind and the Universe. By C. F. Volney. 12mo. 2s. 6d. Steel.

THIS is a translation of a little work entitled 'The Catechism of a French Citizen.' The author, M. Volney, is known in the literary world by several ingenious productions, and is also distinguished among the luminaries of what is emphatically called the *new philosophy*—a philosophy which, rejecting the light of revelation and the doctrines of theology, refers the duties and the happiness of man solely to the principles of Nature. However we may be disposed to controvert the superiority of such a system, and to lament the presumptuous yet inefficient use of the human faculties which it exhibits in some parts of the structure, we must allow that many of the moral and civil duties, essential to the coherence and happiness of society, are delineated in this publication with simplicity, force, and perspicuity.

It was the opinion of Locke, that the moral science is capable of a degree of demonstration sufficient at least to render doubtful the exclusive and arrogant claim of mathematics. It was not, however, by trampling on revealed religion, that our great philosopher endeavoured to illustrate the operations and to exalt the pretensions of the human intellect. Such a guide as M. Volney must be very cautiously trusted, and perhaps only on those topics which are immediately connected with the concerns of social life.

 BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

DECEMBER 5.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a bill for repealing the assessed taxes, and for laying other duties in lieu thereof, in order to carry on the war; and on the 6th moved for leave to bring in a bill to render the act of last session, for the sale and redemption of the land-tax, more effectual, and to give greater facility to the execution of its provisions. First, to allow an extension of time for its redemption. Secondly, to adopt certain provisions for enabling persons to make contracts in sums of money for the redemption of the tax. Thirdly, as there were persons possessing estates in different counties, and by the last bill such persons were enabled to charge their property in one county in order to redeem their land-tax in another, and as this point had given rise to objections among the Commissioners, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was desirous to remove these objections. Fourthly, to make certain regulations respecting ecclesiastical property; and a few other provisions of less moment. On the 7th this bill was read a first and second time.

On the 13th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the report of the Committee on the Income Bill, which being read, he moved, 'that this report be then taken into consideration.'

Sir J. Sinclair conceived it to be a duty incumbent on him, and those who had directed their attention to financial enquiries, to state their sentiments on this subject. After considering the different ways resorted to for raising supplies, he was of opinion the funding system was the best. He reprobated the idea of taxing income as partial and unjust; and enforced the propriety of his argument, by drawing a comparison between a person deriving 600*l.* a year from his industry and another possessing 20,000*l.* stock. In case the funds should rise, the latter would have a manifest advantage over the former. He maintained, therefore, that a tax on capital rather than income was the most equitable of the two. He took a review of Income in general, which he divided into three sorts; landed, commercial, and professional. He considered the necessary charges upon landed income, which therefore entitled the possessor to considerable deductions from the impost, as it then stood. The difficulty of ascertaining income arising from commerce, he maintained to be a considerable objection, because, in its nature it was a thing not admitting of fair calculation, for it depended on friends, on connection, on talents, on industry. But the difficulty was multiplied ten-fold in the case of the professional man, for he was liable to a diminution, by the utter destruction of his income from accidents, and often by the most whimsical prejudices of a political or any other nature. He thought the people of this country might be divided into three classes. First, those who have been in the habit of saving something out of their income: secondly, those who neither have, will, nor can save. The first and second classes, he said, would soon be reduced, by this bill, to the condition of the third. That class of the community, who have not hitherto saved any thing, he hesitated not to say, would, after the passing of this bill, never be able to save any thing; and if they were only prudent enough to keep out of debt, the Exchequer would lose from it in the diminution of the consumption of all articles taxed by way of excise, customs, or otherwise. The same observations were applicable to

the next class, with this difference, that the little capital they have will be diminished continually in endeavouring to exist.

The next point of objection which occurred to him was, that this measure would cause emigration, which, he maintained, would ensue upon the making people disclose their income or property, and then severely taxing them for it. The next head of objection was, that this impost was to affect property that was in other parts of his Majesty's dominions. This was, he said, an unexampled measure of severity, in as much as it applied to property in the West Indies and in Ireland. The inquisitorial power which this tax gave to those who were to assess it, was another objection in his mind. He thought some provision might be made to prevent evasion; but the provisions of the bill as they stood he hesitated not to declare as totally repugnant to all the principles of our constitution. He concluded a long and argumentative speech, by saying that he was as little disposed as any man to give way to the ambition of the French Directory, and he would go as great lengths as any man to oppose them: but because the French Directory are ambitious, were the people of this country to be oppressed and ruined?

Mr. Simeon combated the arguments of Sir J. Sinclair, and felt no apprehensions from what seemed to alarm the Baronet upon the bill being passed into a law. He defended the provisions of the bill, and concluded with observing, that the measure appeared to him exceedingly good, and that the opposition to it would only tend to damp the ardour of the people.

Mr. M. A. Taylor said, that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer could satisfy him that this measure would be attended with none of the inconveniencies he was going to state, he would certainly give him his vote, for he had no fixed hatred against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, nor had he any pistol in his pocket to shoot the Minister. He objected to the measure, in the first place, because it would render a general disclosure of property necessary. It was indeed urged that the state of each individual's property should be kept a secret; but how was this secrecy to be kept up? Did not every man give his answer to the tax-gatherers at the door? Secrecy in such a case was absolutely impossible. He then enumerated several instances, to prove that the measure would bear hard upon the merchant, the manufacturer, and the private gentleman, upon such as might have expectations from rich relations, who were very averse to the idea of leaving their property to any but those whom they considered prudent. Another objection he had to the measure was of a constitutional nature. The genius of the constitution of England was, that a man's property is sacred. But if excise laws were odious in this country, what was to be thought of the bill then before the House? Here a spy comes not only into the house of every man, but opens his cabinet, and becomes acquainted with all his most secret concerns. He took a review of the different species of property most likely to be injured materially by the passing of the bill into a law. He observed that if the bill was supposed to affect chiefly the rich, it was a great mistake, and he thought it would be better to levy a tax, to be borne generally by all classes of the community.

The Attorney-General replied to Mr. M. A. Taylor, and Sir William Young professed himself a warm friend to the bill. Mr. Ellison spoke on the same side. Sir Francis Baring did not oppose the object of the bill, but was averse to several parts of it. He especially observed the tenor of it with respect to commercial objects, and there, he was convinced, it would be evaded, and frauds committed beyond any thing it was possible to conceive.

Mr. W. Smith complained of the indecent precipitation with which the Minister seemed to hurry a measure of such importance through the House, and having reprobated many abuses, to which the provision of the bill might

give rise, expressed his earnest wish that a longer period than three or four days might be allowed for its examination and discussion.

Mr. Dundas alluded to a part of Mr. W. Smith's speech, and said, that the merchants of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Liverpool, coincided with Ministers in sentiments upon the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, although convinced that never was there a subject of greater importance, in all its aspects and in all its consequences, agitated within the walls of the House, said, that he should not have thought it incumbent upon him, in the present stage of the business, to have troubled gentlemen with any observations, were it not from a desire to place some particulars touched upon that night in a proper point of view. The arguments used by some gentlemen in the course of the debate, he said, were only calculated to excite prejudice, and beget misconception. The propriety of raising the supplies within the year was, however, in general, conceded. Except the Hon. Baronet, who opened the debate, nobody seemed disposed to contest the principle. If it was admitted that such an increase of the taxes on consumption as would produce ten millions within the year is impracticable, it follows, he said, that there is no other mode but a tax upon property, so far as it can be discovered. The contribution must lay then either upon capital or on income.

An Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Smith) said, that he was against all disclosure; how then is he to ascertain the amount of commercial capital; the profit of which, he thought, might justly be made to contribute? Would he be contented with that loose declaration, which experience had proved to be favourable to evasion? Was it not then a matter of great concernment, was it not a subject worthy of grave deliberation, to consider what means ought to be devised to render the measure proposed as efficient as possible to the public service? The surveyor, he said, was not the person on whose discretion any assessment was to depend; he was to assist the Commissioners with information, and to discharge that duty which his oath prescribes—of preventing evasion where it might be within his knowledge that it was attempted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer took a review of the most prominent objections urged against the Bill. The inequalities objected to it, he said, are not peculiar to its nature; they arise from our social state itself, and the correction of that order we cannot, as we ought not, attempt to correct.—He concluded a speech of two hours, with defending the meeting at the Mansion-House; the motives of those who called and promoted it could be founded only on the purest patriotism and most perfect disinterestedness.

The House then divided—For the further consideration of the report 183—Against it 23—Majority 160.

Dec. 17.—In the House of Lords several Bills received the Royal Assent by commission; and the bill for continuing the British militia in Ireland read a first time.

On the order of the day, in the House of Commons, for going into a Committee on the bill for imposing a tax upon Income, being read, Mr. Tierney wished to know whether it was intended to go into a Committee on this measure that night? To which enquiry he was answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the affirmative. It was opposed by Mr. W. Smith; and on the question for the Speaker to leave the Chair being put, the House divided—Against it 3—For it 116.

Lord Hawkesbury contended that the preamble of the bill should be postponed as a matter of course. This met with Mr. Tierney's opposition.

Sir Wm. Pulteney reduced what he had to say upon the subject to the following enquiries: 1st. Whether it was a measure that could be adopted

without considerable danger to the constitution? 2dly. Whether the attempt to enforce it was not an insult added to the injury that arose from it to the people of Great Britain?

Several amendments were made, and the Committee reported progress, and asked leave to sit again the next day.

Dec. 18.—In the House of Lords, Lord Grenville moved the order of the day for the second reading of the bill for enabling his Majesty to accept the services of such British militia regiments as should be willing to serve in Ireland.

Lord Holland opposed the measure, as a breach of contract between the Crown and the people. He conceived it an imputation on his Majesty's Ministers, that, in a matter of such importance, they had not moved a call of the House, rather than have hurried it forward without attendance, and without mature deliberation.

Lord Grenville replied.—The bill was then read a second time.

Dec. 19.—The military voluntary service bill was read a third time in the House of Lords, and passed.

In the House of Commons, the Land-Tax redemption bill was passed, and ordered to be carried to the House of Lords for their Lordship's concurrence.

The House, in a Committee, resumed the consideration of the general Income bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was his intention to introduce some checks, as well to the mode of making the survey, as to the proceedings to be taken by the Commissioners. With respect to the mercantile interest, he felt the delicacy of their situation, and saw great reason for secrecy. In the first place, he should propose, that any property engaged in trade, instead of being declared in a statement by the merchants to the surveyors, should be assessed upon a schedule to be delivered to persons chosen from their own body, who shall be called Commercial Commissioners.

On reading the clause concerning surveyors, Mr. Tierney proposed another, to enable the Commissioners to prevent surveyors from acting, in case they should conduct themselves in a troublesome and vexatious manner, by surcharging people more than they had a right to do.

This was negatived, upon the principle that it would tend to hold up the surveyors to the public as odious characters. Upon the clause respecting the disclosure of income upon oath, the Committee divided—Ayes 80—Noes 4.

A considerable difference of opinion arose on the clause which gives to the surveyors or inspectors the right of appealing from the decision of the Commissioners to the higher Commissioners. After a discussion of nearly two hours, the Committee divided—Ayes 59—Noes 9.

The Chairman reported progress.

Dec. 20.—In the House of Lords, the bill for continuing the voluntary services of the militia in Ireland received the Royal Assent by commission; and the Land-Tax redemption bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The House then resolved itself into a Committee upon the tax on Income.

Dec. 21.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the second reading of the bill for continuing the act of last year, for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus for a time to be limited, Mr. Courtenay adverted to what he called rigorous and cruel treatment of certain prisoners confined in the prison in Coldbath-fields, which he called a *Bastille*, and opposed the motion. He was answered by Mr. Dundas, to whom Mr. Tierney replied.

The Attorney and Solicitor General spoke at large in favour of the motion; Sir Francis Burdet, Mr. M. A. Taylor, and Mr. Western, against it. A division took place—Ayes 96—Noes 6.

Several clauses in the schedule of the Income bill were then, with a variety of amendments, which produced much desultory conversation, agreed to by the Committee. The House then resumed, and the Chairman reported progress.

Dec. 26.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day on the bill for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and it being for the bill to go into a Committee, he moved that the Speaker leave the Chair.

Mr. Courtenay opposed the motion, and produced a letter, which he read, from the wife of Colonel Despard, complaining of the rigorous treatment which her husband had suffered in the prison in Coldbath-fields. He said, that, in his opinion, the complaints of the abuse of power given to Government by this act might logically be urged against its renewal.

The Attorney-General reprobated the conduct of any gentleman who, relying upon newspaper accounts, complained of the treatment of persons confined in prison; and desired the Hon. Member, if he had any complaint to make, that he would do it from the information of his own mind.

The 21st of May, 1799, was fixed on as the period to which the duration of the bill should be limited.

27. The order of the day for the House to take into consideration the report of the Income bill, was moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. After a general discussion of many of its clauses, the report was agreed to be taken into consideration on the 29th, when several amendments in the bill were read and adopted, and a great variety of clauses brought up and agreed to. Several other clauses were likewise added to the bill. The clauses being all gone through, the report was brought up, and ordered to be received on the 31st; when the bill was ordered to be read on Monday Jan. 6, 1799.

PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

ON the 6th of October the Lord Lieutenant, after delivering the following speech from the throne, prorogued the Parliament to the 20th of Nov.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that I have received the King’s commands to release you from your long and fatiguing attendance in Parliament; and I am ordered to thank you, in his Majesty’s name, for the unshaken firmness and magnanimity with which you have met the most trying difficulties, and with which the measures have been planned which you have adopted for the preservation of your country. I offer you my most sincere congratulations on the glorious victory which has been obtained by his Majesty’s squadron under the command of Sir Horatio Nelson, over the French fleet in the Mediterranean, which not only reflects the highest honour on the officers and seamen by whom it has been achieved, but affords a prospect of the most beneficial consequences to the future interests of the British Empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

‘ I am commanded to convey to you his Majesty’s particular thanks for the supplies which you have so liberally granted, and by which you have manifested both the extent of the resources which this kingdom possesses, and the spirit with which they are employed by the Commons of Ireland for the preservation of the state. His Majesty laments the necessity which calls for the imposition of fresh burdens on his Majesty’s subjects; but he trusts that they will see how much their present safety and their future happiness depend on their exertions in the arduous contest in which they are engaged;

and he assures his faithful Commons, that the aids which they have afforded shall be carefully applied to the great object of maintaining the honour, and promoting the interests, of their country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The circumstances which have taken place since its commencement must render this session ever memorable. The foulest and darkest conspiracy was formed and long carried on by the implacable enemy of these realms, for the total extinction of the Constitution, and for the separation of his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland from Great Britain. By the unremitting vigilance of my predecessor in this government, the treason has been detected, the apprehension of the principal conspirators, and the salutary measures wisely adopted, checked its progress: and, through your sagacious diligence, it has been developed in all its parts, and traced to all its sources. A dangerous and wicked rebellion, the consequence of that conspiracy, has been in a great measure subdued; and the attempt of our inveterate enemy to rekindle the flame of civil discord, by sending a force into this country, has terminated in defeat. Religion, that greatest comfort and support of mankind, has been most wickedly perverted to the purpose of inflaming the worst of passions, and the vilest arts have been used to persuade the ignorant and unwary, that, in a reign which has been marked by a series of indulgencies to all sects of Christians, it is the intention of his Majesty's government to oppress, and even to extirpate, that description of his Majesty's subjects who have received repeated and recent marks of his favour and protection. The Catholics of Ireland cannot but have observed what has been the conduct of those who affect to be their friends, towards the rites, and the characters which they venerate, and under whose auspices the persecuted pastors of their church have found an asylum. Amongst a number of offenders some most active characters have necessarily been selected as objects of public justice; but, in every period of this dangerous conspiracy, the lenity of Government and of Parliament has been conspicuous, and a general act of pardon has recently issued from the royal mercy, for the purpose of affording security to the repentant, and encouraging the deluded to return to their duty. The vigour and the power of his Majesty's arms, the loyalty, spirit, and activity of the regular, militia, and yeomanry forces, together with the prompt and cordial assistance of the militia and fencibles of Great Britain, have abundantly proved how vain every attempt must be, either by treachery within, or by force from abroad, to undermine or to overturn our civil and religious establishments. From the dangers which have surrounded you, and which you have overcome, you must be sensible that your security can only be preserved by persevering vigilance and increasing energy. You will not suffer your efforts to relax, and you may be assured of my zealous endeavours to second your exertions. Our hopes and our objects are the same, that the deluded may see their error, and the disaffected be reclaimed; but, if an endeavour shall be made to abuse the royal mercy, and to form fresh conspiracies in the prospect of impunity, offended justice will then be compelled to extend to the obdurate criminal the full measure of his punishment. Amidst your measures, either of power, of justice, or of clemency, you have not forgotten to afford consolation and encouragement to the loyal. The means which were adopted for their relief and the plan which has been devised for the farther remuneration of their losses, are highly honourable to your feelings, and must, in every loyal breast, excite emotions of love and gratitude to his country. Since my arrival in this kingdom I have received the most flattering assurances of your regard and approbation, which command my warmest acknowledgments; and, while I feel myself thus encouraged and supported, and reflect on the loyalty which is so generally displayed, and on the force which is entrusted to my direction, I cannot allow myself to doubt of the success of our united endeavours for the welfare of this country.

THE ROMAN CONSULS TO THE CITIZENS COMMISSIONERS OF THE FRENCH
REPUBLIC, DATED AT ROME, OCT. 19, 1798.

Citizens Commissioners,

THE Consuls, proud of the august functions with which they have been clothed by you, owe to France, to Rome, to all the Republicans of Italy, a solemn declaration of their sentiments. A longer silence would be criminal: it would excite impatience, and entirely paralyze the energy of that crowd of friends to liberty, who await from you the signal of triumph. An enemy, made bold by our weakness, has placed his hopes in our subjection. He has placed the certainty of his successes, not in the valour of his slaves, but in the lethargy of freemen, whose destruction he meditates; not in his melancholy phalanxes, but in the hostile dispositions of counter-revolutionists, who surround us on every side. Shall the native soil of Brutus be disgraced by the presence of the partizans of tyranny? Shall the insolence of a Monarch trample upon the descendants of the masters of the world? Ah! since the moment when, thanks to French intrepidity and our patriotic sentiments, we recovered our rights from despotism, a neighbouring despot menaces us, insults us, plans our destruction! He seeks to smother the Republic in her cradle. He incites against her her own children, whose affections he alienates. He arms against her internal enemies, whom he keeps in pay. His hatred has fomented a sedition in the department on her frontiers. He pays the rebels; he applauds their crime; he gives them for chiefs officers of his own. He opens in his state an asylum for the assassins of the French army, for those who burn and destroy republican property. He lavishes on them provisions and stores of every kind. This is not all. He inundates our country with incendiary plans, with seditious letters, with counter-revolutionary promises, with destructive menaces; his agents circulate them in cities, in the country, in public places and private societies. His spirit infests a part of the authorities; it insinuates itself into the tribunals. Those who expect his approach with impatience no longer dissemble their joy; those who execrate royalty ask if they have been sold to tyranny. Public credit, which only exists by security, is every day diminishing, under the terrors that besiege us in every part of the Republic. How shall we keep up the value of domains which may be to-morrow invaded, and which, perhaps to-morrow, will no longer exist in a land inhabited by liberty? How can we conceive hope of a substantial credit, when we every where behold a scandalous pillage; dilapidations which would make even a common brigand shudder; and management of money and provisions in the hands of a crowd of plunderers, who only know the Republic by the treasures of which they strip her? How shall we flatter ourselves with an amelioration of public spirit, while the sword of royal and theoretic despotism shall remain brandished over the heads of republicans, while patriotism shall not be held in esteem, while it shall have no means of developing its character, while the enemies of liberty shall live menacing and audacious, while they shall not be driven from a soil which they poison with their deadly aristocracy, and while the impudent hawkers of sacerdotal and monarchical manifestoes shall remain unpunished? Do you wish for arms? We shall have them: the Consuls call to witness the taking of the Bastile. Do you wish for money, subsistence, stores of all kinds? We shall find them. The Consuls know the sublime determination of the National Convention of France. Do you wish that the Roman territory should be disembarrassed of all the enemies that overwhelm it?—Speak the word! Do you wish we should avenge the mother Republic and her daughter, by punishing the dissoluteness of a King? At your voice, at ours, at that of the French, the avowed friends of our prosperity, phalanxes

will appear, whose existence is not even suspected by those who only superficially view the men who live under our constitution. We know their wishes, their means, their love for that liberty which they derive from the French, which they inherit from their ancestors, their natural hatred to Naples, which braves us, their conviction of the impossibility of being tranquil and happy, without redeeming their neighbours from an abhorred sway, even to the very bosom of Naples itself. The diplomacy of Republics is not the cant of Courts. Republics, when attacked, can acknowledge no negotiators but cannon and bayonets. Monarchical powers, when unfortunate in war, retrieve their affairs by treaties. Republics know no alternative but death or victory. We will not perish the victims of the perfidy of our neighbours; we will not suffer them to pollute this sacred ground; we will not pay the succours furnished by them to an enemy who conspires against the French Republic, and the Republics her allies. Naples funds soldiers—we shall have heroes. Naples has dismissed a Minister who did not watch over the magazines of despotism:—we will imitate Naples to the advantage of liberty.—Naples supports royalty, aristocracy, and the hypocrisy of fanaticism:—we shall deliver our country from royalists, from aristocrats, and fanatical hypocrites. Naples holds the patriots in subjection and debased:—the patriots shall raise their heads and resume their dignity. Naples insults the Governments of Rome, of Milan, and of Paris:—we will avenge Paris, Milan, and Rome. Citizens Commissioners, one cause invites all; is it not the cause of all the defenders of the republican system? We shall conquer if we wish to conquer. Should the Committee unite with the Consulate, should they sanction the measure which we shall propose, should they communicate to us those which their zeal for the Republic has suggested, and come to a resolution fatal to tyranny, Rome will learn its regeneration, and Naples it chastisement. Signed PIERELLI, President of the Consulate; BASSAL, Sec.

MANIFESTO OF FRANCE AGAINST NAPLES AND SARDINIA, ADDRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY TO THE TWO COUNCILS.

Citizens Representatives,

The Executive Directory, in their message of the 6th of December, [inserted in our last number] announced to you that they should shortly transmit to you the details which make manifest the long train of perfidy of which the Court of Naples has been guilty, brought to the height by an audacious attack on the French Republic. It this day lays before you details which will prove no less clearly the hostile connivance of the Court of Turin, which, joined to the machinations of the Sicilian King, have rendered that proposition necessary which they made to you, to declare war against the Kings of Naples and Sardinia.

For a long time Europe has resounded with accounts of the perfidy of the Neapolitans, and for a long time must it have been astonished at the magnanimous moderation of the Executive Directory; while, on the other hand, the sincere desire of the French Government to live at peace with the King of Naples was not less manifest. Superior to the just indignation which this Court had provoked in so many ways—a Court that during the whole course of the war of the coalesced Monarchs distinguished itself by the most insensate fury against the Republic—the French Government received with the most pure benevolence the first propositions which were made to them for a good understanding between the two States; they made no other use of the superiority which our victories gave them than for the purposes of moderation: in a word, all the advantages of the treaty were as reciprocal as if the successes of the war had been equal. Such magnanimity should have for ever put an end to the malevolent dispositions of this Court, and should have at-

tached them to the Republic by ties of gratitude as well as of interest. But its blindness prevented it from laying aside its hostile prejudices. It gave way without reserve to all the hopes to which the idea of the destruction of the Republic gave rise, while we alone were capable of defending them; and it took advantage of peace only for the purpose of carrying on secret hostility; while we, on our part, were the most rigid observers of the treaty. This contrast will be made to appear from incontestible facts.

It would be needless here to recall to the recollection of our readers the odious and revolting conduct which distinguished the Cabinet of Naples during the continuation of the war. Let us begin with the period when the Republic, putting a stop to the progress of their victories, consented to grant it peace. From that period (October, 1795) by what inexplicable conduct has that perfidious Court been distinguished? When the French Government shewed itself resolute to overthrow that impious Government which caused our warriors to be assassinated; the Court of Naples, whose agents, it is obvious, were not strangers to these crimes, after having in vain attempted to aggrandize themselves with the ruins of that Rome which they feigned to respect, opposed all the resistance in their power to prevent the establishment of a republic on that soil which was become the conquered land of liberty; this Court increased her armaments, and marched towards the frontiers troops prepared to enter the Roman territory. All these extraordinary preparations she justified on futile pretences. She received the discontented at Rome with open arms, fomented the troubles which she had excited there; furnished the rebels with provisions and an asylum, and never ceased to assume towards this new Republic the most threatening attitude. Whilst she dared not openly declare war against France, she sought to destroy in Italy all the free states which were under her protection. The French Government might without doubt have inflicted signal vengeance for this public protection which was granted to the frequent insurrections formed at Rome against the French army, as well as for the increased number of spies with which our agent at Naples was surrounded. But far from giving way to this just sentiment, the Directory did not think proper to oppose the taking possession of the Duchy of Benevento. They even offered their mediation to deliver the King of Naples from the feudal pretensions which Rome had on his estates. But this was not all. They sent to Naples a new Ambassador, furnished with the most amicable and conciliatory powers. At the moment in which the army commanded by Buonaparte sailed, the Executive Directory were anxious to satisfy the King of Naples as to the object of this expedition. In short, they addressed to him repeated protestations of their unalterable desire to maintain tranquillity in Italy; adding, it is true, a no less energetic wish, that the *Roman Republic*, which had been placed by the current of events under the special protection of the French Republic, might be able to consolidate its political existence. But neither friendly intercourse nor the voice of reason, nor the necessity of peace could inspire these sentiments in the breast of that Court. Every pretence was made use of to justify her complaints, her threats, and at length her numerous infractions of treaty. The French Republic replied to the manifesto of Malta by the conquest of that island; at that moment the Court of Naples, with the most ridiculous hauteur, dared to revive its pretensions on a country which it had neither governed by its laws, or by its arms; and the French Government did not disdain to reply at length to this nonsensical pretension, as if it could have been supported by the least appearance of reason.

From the moment of signing of peace, all the acts, as well public as private, of this Court, have been distinguished for perfidy and hatred towards the French. The treaty was signed, and the Court delayed to publish it.

from motives of respect for the Courts of London and Vienna: The seventh article promised liberty to all the French who were detained for political opinions, and all the Neapolitans suspected of having any connection with those who were imprisoned. At the solicitation of our agents, some of the peaceful friends to the French Republic were restored to liberty, but upon the most trivial pretences they were loaded with fresh chains. At length the French, whom commercial affairs alone detained in the states of the King of Naples, were every day, merely because they were French, publicly insulted, attacked, and even assassinated, and these attempts remained unpunished.

The third article of the treaty stipulated that 'his Majesty, the King of the Two Sicilies, shall observe the most strict neutrality towards all the belligerent powers, and he therefore engages to forbid, without distinction, the entry into his ports of all armed vessels belonging to the hostile powers, exceeding the number of four, at least, according to the known laws of neutrality. All ammunition or merchandize, known as contraband, shall be refused to them.' How has this article, the sense of which is by no means ambiguous, been executed? Forty days after the conclusion of the treaty, the English had seven frigates in the port of Naples; on the 9th Thermidor, (July 27), the fourteen vessels of Admiral Nelson entered in full sail the ports of Augusta and Syracuse, and in whatever manner this article be interpreted, it is obvious that this was an infraction of it.

The Government of Naples thought themselves obliged to justify this proceeding by representing that it was not in their power to resist force; a contemptible subterfuge, because it did not even attempt resistance, and because the Senate of Syracuse received the English Admiral with honours. About this period too, the 17th Thermidor, (August 4,) five Portuguese ships of war and three English ships were received with equal eagerness in the port of Naples. With respect to the furnishing of articles forbidden by this treaty, is it not notorious that immediately after the conclusion of the peace, the French attempting to prevent the English from getting provisions, the Neapolitan Government gave orders to the Governor of Orbitello to hinder them from passing, while he suffered a considerable corps of Emigrants, who were in the service of England, to be disembarked? Is it not notorious that the fleet of Admiral Nelson was first victualled in the ports of Sicily, that on its return afterwards to Naples it received from the arsenal of the King the stores of which it stood in need? Is it not notorious that long before this epoch, on the 29th Prairial, (June 17) the whole of the English fleet having appeared before Naples, a brig was detached, which anchored in the port, and two officers, who came from on board it, had a conversation with General Acton and the Queen, in order to secure whatever might be necessary to the success of the attack upon the French fleet; that in addition to the assistance and the assurance they received from them, pilots were also furnished to clear the Straights of Messina, a passage which no squadron, without such assistance, would have dared to attempt, and in consequence of which they hoped to be able to cut off the French fleet, which were supposed to be yet at Malta? In a word, is it not clear that nothing that could be injurious to France has been refused by the Court of Naples to our implacable enemies?

If in addition to this the conduct which Naples has directly manifested towards us be considered, if it be recollected that in spite of the 4th article of the treaty, which stipulates, 'that the King of Naples shall be bound to grant, in all his roads and ports, surety and protection to all French merchant-ships however numerous, and to all ships of war which shall not exceed four;' several of the convoy of the French fleet having been obliged to anchor in the roads of Sicily, commotions, evidently excited by the Government of Naples, broke out at Trapani, at Gergonti, and at Messina, in which several of the

French soldiers who went on shore were assassinated; if it be recollected that since Malta has been in the hands of the French, the Maltese boats which came as usual to take in provisions in Sicily were prevented, the gates shut against them, and they were repulsed with fire-arms; that the plan of surprising Malta, while it remained in the hands of the French, was not even dissembled by the Neapolitan Government, and a Maltese bark, which was carrying French Commissaries sent to the Viceroy of Sicily, having been forced by an English shallop to take refuge at Alciata, the crew having landed, were immediately pursued with musquetry by the Sicilians, and forced to reembark, when the bark was immediately taken by the English, without the Neapolitan Government making the smallest representation to cause the neutrality to be respected.

If, too, it be added, that on another occasion one of our corsairs having been carried off by force in the port of Barratto, the Governor of that place did not condescend to take any measures to prevent such an attack upon the Sovereignty of the King of the Two Sicilies, and in short that such is the hostile delirium and hatred of the King of Naples towards the French and their allies, that in contempt of all the ties which should bind him to the King of Spain, he has had the imprudence to receive into his ports a Spanish prize taken by the English.

If too we recollect the inconceivable joy which was manifested at Naples on the sight of the English fleet, the public honours which the Court itself lavished on Admiral Nelson in going out to welcome him; his triumphant entry, the large reward granted to the messenger who brought the first account of his victory, and the illuminations and rejoicings which took place on the occasion—if it be remembered that from the time of this victory the audacity of the Neapolitan Government has known no bounds; that lately an unrestrained populace broke the windows of our Consul at Naples, without the Neapolitan Government having taken any measures to repress such an insult; that the late sedition at Malta was openly protected in the Neapolitan States; that the markets and all the public places resounded with the most terrible invectives against us; that all who were inclined to encourage peace with France, were persecuted with the most acrimonious rage; that at length a barbarous order was issued by the King of Naples, menacing with death whoever should carry provisions to the French at Malta. If all these circumstances are considered, it must be allowed that more hostile sentiments never were manifested than on one side, nor more patience shewn than on the other.

The Executive Directory, however, put off as long as possible the moment in which it was to wreak the vengeance of the nation. It was made clear to them that the Court of Naples did not confine its hostility against the Republic to complaints, menaces, or fury; that after having for a long time after the conclusion of the peace shewn the most hostile disposition, it had for a long time been at open hostility, and had lavished succours of all kinds on our most cruel enemy; that in short she was become the Ally of Great Britain, and as useful to that Power as she was prejudicial to us; and yet the French Government, faithful to its desire of preserving peace even with Naples, was willing to hope that there was yet a possibility of repentance. This honourable illusion has been, however, dissipated by the Neapolitan Government, which has brought its long train of perjuries to the height. It has dared to attack suddenly the French army, and to accompany this aggression with the most insolent menaces. The Republican energy, long confined, will now break forth with the strength of thunder; and this Court too long spared, which, imitating the illegal conduct of the British Government, has dared to be guilty of breaking the laws of peace, without

having the courage to declare war, will at length receive the reward of its demerits. But it is necessary too, that those who have shewn themselves its accomplices should also share the same fate.

The Sardinian Government has been the associate of its perfidies, and a similar fate awaits it. Its guilt, as an accomplice with Naples, is manifest from a thousand circumstances; its sentiments, its language, and even its actions, in proportion to its means, have been the same, and its artifice and hypocrisy exactly resemble those of Naples. It would be difficult to account for its recent conduct towards France, if history did not, in all ages, make manifest the cunning and versatile politics of this Court, constantly occupied in fomenting war amongst its neighbours, in taking a part in all the wars of Italy, and in shamelessly deserting its allies, in constantly joining that side which appeared most strong, in order to oppress the weak, and in gratifying its revenge, its ambition, and in offering its support for sale to whoever was inclined to purchase it. Independently of every other cause of complaint, who would believe that the treaty which we designed to conclude with the Court of Turin, and which they ought to have considered as a signal favour, has not yet been published in all the States of the King of Sardinia? The Agents of the Republic have in vain requested that this might be done: their resistance has been invincible, and the most futile reasons have been assigned as a pretence for this delay, or rather for this refusal. In fact they have never ceased to make war in every way which their imbecility and their cowardice suffered them to put into execution.

Our most cruel enemies, the Emigrants and refractory priests, have constantly met with a welcome reception in his dominions: there they have been suffered to give free vent to their hatred, and to the expressions of their barbarous wishes against the Republic. They have been able to excite the people against the French by the most atrocious calumnies.

This is not all; from the moment in which peace was signed, the French, almost under the eyes of their ambassadors, have been assassinated in cold blood, and that chiefly by the regular troops. These assassinations have been committed almost daily, and the number of them is dreadful, when the total amount shall be known. Some of them have fallen by the stiletto, some have been mutilated in the most dreadful manner. A volunteer of the 68th Demi-Brigade was buried alive, after having been barbarously wounded. He was seen coming alive out of the grave in which he had been buried. He was destined to escape in order to offer a proof of this dreadful cruelty. The Agents of the French Republic have expressed, in the name of the Republic, the most energetic indignation; but they have been unable to prevent these crimes from going unnoticed or unpunished.

Some banditti enrolled under the name of Barbets, whose business it is to rob and pillage, but whose amusement is to kill Republicans, far from being dissipated by the public authority, appear to be encouraged by it. Their thefts on the Piedmontese were forgiven, in consideration of their murder of the French. On this subject a long negotiation was entered into, which was considered by the Sardinian Government as a public calamity, the object of which was not to obtain the suppression of, but the mere promise to repress these banditti. On this condition the support of our arms was promised to them. But the Sardinian Government was unwilling to obtain tranquillity at this price, and after all would not consent to issue a law against stilettos and concealed arms, so fearful were they that the French should by any means be secure in their States; and during the course of the negotiation, and in spite of the formal promise to suspend a proceeding in which the most serious passions were manifested, several Frenchmen, who were implicated in an unhappy affair, were shot without pity.

Besides these enrolled banditti, the Duc d'Aust, a monster, the brother of the King, and heir to the throne, like another *Old Man of the Mountain*, never ceased to keep under his orders, and in his pay, a band of cut-throats, to whom he issued orders to assassinate such and such a Frenchman, and these orders were but too faithfully executed.

It is in vain to suppose that all these crimes were not imputable to the Sardinian Government, since the whole of its conduct has proved that it was privy to every one of them. The principal places in Piedmont were occupied by French troops; for those no provisions were to be obtained. The friends of the Republic were constantly thrown into prison, the Frenchmen insulted, and even their dress turned into derision; the Emigrants were encouraged in their audacity; those public officers who were most distinguished for their hatred towards the French, chiefly promoted; the Barbets protected, even openly by their first magistrates; poniards forged and distributed to a vast number: in short, the most dreadful plots against the French planned and ready to be carried into execution. From an interrogatory, exhibited to one of the Barbets, it appears that a person who was employed in the Custom-house at Turin, and who was commissioned to pay these banditti, had received from the Sardinian Government orders to distribute among the Chiefs of them boxes of poison, to be thrown into the wells which lay nearest to the French camp.

It is evident that there exists the most intimate connection between the conduct of such a Government as this and that of the Court of Naples, in their hostility to the French Republic; this connection, maintained and supported by so many crimes, would alone be sufficient to implicate the Court of Turin in the guilt of the other, but a stronger proof is added, in the circumstance of the preparations for war being increased at Turin, in proportion as those at Naples were multiplied. The militia in the former place were called forth, and thirty thousand stand of arms were delivered to them. The Piedmontese troops marched towards Loana and Oneilla at the same moment in which the Neapolitan army attacked the French troops on the territory of the Roman Republic, in which 6000 Neapolitans disembarked at Leghorn, and in which a new disembarkation was threatened on the coast of Liguria. It was in the same moment that the order to march on the first signal was given; that Turin was filled with troops; that 1500 poniards were distributed; that the citadel was nearly besieged; that the heights which command it were furnished with an extraordinary number of cannon; and that the Sardinian Government dared to require the evacuation of the citadel and the diminution of our troops in Piedmont. In this situation of affairs it was impossible for the French Government to separate two courts obviously so *hostily united against the French Republic*. But the Directory declares solemnly to Europe, that whatever may be the result of this war, no ambitious views shall intermeddle in the purity of the motives which have induced them to take up arms, and they declare to all governments, guiltless of the perfidy of the Neapolitans, that the treaties which bind them shall never have been more faithfully observed in times past, than they shall be in times to come.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED BETWEEN FRANCE AND NAPLES.

IN our last Number we noticed the commencement of hostilities by Naples upon the Roman Republic, now subject to the controul of France, without a previous declaration of war. At the moment of this rupture, the Neapolitan force amounted to 100,000 effective men, militia and regulars, of which 80,000 of the best disciplined formed an army commanded by the King in person. Before the French could collect a force sufficient to resist this for-

midable power, the Neapolitan General Mack had taken possession of Rome and several places circumjacent. The French Government, who foresaw this storm, had given orders, for some time back, to discipline considerable levies of troops in the Italian Republics, to be commanded by experienced officers. Intelligence had no sooner arrived of the first act of hostility, than from different districts these troops marched with their usual celerity, in large columns, towards the scene of carnage. General Championet was appointed Commander in Chief of the French army, to repel this act of aggression made on the Roman Republic. The cause of it is explained in the two official letters given in our last and the preceding French Manifesto in the present Number.

The preparations of the King of Naples, says a French writer, 'were for some time known at Rome, and from the small force which was there, it was made no secret that in case of attack the French would be forced to retire. On the 24th of November, in the night, the Commander in Chief, Championet, received official intelligence that the Neapolitans had invaded the territory of the Roman Republic. At six in the morning the artillery were on their march, followed by the few French and Polish troops who composed the garrison. They immediately cut away the bridge of Tivoli, on the Teverone, because they understood that a column of the enemy had been able to penetrate on that side. The minds of those at Rome were in the mean time in the greatest state of uncertainty, while the Commander in Chief was without taking means for defence, and Kellerman, the General of Brigade, was taking position at Tivoli. At eight in the evening a proclamation appeared from the General, which ordered, among other things, that the priests who should not go forth in person to appease the insurrections in their respective districts, should within an hour be shot. In an hour afterwards another proclamation was issued from the Commander of the National Guard, in consequence of which the guard was doubled, and the communication between the posts was arranged. Proclamations from all the authorities were next issued, calculated to keep the best dispositions alive among the people. The following night all was peaceable. On the next day the Consuls opened a register for all those who were desirous of defending their country. A very large number of these presented themselves, and an army was immediately organized. But what can a few brave men do against numerous troops, who surround them on all sides? Rome is by no means a good military station. The French were fearful of having their retreat cut off, and prudence dictated to them to evacuate it. After having left a chosen garrison in the Chateau de St. Ange, the French army turned towards Civita Castellana, a military situation, where they might withstand a superior force while they waited for a reinforcement. The French Commissioners, the Consuls, the Senate, the Roman Tribunes, the Constituted Authorities, and a part of the National Guard, followed the head-quarters; and the French who did not follow the army, and who took the road to Tuscany, were very ill treated at Viterbo and Aqua Pendente, the inhabitants of which places rose in a state of insurrection on receiving intelligence that the King of Naples was marching against Rome. Some of the fugitives were plundered; and the accounts brought by those who arrived last lead to entertain apprehensions for the safety of those whom they left behind them.'

The Neapolitans marched into the Roman territory in two bodies absolutely distinct, and separated by the chain of the Apennines. The principal, commanded by General Mack, under the King in person, advanced towards Rome by St. Angelo and Tivoli, where he drove back the French troops, and entered Rome on the 26th in the afternoon, the French, with all the constituted authorities, having quitted that capital on the morning of the same day, on their retreat towards Civita Castellana, situated at the entrance

of the Appenines, and on the point of two roads, one of which leads to Tuscany, and the other over the Appenines, to Ancona. It was in that position, which appears to have been chosen with great judgment, that the French army halted. General Mack, with a view of dislodging it, and also, probably, with a view of cutting off its retreat into the Cisalpine Republic, attempted to turn it by Terni, while he attacked it in front towards Civita Castellana. In both these attacks he was defeated with considerable loss, as will be seen by the subsequent part of this narrative.

On the 23th, General Mack ordered General Bouchard to send the following summons to the Castle of St. Angelo:

‘The Commandant in Chief of the Neapolitan army has desired me to inform you, that he has learned with the most lively indignation, that you have dared to fire on his troops, and still more so, because General Championet had notified to him that he would evacuate Rome without making the smallest resistance. He desires me to declare to you, that all the French who are sick in the hospitals at Rome, as well as the guards whom your General has left there, and who have been detained as prisoners, will be considered as hostages, and that every shot which you may fire upon the Neapolitan troops shall be followed by the death of a French soldier, who shall be given up to the just indignation of the inhabitants. You will yourself be answerable for the fate of these unhappy victims.’

The next day, General Macdonald made the reply which follows to this extraordinary summons, from his head quarters at Monteon Therozi:

‘The Commander in Chief, Sir, has sufficient confidence in me to recognize as his own the reply which I now make to your letter of the 28th of November. I well know that he has not given any answer to your letters respecting the evacuation of the forts and strong places, and we consider the Castle of St. Angelo as one of these. The silence of contempt was certainly what was due to your insolent menaces on this subject, and this was the only answer that could be expected consistently with the dignity of the French name. You speak of a regard for justice! and yet you invade the territory of a Republic in alliance with France, without provocation, and without its having given you the least reason for such conduct. You have attacked the French troops, who trusted in the most sacred defence, the law of nations, and the security of treaties. You have shot at our flags of truce which were proceeding from Tivoli to Vicavero, and you have made the French garrison at Rieti prisoners of war. You have attacked our troops on the heights of Terni, and yet you do not call that a declaration of war! Force alone, Sir, constrained us to evacuate Rome; but, believe me, (and you, Sir, know better than any one what I say), that the conquerors of Europe will avenge such proceedings.

‘At present I confine myself merely to stating our injuries: the French Army will do the rest. I declare to you, Sir, that I place our sick, the Commissary of War, Valville, and the other Frenchmen who have remained at Rome to take care of them, under the protection of all the soldiers whom you command. If a hair of their heads be hurt, it shall be the signal for the death of all the Neapolitan army. The French Republicans are not assassins; but the Neapolitan Generals, the Officers, and the Soldiers, who were taken prisoners of war on the day before yesterday on the heights of Terni, shall answer with their heads for their safety. Your summons to the Commander of the Fort of St. Angelo is of such a nature, that I have made it public, in order to add to the indignation and to the horror which your threats inspire, and which we despise as much as we think that there is little to be dreaded from them.’

In the mean while General Rusca, commanding the advanced corp of the

Cisalpine troops, stopt the second division of the Neapolitan army, which had marched along the Adriatic towards Ancona, at Porto Fermio. Of the details of this movement, the following letter, addressed by General Championet to the French Executive Directory, gives an ample account.

‘The Neapolitan army had entered the territory of the Roman Republic three days before the head of their column appeared at Porto Fermio; their progress had been marked by every provocation to revolt, and to the massacre of the friends of the French Republic. The houses of the Republicans had been spoiled, their families insulted, and the tocsin every where rung on the approach of our army, to excite to the murder of them. On the first rumour of so unexpected an attack, General Rusca, consulting only his own valour, marched to Porto Fermio with the 27th light battalion, the 17th and 73d of the line, and three detachments of the 19th dragoons. His troops were in want of every thing; those of the enemy were furnished with all they could require—provisions, ammunition, a numerous train of artillery, and a considerable body of cavalry; but the courage of the Republicans is superior to every difficulty. After an engagement of two hours, the enemy retired with the greatest haste, leaving behind them their tents, baggage, artillery, chests, and a considerable number of their dead; three standards, and more than 600 prisoners; thirty pieces of cannon, and forty covered waggons. In short, Citizen Directors, never was there a more complete defeat. Two of the enemy’s tartans; laden with provisions, were taken, and two others sunk. I cannot sufficiently praise the courage of all the brave men who have distinguished themselves on this occasion. General Rusca himself deserves the highest eulogium, as well as the Chiefs of the 27th light troop, 17th and 73d of the line. A Serjeant of the 73d demi-brigade, and a Brigadier of the 19th regiment of dragoons, carried off three standards, in the midst of a fire of musquetry. I have desired General Rusca to appoint them sub-lieutenants. I should be happy if it were in my power to make as favourable a report of the generosity of our enemies as of the valour of our own soldiers; but such has been their barbarity, that two of our brave soldiers were found shot, with their hands bound, as well as the Adjutant of the Commune of Pedra, who had refused to strike the tri-coloured Roman flag. I have complained of this act of barbarity, and will have vengeance for it.’

These defeats, so unexpected by the Neapolitans, threw them into great consternation. The next movement we find thus narrated by General Championet, in a letter to the Executive Directory on the 6th of December.

‘After the battles of Terni and Porto Fermio, I expected every day new attacks from the Neapolitans, and I was very much surprized at their inactivity; but they employed that time to collect their scattered troops, and to advance against my right. General Macdonald was, indeed, attacked yesterday in his camp at Civita Castellana by five columns, who proceeded from Bacano. The enemy’s force consisted of 40,000 men. General Macdonald, surrounded on all sides, gave proofs of his great talents. He received the attack with great courage, which distinguishes the man of a firm character, and by his able disposition disconcerted the projects of the enemy.

‘General Kellerman, commanding the advanced guard, who was posted before Nepi, was attacked with great impetuosity by the first column which advanced from Monterosi; the General had with him only three squadrons of the 19th regiment of horse chasseurs, two pieces of light artillery, and the 1st division of the 11th regiment of the line. This handful of brave men routed a column of the enemy consisting of 8000 men; killed or wounded 400, took 15 pieces of cannon of different calibres, 50 caissons, 2000 prisoners, 50 of whom were officers, some of them of high rank; several pairs of colours, eight or nine hundred horses or mules; the military chest, 2000 muskets, all the baggage, and pursued the fugitives to Monterosi,

where they got immense booty. The talents and bravery of General Kellerman are too well known to require here an useless eulogium. I appointed on the field of battle Bru, Chef d'Escadron, to be Chef de brigade of the 19th regt. of horse chasseurs, as he seconded General Kellerman in the ablest manner by his bravery and devotion. I request, Citizens Directors, that you will confirm this nomination, Citizen Humbart, who commanded that regiment, having died at Rome on the day of our departure. Lahur, Chef de Brigade, commanded the 15th light troops, prevented the second column from penetrating by Rignano, at which they wished to arrive, by pursuing the whole route to Rome. The enemy on this point lost thirty horses. The third column was driven back by the Polish General Kniazewitz, at the moment when they were advancing by Fabrica to Santa Maria di Falari. That brave officer, at the head of his own legion, the Roman legion, the second and third battalions of the thirtieth of the line, two squadrons of the sixteenth regiment of dragoons, a company of the 19th horse chasseurs, and three pieces of artillery, by the rapidity of his attack, took from the enemy 8 pieces of cannon, 15 caissons, and 50 prisoners, two of whom were superior officers. Night put an end to the combat, and it appears that the Neapolitans left a great many dead on the field of battle. The Roman legion, who were engaged for the first time, conducted themselves with great bravery. The result of this day is twenty-three pieces of cannon, all of French calibre, forty-five caissons, eight or nine hundred horses or mules, standards, and colours, the military chest, fifty-two officers, 2000 prisoners, baggage, &c.

The loss on our side is confined to thirty men killed, and double that number wounded.

All the corps who were engaged yesterday did wonders.

This letter was succeeded by another, three days afterwards, in the following terms:

'The enemy's columns having been beaten, on the 6th of December, at Otricoli, retired to the heights of Calvi, where they entrenched themselves. I was informed on the 8th, that General Mack had passed the Tiber in person, over a bridge of boats, with a body of from 8 to 10,000 men, at the heights of Civita Castellana, and that he had taken a position at Cantalupo, in order to reinforce the corps of Calvi, and to attempt again to cut off our communications, by marching against Otricoli and Terni, by the way of Aspra and Collisepoli. I immediately gave orders to General Macdonald to march the brigade of General Mathieu towards Calvi by the way of Otricoli, and that of the Polish General Kniazewitz towards the same point, by the way of Magliano, whilst Lemoine marched from Rieti against Calvi by the way of Contillano, and took possession in his route of Civita Ducale, a Neapolitan country, and threatened Aquila. This movement was executed in the best possible manner. In the night between the 8th and 9th, all the columns set out on their march, amidst a horrible storm, and through the most terrible roads. The troops of Macdonald arrived on the 9th, at day-break, before Calvi: they attacked the enemy on the heights, and after a hot engagement, the 11th demi-brigade of the line, having ascended a very steep mountain, threw the enemy into the city, whither they were followed and surrounded. They were summoned to surrender; in answer to which they made some ridiculous propositions. Macdonald replied by sending them his ultimatum, which was couched in the following terms: *the column shall be prisoners at discretion, or be put to the sword.* They surrendered immediately. Five thousand prisoners, among whom are the Marshal de Mert, Brigadier Don Carello, twenty superior officers, and 100 subalterns, 5000 good muskets, 300 horses, fifteen standards, eight of which were blown up by an explosion of some powder, near a guard-house, and eight pieces of cannon, were the fruits of this attack. I shall say nothing of the bravery of our troops:

the action speaks for itself. Particular praise is due to Generals Mathieu and Kniazewitz, to the Aid-de-camp Trinquelii, to Citizen Calvin, to the three Chiefs of battalion, and to Citizen Borghere.

A short repose from action afforded the French Commander in Chief an opportunity, on the 11th of December, of issuing the following address to his army.

‘Soldiers, if you had been vanquished off Nepi, you would have been put to the sword. Such were the horrible orders which the Neapolitan General gave previous to the battle. Tremble with horror at the execrable conduct of your enemies, who are as cowardly as they are barbarous. At Arcoli three French soldiers were taken prisoners, and tied to a tree and shot. At Otricoli thirty sick, the greater part of whom had their arms cut off the day before, were shot, and some others who were lying upon straw were burnt. Undoubtedly this conduct will call for dreadful reprisals on our part, and we have the means of vengeance; but no—let us prove that Republicans are as generous and humane after the action, as they are dreadful in it. Let us march against the enemy with Republican courage; let us revenge our brethren in arms, by destroying the army of this perfidious and barbarous King; but let their soldiers, who have submitted and are disarmed, be treated with all that mildness which we have always shewn to the conquered. This sentiment exists in the hearts of all the children of the Great Nation. The Commander in Chief, considering that justice and courage have always been the characteristics of the French nation, that cowards are always cruel, and that brave Republicans, dreadful in action, are humane and gentle in victory, and never imitate the conduct of assassins, notwithstanding the cruelties practised by the Neapolitans on our wounded, decrees,

‘1. All the Neapolitan prisoners shall be treated with the humanity due to a conquered and disarmed enemy.

‘2. The Officers shall take care to see that this order shall be carried into execution.

‘3. Every French soldier, who is guilty of any violence to a disarmed prisoner, shall be severely punished.

‘4. The present order, and the proclamation which precedes it, shall be printed in both languages, inserted in the general orders, read at the head of every corps in the army, and copies of it sent to the Generals of the Neapolitan armies.’

This was succeeded by another, addressed to the Neapolitans.

‘The inhabitants of Civita Ducale fled at the approach of the French; they abandoned their asylums and their property.—What an error! Inhabitants of these beautiful countries, re-assure yourselves. The French entering the Neapolitan territory, do not wish to injure the people. The people ought not to suffer for the absurdities of a delinquent Government, which alone is guilty, and which shall alone be punished. Recall your children from these standards under which they are kept by force. Let the impotent militia of a King, who imposes upon you, march; they will be beaten wherever we find them. Be calm; return to your houses; let the rich inhabit their palaces, and the poor return to their cottages; rely confidently upon French justice, upon my word, and upon my protection. Your perfidious King will fall from his throne; but your religion, your altars, your opinions, and your property shall be respected. I repeat it, re-assure yourselves; but tremble if one single Frenchman is insulted.’

On the 15th of December Sub-Adjutant General Delarnie was dispatched by the Commander in Chief with a party of troops to take possession of Porto Dauzo. The enemy occupied the town when he entered. He charged them, and made thirty prisoners. The remainder embarked with great precipitation, and put to sea in boats, several of which were sunk. He found in the

port 22 Neapolitan tartans, and 16 Genoese brigs loaded with wine and provisions, of which he took possession.

Two days afterwards (Dec. 17) the detachment of the army commanded by General Hilarion Point, driving before them the Neapolitans who had risen in a mass, appeared before Aquila, capital of the province of Abruzzo; and being refused entrance, burst open the gates. The citadel surrendered at discretion. In it were found large quantities of ammunition. Leaving a strong garrison there, and relieving those who had been confined for democratic opinions, the army proceeded on its march towards Naples.

In the mean time, General Keilerman, who had been sent against Viterbo, to punish those who had been guilty of cruelties to the French sick who were there, found the walls of that city covered by revolters and thickly planted with cannon. Refusing to surrender at the first summons, the General sent a message, that unless it immediately opened its gates, Viterbo should be reduced to ashes. It braved this menace, and sustained a siege of six days. The capture of this place, however, being at length effected, after a considerable loss on the side of the Neapolitans, the French General pursued the rapid course of his success. He drove the enemy from all the positions where they had entrenched themselves to recover their disasters. Terracina submitted to the laws of the French Nation, and the Republican flames were floating on the Stangliano. Terror and dismay pervaded the ranks of the Neapolitan Army, from which even the superior officers were not exempt.

Unskilled in military discipline, and insubordinate to command, the enemy either laid down their arms or fled in every direction at the approach of the French. Arrived within a few miles of Naples, the King and his family thought it no longer safe to remain in that capital. They therefore, with a number of the nobility, &c. and carrying off with them the royal jewels, regalia, and many articles of value, embarked on board Lord Nelson's ship, the Vanguard, and sailed for Messina, in the Island of Sicily. In the arsenals the French found great quantities of naval and military stores, &c. &c.

OVERTHROW OF THE MONARCHICAL GOVERNMENT IN PIEDMONT.

HAVING now carried up the proceedings of the French Army of Rome against the Neapolitans to the beginning of the year 1799, it is necessary, for the complete illustration of what we already narrated, that we should recur to what passed in another quarter, although of an anterior date.

The French Directory, if we can give credit to their own assertions, some time ago intercepted a correspondence carried on between the Courts of Turin, Naples, and Vienna, for forming with England, Turkey, and the Northern Powers, a combined league to stop the progress of the French revolutionary and aggrandizing system. By this correspondence it would appear that the Kings of Naples and Sardinia were appointed to commence hostilities—the former on Rome, and the latter on the French troops spread throughout Piedmont, expecting to be seconded by the Imperial troops who had lately taken possession of the Grison country, on the one hand; and by those at Venice and its vicinity, on the other.

These letters (too horrid to believe!) state that the priests had succeeded in persuading the Piedmontese troops and peasantry, each in one night to assassinate a French soldier, till they were all either subdued or destroyed; and that, to make this measure of destruction more certain, a number of miscreants were provided with large quantities of poison, to infuse into the waters by which the garrisons were supplied.

For the truth of these measures we do not pledge ourselves: it is enough that we state them. Let our readers form their own opinions.

In possession of such unequivocal testimony of the sentiments of the Court of Turin, the French could no longer conceal their intentions. On the 6th of December the Directory sent a message to the two Councils, directing them

to declare war against Sardinia and Naples; and a few days after they sent another message, detailing the various acts of aggression of these two courts against the French Republic and its Allies. [Vide page 474.]

The Directory had previously sent notice to the French Commander in Chief in Piedmont of the intended assassination, and directing him to concentrate his force. The General, accordingly, on the 5th of December ordered the division of the troops of Modena, commanded by General Victor, and the reserve of the Milanese troops, commanded by General Dessole, to unite at Pavia, Abbattiale, Grasse, and at Buffalora, on the banks of the Tesin. On the 6th these troops marched to Novare, which they took by stratagem; while, at the same time, General Louis took possession of Suze, General Cassa Bianca of Cone, and General Montrichard of Alexandria, and secured their respective Governors. On the 7th, some Piedmontese troops at Vercelli retreated towards the metropolis. The French troops entered it the same night. The Republicans were received there with the acclamations of the people, a general illumination took place, and an effigy of the King of Sardinia was carried throughout the town, and burnt, with his arms, in the principal square. On the 8th, three hundred men, dispatched from Turin, took Chevasso.

The Ministers of the King, mistaking the nature of these movements, wished to organize a system of general defence. They soon found that they were attacked, not by a detachment but by an army. The Commander in Chief took some rapid measures to encourage the people and provide subsistence for the troops. The Republican columns proceeded in all directions against Turin, which they entered on the 9th. On the same day they took possession of the citadel, and sent a notification to the King of the intentions of the French Government.

This Prince, not ignorant of the steps which had been taken to depose him, and that his troops had been every where disarmed, did not hesitate to sign the renunciation of his own throne.*

* Article I. His Majesty declares, that he renounces the exercise of all power, and he especially orders all his subjects whatever to obey the Provisional Government which is about to be established by the French General.

II. His Majesty orders the Piedmontese army to consider itself as an integral part of the French army in Italy, and to obey the French Commander in Chief as their own.

III. His Majesty disavows the publication of the proclamation circulated by his Ministers, and he gives orders to M. Le Chevalier Danican to surrender the citadel of Turin, as a pledge that no resistance whatever shall be attempted against the present act, which has emanated purely from his own free will.

IV. His Majesty issues orders to the Governor of the city of Turin to receive and execute precisely all orders which the French General commanding the citadel shall think proper to issue for the maintenance of tranquillity.

V. No change shall be made that can affect the Catholic religion, or the safety or property of individuals. The Piedmontese who are anxious to change their abode, shall have liberty to take with them their moveable effects, to sell and liquidate their property, in order to export the value. The Piedmontese who are absent are at liberty to return to Piedmont, and to enjoy the same rights there as other citizens, nor shall they on any account be questioned as to any actions or writings previous to this present act.

VI. The King shall be at liberty to repair to ——— (Sardinia was afterwards determined upon as the place.) In the mean time no arrangement shall be made that can affect the security of his person. Until the moment of his departure his palaces and country-houses shall not be taken possession of by the French troops, nor shall any property be carried off, and the guard shall be kept by those who have hitherto been employed in that service.

By this rapid and bold expedition, concluded in four days forced marches, of thirty miles each day, the French army became masters of all Piedmont; the retreat and the communications with the allied Republics were secured; an auxiliary army, one of the finest arsenals in Europe, 1800 pieces of cannon at Turin alone, 10,000 muskets, and ammunition and provisions of all sorts, were placed at their disposal.

At 10 o'clock at-night, the King with all his family, a part of his retinue and some of his friends, took his departure from Turin. There were about thirty carriages, each with two servants behind, carrying flambeaus in their hands, escorted by a numerous guard of dragoons, who observed the most profound silence. The night was dark and inclement, and the procession resembled more that of a funeral than the departure of a once powerful Potentate from his capital. At first the French Commander in Chief Joubert insisted on detaining his Majesty's son as a hostage for the future good conduct of his father; but at the earnest supplication of the unfortunate Monarch he was at length suffered to accompany him.

It is a circumstance not unworthy of remark, that his Sardinian Majesty is the nearest descendant of the Royal Family of Stuart, and he seems to have been destined to become the heir of their misfortunes; for, of all the events of modern times, his fate bears the strongest resemblance to that of James II. There are, it is true, some marked differences in their fortunes. The British Monarch abdicated, but did not renounce his Sovereignty. The King of Sardinia still preserves his legal authority in a small island; but James was driven from every part of his ancient dominions, and compelled to seek an asylum in a foreign country.

The French Commander in Chief, previously to entering Turin, had issued a proclamation, announcing to the Piedmontese troops, as well as the Swiss who were in the service of the deposed King, that they were to constitute a part of the armies of the French Republic.

On the 11th the Provisional Government was installed in the capital, and municipalities in all the principal cities. The most lively joy was manifested in every countenance, and Turin that day resembled Paris in the first days of the Revolution. The shouts of *Vive la Liberte! Vive la Nation Regnetrice!* resounded every where during the whole day.

Thus, in little more than one month, two powerful Monarchs have been hurled from their thrones, and driven like fugitives from their kingdoms, to take shelter in two small Islands—Sicily and Sardinia: the former only 180 miles long and 92 wide; the latter, 135 miles long and 57 wide.

VII. The passports and necessary orders shall be given, that his Majesty and all his family may arrive in safety at the place of their retreat. They shall be accompanied by an equal force of French and Piedmontese.

VIII. In case the Prince de Carignan shall remain in Piedmont, he shall enjoy his property there, and shall be at liberty to leave it, as provided for the other subjects of Piedmont.

IX. The state of the public archives, chests, &c. shall be immediately given in, and the seal shall be placed on the chests.

X. The ships of Powers at war with the French Republic shall not be received in the ports of the Island of Sardinia.

Done at Turin, this 9th of December, 1798.

(Signed)

Clauvel, Adjt. General.

Consented to and approved by me,

C. Emanuel.

Raymond de St. Germain, Chamberlain.

I undertake that I will throw no impediment in the way of the execution of this treaty.

Victor Emanuel

Approved and accepted,

Joubert, Commander in Chief.

EVACUATION OF ST. DOMINGO.

THE following account of this transaction we have extracted from a French Journal.

The French General Hedouville was, it is said, displeased with the capitulation of Port-au-Prince, Toussaint having permitted the brass cannon, &c. to be carried off. Hedouville was therefore desirous of treating personally for the evacuation of the Mole. He concluded a capitulation upon more advantageous terms. The English consented to surrender the place with the cannon; and agreed also that the emigrants should be removed.

A proclamation of Hedouville, conformable to this last article, was posted up at the Mole, with the consent of General Maitland; but Toussaint L'Ouverture complained in letters to Hedouville, that he had not been employed in treating. General Maitland ordered the proclamation to be taken down, and declared, at the instigation of Toussaint, it is said, that he would not adhere to the treaty. Toussaint was then sent to treat. The English received him with an éclat which formed a singular contrast with the prejudices of their nation.

The priest, followed by a troop of the faithful, came to meet him, under a canopy with the host, &c. The General then gravely accepted a place by the side of the Pontiff; and in entering the Mole carried himself the precious burthen, which the seduced multitude adored with as much piety as fanaticism. A superb tent was erected for him on the parade, where Maitland gave him a magnificent entertainment, after which he made the English troops pass in review before him. He was presented in the name of the King of England with two culverines in bronze, and with the House called the Government, which the English had built. Toussaint was so pleased with his reception, that on his return to Port de Paix, he said loudly, that the Republic had never done him so much honour as the King of England had.

Meanwhile he openly protected the emigrants. He maintained Count O'Gorman, the Marquis de Contades, the Viscount de Bougues, &c. in the military rank which they had received from the English. He fomented partial insurrections, directed against the warehouses of those whom he knew to be devoted to the Republic. He chiefly employed a person named Moyse, who is his nephew, in this latter kind of machination. Moyse commanded at Fort Liberty, formerly Fort Dauphin. In the night between the 21st and 22d Vendémiaire last, he beat to arms in the fort; and his regiment came out of their barracks, crying out that it was intended to murder their Commander. The night, however, passed, as did also the day, and the next day, without a drop of blood being shed.

The Agent of the Directory, informed of this conspiracy, ordered Toussaint L'Ouverture to proceed to Fort Liberty and to arrest Moyse and the other seditious persons: but instead of obeying this order, the General concerted with these brigands the assembling of an army of 12,000 men, and in the night of the 30th of the same month, or the 1st of Brumaire, he surrounded the town and the Cape, took possession of the forts, and fired the cannon of alarm, without having given General Hedouville any notice of his intention.

Hedouville not having a sufficient number of troops at his disposal to reduce the rebels, went with his suite on board the frigates, and sailed for France, accompanied by the General of Brigade Leveilles, Commandant of the Cape, and the Ex-conventionist Belly, Commander of the Colonial Gend'armerie. The day after he sailed, Toussaint caused *Te Deum* to be sung, and thus remained master of the field of battle.

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT
OF
THE PRINCIPAL OCCURRENCES
OF THE YEAR 1798.

JANUARY.

1. CAPTAIN WILLIAMSON, of his Majesty's ship *Agincourt*, sentenced by a Naval Court-Martial at Sheerness to be put at the bottom of the list of Post Captains, and rendered incapable of ever serving on board any of his Majesty's ships, for not having done every thing in his power to bring his ship into action on the 11th of October, when the British fleet, under the command of Admiral Lord Duncan, attacked and defeated the Dutch squadron commanded by Admiral De Winter.

A Spanish ship of 25 guns sunk by his Majesty's ship the *Pomona*, in an action; the crew saved by the British sailors.

2. Advices received at the Admiralty of the capture of three French privateers by his Majesty's ships *Niger* and *Termagant*, and the *Anne* cutter, of *H'stings*.

3. A debate took place in the House of Commons on the third reading of the Assessed Tax Bill, which lasted till half past twelve at night, and was then adjourned.

4. The Assessed Tax Bill, after a long debate, was read a third time in the House of Commons.

5. Intelligence received of eleven British merchantmen from the Baltic being captured, which had parted from their convoy.

A French privateer captured by his Majesty's ship *Cambridge*.

The Assessed Tax Bill, with several riders, passed by the Commons.

6. The French Directory decreed the seizure of all British manufactures in the warehouses of the merchants of France.

7. A large French privateer captured by his Majesty's ship *Mermaid*.

8. Intelligence received at the Admiralty of the capture of the *Countess of Leicester* New-York packet by a French frigate.

9. Accounts received from Newcastle of Major *Torrane*, of the East Middlesex Militia, having been some time before found guilty, by a Court-Martial in that town, of several charges exhibited against him, and sentenced to be discharged his Majesty's service.

The Parliament of Ireland met for the first time since their election by the people.

The death of the reigning Duke of Wirtemberg, father-in-law to the Princess Royal of England, was announced to their Majesties.

A Hamburg mail announced that the French troops had, on the 30th of December, taken possession of the fortress of *Mentz*, and of almost the whole of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

George Mealmaker sentenced by the High Court of Justiciary in Scotland to fourteen years transportation, for being an United Scotchman.

11. Advice received of the capture of six homeward-bound Baltic ships by a French privateer.

A boat belonging to his Majesty's frigate *Cerberus* upset in *Hamoaze*, near Plymouth, and Captains *Drew* and *Pullen*, and several others, unfortunately lost their lives.

In the House of Lords the Assessed Tax Bill was read a third time and

passed: and in both Houses a message from his Majesty was read, on the subject of the hostile preparations in all the ports of France.

A French privateer captured by the Pomona frigate.

Le Vengeur French privateer, of 12 guns, captured by his Majesty's ship Indefatigable; and another French privateer, of 16 guns, called Le Policre, captured by the Racoon.

13. Lieutenant Paterson, of the Perdrix frigate, shot by Lord Camelford on board that ship, at Antigua; for which his Lordship was afterwards tried and acquitted, on the ground that the deceased had refused to obey the orders of a superior officer.

Lords Holland and Oxford entered a protest against the Assessed Tax Bill.

Advice received of the capture of a French privateer of 14 guns; and a Spanish merchantman, by his Majesty's ship Platon.

15. Great excesses committed, both by the peasants and military, in various parts of Ireland.

16. Advice received in the City of the capture of several British merchant ships by French privateers.

A French privateer captured by his Majesty's ship Indefatigable.

Mr. Patrick Finney, a gentleman of considerable property, tried for high treason in Dublin, and acquitted.

Le Belliqueux French privateer, of 18 guns, captured by the Melampus.

Intelligence received of an alarming insurrection having broken out at Rome on the 26th ult. in which the French General Duphoz was killed, and the Republican Ambassador Buonaparte (brother to the General of that name) attempted to be assassinated by the populace of that city.

The American merchants held a meeting, for the purpose of making an application to Government to grant a convoy to the outward-bound American ships, in consequence of the depredations that had for some time been committed upon their trade by the French cruisers.

20. Advice received of several villages in Ireland having been nearly desolated by the military.

21. The Court went into mourning for the late Duke of Wirtemberg.

The anniversary of the execution of Louis XVI. celebrated at Paris with much savage triumph.

22. Intelligence received of the loss of the Prince Frederick extra ship, from Bengal, in an action with some French ship of war.

23. Advice received of the capture of the Daphne French frigate by the Anson; a French privateer captured by the Racoon; la Volage French ship of war, of 20 guns, by the Melampus.

24. The capture of the Prince Ernest homeward-bound packet from the Leeward Islands announced at Lloyd's.

A proclamation issued for a general fast to be observed on the 7th of March.

L'Adventurier French privateer captured by his Majesty's ship Penelope.

Mr. Fox's birth-day celebrated at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; on which occasion, the Duke of Norfolk, in making a comparison between the patriotic exertions of General Washington, when he had only 2000 persons to rally round him, and those of Mr. Fox at the present time, uttered some expressions which were deemed seditious, and afterwards gave as a toast, 'The Majesty of the People.' This conduct on the part of his Grace gave such offence to his Majesty's Ministers, that he was soon after deprived of the Lord Lieutenancy of the West Riding of York and the Colonelcy of the 1st regiment of West York militia.

25. The Paris papers announce an insurrection at Corsica.

26. His Majesty subscribed 20,000*l.* in aid of the voluntary contributions at the Bank for the defence of the country.

27. Advice received that the Spanish Government had imposed a temporary embargo on all neutral ships in the ports of South America.

General Wemyss sentenced by a Court-Martial at Plymouth to be placed at the bottom of the list of Colonels.

28. Letters from Lord St. Vincent announce the capture of four privateers and several merchantmen by his Majesty's ships, *l'Aigle*, *Blanche*, *Mercury*, and *Speedy*. Another French privateer, of 22 guns, captured by his Majesty's ship *Indefatigable*.

29. Intelligence received from the West Indies of the capture of two French privateers by his Majesty's ship *Tamer*.

30. Some infamous reports of the treatment of French prisoners in this country (such as being starved by the scantiness of their allowance) officially contradicted by the agents of the British Government.

31. The arrival of a valuable East-India fleet in the Downs announced at the India-House.

FEBRUARY.

1. Accounts received of the capture of several English merchantmen by French ships of war and privateers.

2. Intelligence received that, by the influence of the French agents in Switzerland, a revolution had commenced in that country, the arsenal of Basle having been seized, and the standard of revolt having been hoisted in the Pays de Vaud.

A large privateer, of 24 guns, captured off the coast of Ireland by his Majesty's ship *Shannon*.

A new ship of the line, called the *Northumberland*, of 74 guns, launched at Deptford.

Advice received of the loss of his Majesty's ship *Tribune*, of 44 guns, off the harbour of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the month of November last. Every soul on board, except twelve, perished.

3. Advice received of a second mutiny having broke out on board his Majesty's ships *Tremendous* and *Sceptre*, at the Cape of Good Hope; which, however, was soon quelled by the determination and spirit of the officers.

A smart naval action fought off Vigo, between his Majesty's sloop *Speedy* and a large privateer, in which the former had five men killed and four badly wounded. The enemy's ship made her escape.

4. Corps of Sea Fencibles established along the coasts of England for their defence.

An English packet with a flag of truce, having a Prussian Minister on board, and bound from Dover to Calais, captured by a French privateer.

His Majesty's sloop of war *Raven* lost in the river Elbe; the officers and crew happily saved.

A French privateer of 20 guns captured off Ireland by the *Dryad*.

5. A formidable naval force arrived off Cork, for the protection of the Irish coasts and the trade of that country.

6. Letters from Lord St. Vincent announce the capture of seven of the enemy's privateers by the cruizers under his command.

The Bank proprietors subscribed 200,000*l.* towards the defence of the country.

Mr. Fox vindicated, in the Whig Club, the conduct of the Duke of Norfolk at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and adopted all the sentiments and toasts of his Grace on that occasion.

7. Advice received of a French squadron on the coast of Africa having captured thirteen English merchantmen.

The Duke of Norfolk went to St. James's, and resigned into the hands of his Majesty his appointment of Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of

Yorkshire, and his commission of Colonel of the 1st regiment of West York militia.

8. Advices from Paris state that a French force had possessed itself of the fortress of Manheim, after a short resistance made by a detachment of the Imperial army, and that 15,000 troops had entered Switzerland.

The House of Commons met pursuant to adjournment, when Mr. Dundas brought in a bill, empowering his Majesty to embody the Supplementary Militia.

A French privateer captured by his Majesty's ship Anson.

9. A message from the King presented to the House of Commons, informing them that he had granted a pension of 2,000l. a year to Lord Duncan and his next succeeding heirs male, and recommending them to make good the same.

The merchants and bankers of London met at the Royal Exchange, and opened a subscription for the defence of the country.

The manager of Covent-Garden Theatre gave the receipts of his house on this evening in aid of the voluntary contributions for the defence of the country.

11. Stanislaus, late King of Poland, died at Petersburg of an apoplectic fit, in the 67th year of his age.

12. Advice received of the capture of a French privateer by the Aurora.

13. A message from his Majesty to both houses of parliament, on the subject of a pension granted by him to Lord St. Vincent and his next succeeding heirs male.

The Common Council of London resolved to subscribe 10,000l. towards the defence of the country.

14. Earl Fitzwilliam appointed Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of York, and Colonel of the militia of the same Riding, in the room of the Duke of Norfolk, dismissed for his political sentiments.

15. Orders issued by the British Government for seizing all Dutch fishing-boats.

16. Advice received of an alarming mutiny having broke out on board the Amelia frigate, by which she was prevented from capturing several French merchant-ships, which she was in pursuit of at the time.

17. A motion for an absentee-tax of 10 per cent. rejected by the Irish House of Commons.

19. A French ship of 24 guns captured in the Channel by the Phaeton.

Mr. Ferguson, the barrister, who was taken into custody, by order of Sir William Addington, as being one of the speakers at a meeting of the London Corresponding Society, brought an action against the magistrate for false imprisonment; which was dismissed on account of an informality in the notice served on the defendant.

The deputation of the German Empire, at the Congress of Rastadt, agreed to cede to France all the territories on the left bank of the Rhine.

Lord Moira, after a very able speech, made a motion in the Irish House of Lords, for an address to the Lord Lieutenant, recommending the adoption of conciliatory measures in the Government of that country, as the surest means of allaying the apprehensions, and extinguishing the discontents of the people. This motion being debated at much length, was negatived by a great majority.

20. The Zephyr packet captured by a French privateer of 24 guns.

Counsellor Rickets obtained a verdict for 5,000l. in the Court of King's Bench, against a Mr. Taylor, for *crim. con.* with his wife, daughter of the late Lord Say and Sele.

21. Paris papers announce that the Pays de Vaud had accepted the new constitution dictated by France.

An alarm along the coast, caused by the appearance of a homeward-bound Lisbon fleet, which had been mistaken for an enemy's squadron. The Prince of Wales displayed the utmost activity on this occasion, by collecting a number of troops to march against the supposed foe.

The Irish House of Commons appointed a committee to enquire into the nature and tendency of the publication called the *Press*, and several other newspapers. That publication, which was conducted by Mr. A. O'Connor, was soon after suppressed by military force.

22. Advice received of the French troops having possessed themselves of the city and capitol of Rome.

23. A bill presented to the Irish House of Commons for checking the licentiousness of the press.

A French corvette of 24 guns captured in the Channel by the Jason.

24. Advice received of a formidable French army having received orders to possess themselves of the territories of Switzerland; and that the Regency of Hanover had issued a proclamation, ordering all the French emigrants to quit that country without delay.

25. Intelligence received of the capture of La Constance French privateer, of 18 guns, by his Majesty's ship Mercury.

26. La Revanche French privateer, of 16 guns, captured and sunk by his Majesty's cutter the Marquis Cobourg.

Accounts received of a number of assassinations having been committed in the county of Cork.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie addressed a letter to the several military commanders in reprobation of the excesses which had for some time previous been committed by the troops in Ireland.

27. Advice received that the Turkish rebel, Passwan Oglou, at the head of a numerous army, had made great progress against the Grand Seignior.

28. A French privateer captured by the Resolution.

MARCH.

1. Messrs. Arthur O'Connor, Binns, O'Coigley, and Leary, arrested at Margate, on a charge of attempting to pass over to France for treasonable purposes.

2. A French privateer captured by his Majesty's ship Charon. The Camellion captured a large French privateer and retook several merchantmen.

3. M. Gallois, the French agent for prisoners, set out on his return to France, in consequence of our Government refusing him permission to reside in London.

4. Advice received from France of some partial actions having taken place between the Swiss troops and the invading army of the French.

5. Sir Lawrence Parsons made a motion in the Irish House of Commons, recommending conciliatory measures in that country, which was negatived by a great majority.

6. The Dublin newspaper called the *Press* suppressed by military force.

Several persons arrested on charges of high treason.

The capture of the Portland homeward-bound Jamaica packet by a French corvette announced at Lloyd's. Intelligence also received of the capture of several merchantmen by the enemy's cruisers.

7. General Fast and Humiliaton took place throughout England.

8. Advice received of the loss of his Majesty's ship Hamadryad, on the coast of Barbary.

9. Two soldiers were executed at Chelmsford for a most cruel rape on the body of a young woman.

10. The Paris papers announce that a complete revolution had been effected at Rome; and that five Consuls, under a French Dictator, had been appointed to govern the Ecclesiastical States.

Intelligence received of the capture of several valuable vessels belonging to the enemy by the *Dædalus*.

11. Advice of several privates of a militia regiment having been arrested in Ireland on a charge of disaffection.

12. Some vigorous measures adopted by the Senate of Hamburg for the suppression of seditious assemblies.

Mr. Oliver Bond, Counsellor Emmett, and the whole of the Provincial Committee of United Irishmen of Leinster, arrested in the house of the former, Bridge-street, Dublin, on a charge of high treason.

13. Several merchant-ships, laden with brandy and wine, captured off the coast of France by the squadron under the command of Sir John Borlasse Warren, some of which were soon after lost in a gale of wind.

14. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved an additional house-tax, in lieu of the watch-tax, repealed.

15. Several persons arrested this day, for high treason, liberated on bail.

16. Advice of the defeat of the Swiss troops belonging to the Canton of Berne by the French, after an obstinate conflict.

A French privateer captured by the *Telemachus*.

17. Intelligence from Sir J. Borlasse Warren of the capture of several French ships, laden with provisions and stores, off the coast of France.

19. Letters from Germany announce that the French Government had enjoined the merchants of Mentz and other places on the left bank of the Rhine not to pay any debts due by them to English traders.

Two seamen of the *Amelia* frigate executed at Plymouth for mutiny on board that ship.

A new ship, of 74 guns, launched from Pitcher's yard, at Northfleet,

20. Several Irish families of distinction arrived in England, from the dread of an insurrection in their own country.

21. The capture of several British merchant ships by the enemy's privateers announced at Lloyd's.

22. The Duke of Bedford made a motion in the House of Peers for the dismissal of his Majesty's present Ministers, which was negatived by a great majority.

A French privateer driven on shore on the French coast by the *Phaeton*.

23. A French privateer driven on shore and destroyed by the *Echo*.

The Paris journals announce the total defeat of the Swiss by the French, and the consequent subjugation of the Cantons of Berne, Soleure, and Fribourg; also that some fresh disturbances, attended by bloodshed, had broke out at Rome.

24. The whole of the county of Cork and a part of the county of Wexford declared in a state of insurrection.

A Cork newspaper, called the 'Harp of Erin,' suppressed by military force.

25. Intelligence of a dreadful earthquake having taken place at Sumatra, by which great damage was done to the country, and upwards of 300 persons lost their lives.

26. Rear Admiral Nelson took leave of the Lords of the Admiralty, previous to his sailing with a squadron to reinforce the fleet of Lord St. Vincent.

27. A bill presented to the House of Commons, by Mr. Dundas, for the protection of our coasts against the threatened invasion of the French.

28. Lord Somerville elected President of the Board of Agriculture, in opposition to Sir John Sinclair, by a majority of one vote. Sir John had been the founder of the Board, and during his presidentship surveys had been made and published of every county in Great Britain.

29. The Dublin mail announces the arrestation of several respectable gentlemen in the counties of Waterford and Cork on charges of high treason.

An action fought near Cashel, in Ireland, between a party of the military and a numerous body of peasants, in which the latter were beaten with some loss.

Six men executed at Maidstone for various capital offences.

30. The whole kingdom of Ireland declared in a state of rebellion, by proclamation.—Lord Castlereagh appointed to fill the office of Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, during the indisposition of *Mr. Pelham*.

The Hamburg mail brings an account of the entire subjugation of Switzerland to the power of France.

31. A dreadful affray took place in Holborn, in which three men were killed, and several dangerously wounded.

His Majesty's ship *Foudroyant*, of 80 guns, launched at Plymouth; as was also the *Calcutta East-Indiaman* at Rotherhithe.

Letters from Lord St. Vincent announce the capture of two stout privateers, by his Majesty's ships *Emerald* and *Thalia*, on the Lisbon station.

APRIL.

1. Mr. Pitt submitted to the House of Commons a plan for the redemption of the Land-Tax, which afterwards passed into a law.

Intelligence received that several dwelling-houses had been destroyed by fire in different parts of America, supposed to have been effected by the incendiary Agents of France.

A French privateer, of 14 guns, captured by his Majesty's ships *Severn* and *Pelican*.

2. Advice received from Lisbon of a desperate affray having taken place in that city between the English and Portuguese troops, in consequence of a violent dispute, which had arisen at the Assembly, between *Sir James Erskine* and some of the native officers.

Intelligence received at the Admiralty of his Majesty's ships, *Magicienne*, *Regulus*, and *Diligence* having captured, in Guadilla Bay, in the island of Porto Rico, on the 27th of December, a privateer of nine guns, one ship, three brigs, and one schooner. In this expedition the *Magicienne* and *Diligence* had six men wounded by the fire of the enemy from the forts.

A party of Insurgents routed by a military detachment near Cork.

3. Mr. Mellish, a very respectable gentleman, robbed and mortally wounded, near Hounslow, on his return from the King's hunt. He languished several days, and then expired, universally regretted.

His Majesty's ship *Pallas*, of 32 guns, lost in Plymouth Sound, in a heavy gale of wind; all the crew saved, except one man. A midshipman and three seamen, belonging to the *Canada*, were lost, in giving assistance to the men on board the wreck.

Letters from the Continent announced the capture of Berne by the French troops, and the consequent subjugation of all the Swiss Cantons.

Mr. Wilberforce made a motion in the House of Commons for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the Slave Trade, which, after a long debate, was negatived by a majority of four votes.

The Dublin Mail announced that the spirit of disaffection had spread itself throughout the whole of the Southern provinces of Ireland; and that no less than thirteen capital convictions had taken place at the Longford assizes.

The Duke of York appointed Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's land forces in the kingdom of Great Britain.

A boat belonging to his Majesty's ship *Agincourt* overset at Sheerness, and ten men, ten women, and some children lost their lives. Some men, in attempting to save them, shared the same unhappy fate.

A French brig privateer captured by his Majesty's ship *Nautilus*, in the Channel.

The Attorney General brought into Parliament a Bill for the better security of the Duties upon Newspapers.

5. The Irish Mail announced that several privates of Militia regiments had been shot for disaffection, and great numbers of persons had been apprehended in different parts of the country, on charges of a treasonable nature.

The Military ordered to be placed at free quarters on the inhabitants of the suspected districts in Ireland.

Mr. Traynor, an eminent brewer in Dublin, effected his escape from the Castle, where he was confined on a charge of High Treason.

6. Advice received that several American ships had been captured by the French cruizers in the West Indian Seas.

7. His Majesty's ship Cleopatra captured a French privateer, of 16 guns, in the Channel.

8. Martial Law proclaimed, and domiciliary visits ordered to be made in several of the disaffected districts in Ireland.

The squadron under the command of Sir Richard Strachan attacked a numerous flotilla of gun-boats off Havre, one of which was sunk, several very much damaged, and the remainder forced to take shelter under the batteries of the harbour.

A French privateer captured by his Majesty's ship Terrier.

9. Advice received of an alarming insurrection of the Blacks having taken place in the French island of Guadaloupe; which, however, terminated in the defeat of the insurgents.

Rear-Admiral Sir Roger Curtis sailed from Plymouth, with six sail of the line and three frigates, to cruize off Ireland; from which station he soon proceeded to reinforce the fleet under the command of Lord St. Vincent.

Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson sailed from Portsmouth, in the Vanguard, of 74 guns, to join the fleet of Lord St. Vincent.

Letters from Lord St. Vincent announced the capture of two Spanish privateers by the *Thalia* frigate; a valuable large ship from Buenos Ayres, by the *Zealous*, of 74 guns; a vessel of a similar description by the *Stag* cutter; and two privateers by the *Speedy* and *King's Fisher* sloops of war.

10. An Officer of the Fermanagh Militia murdered a man in the streets of Dublin, and immediately absconded.

Intelligence received at the Admiralty of the capture of two privateers by his Majesty's ship *Cambrian*; two by the *Tamer*; three by the *Alfred*; one by the *Babet*, two by the *Matilda* and *Zephyr*; two by the *Concord*; one by the *Lapwing*; one by the *Amphitrite*; four small row-boats by several cruizers; and the re-capture of fourteen merchantmen, on the Leeward Island station.

11. Sir Francis Buller, on the Commission being opened at Maidstone, for the trial of the State Prisoners, delivered an excellent charge to the Grand Jury.

Mr. Secretary Dundas sent circular letters to all parts of the country, authorising the people to form themselves into Armed Associations, and recommending other measures to be taken for the defence of the country.

Several persons arrested at Manchester, and brought to town, on charges of High Treason.

12. Lord Bridport sailed from Spithead with the Channel fleet, to block up the harbour of Brest.

Bills of indictment found by the Grand Jury at Maidstone against the State Prisoners at that place; after which the Court adjourned to the 30th.

One hundred and twenty houses, and a great number of stables and stores, destroyed by fire at Clonmel, in the South of Ireland.

13. The French Ambassador at Vienna insulted by the populace, in consequence of his having displayed the tri-coloured flag from the window of his hotel, and obliged to quit that city, to escape the vengeance of the mob.

Advices received from Admiral Kingsmill, at Cork, of the capture of two privateers by his Majesty's ship *Magnanime*.

14. The capture of a French privateer, and the re-capture of several merchantmen, by his Majesty's ship *Wright*, in the North Seas, announced at the Admiralty.

Advice received of the capture of several English merchantmen by the enemy's cruizers, in various directions.

15. A few English colliers captured off the Scotch coast by some French privateers.

16. A numerous fleet of fishing-boats captured by his Majesty's cruizers in the North Sea, and sent into Yarmouth Roads.

His Majesty's ship *Achilles*, of 74 guns, launched at Gravesend.

Three men executed in the county of Cork, for the murder of Colonel St. George and Jasper Uniacke, Esq.

17. Intelligence received at the Admiralty of the capture of a large French privateer by his Majesty's ships *Russell* and *Jason*, and the destruction of an enemy's brig by the latter.

18. Advice received from the Continent, that the Deputation of the Empire, at the Congress of Rastadt, had agreed to the principle of secularization proposed by the French Ministers.

19. The defeat of a party of Insurgents, in the neighbourhood of Killala, announced by the Irish Mail.

Some more arrests of suspected persons took place in different parts of London.

20. His Majesty sent a Message to both Houses of Parliament, on the state of the country; in consequence of which a Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act was brought in, passed, and received the Royal Assent on the following day.

Several persons, calling themselves the Executive Committee of the London Corresponding Society, arrested in an old house in Wych-street.

A fine French gun brig captured by his Majesty's ship *Jason*.

21. Mr. Roger O'Connor, who had come to England, on obtaining a release from his imprisonment in Ireland, to see his brother at Maidstone, arrested at his apartments in Craven-street.

Messrs. Adamson and Wilkinson, merchants, of London, found guilty of forgery, at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to suffer death.

Nineteen young gentlemen expelled from Trinity College, Dublin, on suspicion of being United Irishmen.

The Paris papers announced the arrest of the Earl of Bristol, in Italy, on suspicion of being a spy.

A desperate action fought off the coast of France, between his Majesty's ship *Mars*, of 74 guns, Captain Alexander Hood, and *L'Hercule*, of the same force, which lasted near three hours, when British bravery at length prevailed, and the enemy struck her colours. Captain Hood fell early in the action, as did also Captain White, of the Marines, and Mr. Bligh, a midshipman. The *Mars* lost 33 men killed, 8 missing, and had about 30 wounded: *L'Hercule* suffered very considerably.—The latter was a new ship, lately launched at L'Orient, and pierced for 80 guns. She formed part of a squadron of three ships of the line, destined to reinforce an armament fitting out at Brest, one of which escaped, and the third was only coming out of L'Orient when the *Mars* came up with the captured ship.

22. Advice received at the East-India House, that great damage had been sustained by some of the Company's ships in the Indian Seas, and that many lives had been lost.

23. The Minister closed a bargain with Boyd, Benfield, and Co. for a loan of 17,000,000*l*.

24. Dispatches from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker announced the capture of nine privateers, and several other vessels, by his Majesty's cruizers on the Jamaica station.

The Irish House of Commons decided that Lord Castlereagh, by accepting the office of Principal Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, had not vacated his seat in that House.

25. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opened his second Budget in the House of Commons, and proposed a series of taxes on salt, teas, armorial bearings, and ship insurances.

Eighteen persons received sentence of death, for various offences, at the Sessions House in the Old Bailey.

A Committee of United Irishmen arrested in Dublin.

One of the battle-powder mills blown up, by which accident three men lost their lives.

26. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Wirtemberg delivered of a still-born child.

A Dutch privateer captured by his Majesty's ship *Scorpion*.

A strong detachment of the Guards marched to Kent, for the purpose of embarking on a secret expedition at Margate.

27. A French privateer captured by his Majesty's ship *Cruizer*.

The Paris papers announced that the French had levied heavy contributions on the several Cantons of Switzerland, some of which had consented to accept the Constitution prescribed for them by France.

28. Accounts from the East Indies announced that a very gallant action had taken place in those seas, between his Majesty's ships *Arrogant* and *Victorious*, and the French squadron under the command of Admiral Serizy, in which the latter sustained much injury, and was forced to sheer off with a very superior force.

The whole of the county of Wexford proclaimed in a state of insurrection.

29. Mr. Williams, the bookseller, sentenced to one year's imprisonment and hard labour, for publishing Paine's *Age of Reason*.

Advice received from Ireland of General Sir Ralph Abercrombie having resigned the command of the army in that country, and of General Lake being appointed his successor *pro tempore*.

30. The Court met at Maidstone for the trial of the State prisoners, but adjourned to the 21st, to allow the accused persons time to collect their witnesses.

MAY.

1. A French privateer captured by his Majesty's ship *Telemachus*.

2. A new ship of war, called the *Renown*, of 74 guns, launched at Deptford.

3. The Hamburg mail announced that some popular tumults, attended with bloodshed, had taken place in Switzerland.

Henry Hastings, accused of High Treason, apprehended as he was about to set out for Yarmouth, on his way to Germany. He afterwards made his escape.

4. Buonaparte set out from Paris for Toulon, to take the command of a formidable armament fitting out at that place, for the invasion of Egypt.

5. Accounts from Ireland announced the arrest of several more persons, accused of high treason, in Dublin; and that a dreadful affray, attended with bloodshed, had taken place at Drogheda, between the Fermanagh militia and Suffolk fencibles.

6. Sir Sidney Smith arrived in town from Paris, after a confinement of upwards of two years, from which place he made his escape by the assistance of some Emigrant gentlemen.

A large French privateer brought into Plymouth by his Majesty's ship Phoenix.

A French flotilla of fifty gun-boats, from La Hogue, attacked the island of Marcou, and were repulsed by a small party of British troops, chiefly invalids, with the loss of six or seven of the boats, and several men.

7. Intelligence received at the Admiralty of the capture of five privateers by his Majesty's cruizers on the Leeward Island station.

8. Ten Dutch Greenlandmen brought into Yarmouth by his Majesty's ship Lancaster.

Port au Prince and St. Marc, in the island of St. Domingo, evacuated by the British troops under the command of General Maitland.

9. The name of Mr. Fox erased by the King from the list of his Majesty's Privy Councillors, in consequence of some obnoxious language made use of by that gentleman at a recent meeting of the Whig Club.

Two more Dutch Greenlandmen brought into Yarmouth by one of his Majesty's cruizers.

10. Advice received by the Hamburg mail of an attempt having been made to murder the Grand Duke of Tuscany, at Florence; and that several of the conspirators had been arrested:

11. Five pieces of cannon found concealed on the premises of an eminent brewer in Dublin.

Several more gentlemen arrested in Dublin, on charges of high treason.

Colonel Finch dangerously wounded in the groin by some combustible matter fired from the musquet of a soldier belonging to the Guards, while a party of them were exercising on Barham Downs.

12. Advice received at the Admiralty of the capture of several armed and other vessels, near Amboyna, by his Majesty's ship Resistance.

13. Authentic letters from America announced that the President of the United States had recommended to the Congress to adopt the most vigorous measures of defence against France, the Envoys whom he had sent to Paris being unable, on account of the extravagant demands of the Executive Directory, to accommodate the differences which existed between the two countries. Ships of war were immediately ordered to be fitted out, and an increase of the military establishment was voted.

Several Dutch prizes, taken by his Majesty's cruizers, arrived in Yarmouth Roads.

14. Accounts received of the loss of his Majesty's frigate Lively, on the Spanish coast, in a violent gale of wind. To prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, she was blown up by the Seahorse frigate, which had been in company with her. Only one of the crew lost his life on the occasion.

15. The Paris Journals announced that the new Constitution had been accepted by the people of the United Provinces.

Accounts received of the crew and some of the convicts on board the Lady Shore transport, bound to Botany Bay, having risen on the Officers, and after murdering the Captain and mate, possessed themselves of the ship. The noted Major Semple was on board, but took no part in the horrid mutiny.

16. Their Majesties, the Princesses, and the Duke of York, visited the Tower, to view the curiosities of that place.

A flotilla, with troops on board, sailed from Margate Roads on an expedition to the Flemish coast.

17. The Paris papers announced the loss of a French ship of the line, called *Quatorze Juillet*, of 74 guns, by fire, in the port of L'Orient.

18. The Earl of Kingston tried by the Irish House of Peers for the murder of Colonel Fitzgerald, the seducer of his Lordship's daughter, and honourably acquitted.

A mail from Ireland announced that the Parliament of that country had agreed to grant a pension of 2000*l.* per annum to the Prince of Mecklenburg, cousin to her Majesty.

19. Two vessels, bound from Plymouth to Torbay, with provisions for the Channel fleet, foundered off Mothecombe. The crew of one of them was saved.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald taken into custody at a house in Thomas-street, Dublin. A scuffle ensued between his Lordship and Captain Ryan and Justice Swan, in which both the latter were very severely wounded with a dagger: Captain Ryan soon after died. Major Sirr coming into the room to the assistance of the two wounded men, shot Lord Edward, and lodged him in Newgate, where, after lingering for some time, he expired in a state of insanity.

19. The Toulon fleet, under the command of Admiral Brueys, having Buonaparte and a numerous army on board, sailed for Malta and Alexandria. Accounts from Ireland announced that the whole of the county and city of Dublin had been declared in a state of insurrection.

The bason, gates, and sluices of the Bruges canal, which communicates with Ostend, destroyed by a flotilla, under the command of Capt. Popham. This advantage, however, was not obtained without considerable loss on our side. About 1200 of the Guards and troops belonging to the 11th, 23d, and 49th regiments, not being able to reembark, were taken prisoners, after a gallant resistance, in which we lost near sixty rank and file, and some brave officers killed and wounded. Among the former was Colonel Hely of the 11th; and in the list of the latter were General Cooté, the Military Commander of the expedition; Col. Campbell of the 3d Guards, Major Donkin of the 49th, and Capt. Walker of the artillery.

Citizen Treilliard chosen a member of the French Directory, in the room of Francois Neufchateau, who went out of office by lot.

20. Advices received from Gibraltar of an armed felucca, with 40 men on board, having been attacked and sunk at the entrance of the Bay by his Majesty's ship *Dædalus*. The whole of the people on board the enemy's ship were drowned.

21. The trial of Messrs. O'Connor, Quigley, Binns, Allen, and Leary, for high treason, commenced at Maidstone.

A desperate affray took place in Dublin between a party of the military and a numerous body of butchers, which terminated in the complete defeat of the latter.—Several more arrests took place in the capital on the same day.

An alarming conspiracy discovered at Kilkenny, in Ireland.

22. James O'Coigley found guilty of high treason at Maidstone, and sentenced to suffer death. O'Connor, Binns, Allen, and Leary, who were tried at the same time, acquitted. O'Connor, on his acquittal, attempted to make his way out of Court, but was arrested in the dock, under a warrant from the Duke of Portland, and sent back to Ireland with his brother, Roger O'Connor.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland sent a message to both Houses of Parliament, informing them of the existence of a plot to seize upon the capital and the seat of Government, in the course of the present month.—Resolutions were immediately entered into to support his Excellency in his exertions to defeat the intentions of the disaffected.

23. An open rebellion broke out in several parts of Ireland bordering on the metropolis, and several skirmishes took place between the military and the insurgents, in which the latter were uniformly defeated; but not before they had done considerable mischief, and captured the baggage of two companies of the Ray fencibles.—The Northern mail coach was attacked and burnt by a body of insurgents near Dublin: the Galway coach was also attacked, and nearly destroyed.

Lady Edward Fitzgerald received an order to quit the British dominions.

Eighteen Dutch doggers, and some other prizes, sent into Yarmouth, by Vice-Admiral Onslow's squadron.

A warm debate took place in the House of Lords on the subject of Arthur O'Connor's detention after his acquittal at Maidstone.

24. A party of 1000 rebels, armed with musquets and pikes, and commanded by Captain Michael Reynolds, attacked the town of Naas, in the county of Kildare; but were defeated by a military detachment under the command of Lord Gosford, with the loss of 200 men. The loss of his Majesty's troops was very trifling.—Military parties in the villages of Prosperous and Kilcullen were surprized by the rebels, and nearly cut to pieces. In the afternoon General Dundas came up with a considerable body of the enemy near the hills of Kilcullen, which he entirely routed, with the loss of 200 men: no quarter was given to the rebels. In the evening of this day, numerous detachments of the rebels remained undispersed in the vicinity of the capital.

Marital Law proclaimed all over Ireland, in consequence of the rebellion which existed in that country.

25. Advice received that Sir Richard Strachan, with his squadron, had vigorously bombarded the town of Havre, on the French coast.

His Majesty's ship *De Braak* lost off the American coast, and the Captain, Lieutenant, a midshipman, and 36 seamen and marines, drowned.

A dreadful earthquake at Sienna, which did considerable damage to the town, and caused the death of a great number of persons.

The Irish rebels defeated at Hacketstown, in the county of Carlow; at Balinglass, in the county of Wicklow, with great loss; and also at Clare, Ballimore, Barretstown, Lucan, and Lusk. The rebels burnt the principal part of the town of Kilcullen, and some houses in the city of Carlow, at which place a dreadful conflict took place, in which the enemy lost so many men, that the travellers from Dublin to the Southward were obliged to pass over the mangled carcasses of the slain. On this day the rebels possessed themselves of several important posts in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and destroyed the bridge of Kilcullen, to cut off the communication with the South.

26. Several gentlemen of respectability arrested in Dublin; and two members of the Rathfarnham volunteers, Messrs. Ledwich and Keogh, with eighteen others, were executed at the Castle, for having headed and aided a party of rebels, on the preceding Saturday, in an action fought near Dublin.

27. A numerous body of the rebels defeated on the hill of Taragh, about 25 miles north of Dublin, by a detachment of his Majesty's forces. Three hundred and fifty of the enemy were left dead on the field. The loss on the part of the King's troops was only nine rank and file killed and 16 wounded.

The insurrection broke out in great force in the county of Wexford, and the rebels cut off a detachment of the North Cork militia, consisting of 100 men. The insurgents were under the orders of Mr. Bagenal Harvey, Mr. Roche, and Captain Keogh.

Intelligence received of an action having taken place at Jeremie, in the Island of St. Domingo, between a party of British troops and a numerous

body of brigands, in which several lives were lost on both sides, without any advantage being gained.

An armed schooner, a large privateer, a lugger, and a Spanish packet, brought into Cork by his Majesty's ship Polyphemus.

A bloodless duel fought between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney on Putney Heath, in consequence of some insulting language made use of by the former in the debate in the House of Commons on the preceding Friday.

28. The *Hamburgh Mail* announced, that the Emperor of Russia, in consequence of a decree of the French Directory, 'that if any ship should be suffered to pass through the Sound with English commodities, it should be considered as a formal declaration of war against the French Republic,' had determined to defend the North of Europe against the pretensions of the enemy.

The *Hamburgh Mail* announced, that his Imperial Majesty had expressed his sorrow at the late violence offered to the person of the French Ambassador at Vienna, which concession was accepted by the French rulers as a sufficient apology.

Four thousand Rebels laid down their arms on the curragh of Kildare to General Dundas, and delivered up some of their leaders, on being promised his Majesty's pardon; and the town of Kildare, which had for some days been in the possession of the enemy, was retaken by General Duff, who had marched from Limerick, for the purpose of opening the communication between the capital and the South.

29. A party of Rebels defeated at Rathangan, in the county of Wexford, by a detachment of the Cork Militia.

A body of the military cut off by the insurgents in the county of Wexford.

The insurgents obtained some advantages in the neighbourhood of Arklow, in the county of Wicklow.

30. The city of Wexford captured by a numerous body of Rebels from Vinegar Hill; and a military detachment, under the command of General Fawcett, defeated by the enemy, and the General forced to retreat to Duncannon Fort.

31. A large French privateer captured by his Majesty's ship *Phoenix*.

An attempt made, in the Irish House of Commons, to censure General Dundas, for having granted an amnesty to the repentant insurgents in the curragh of Kildare.

JUNE.

1. Colonel L'Estrange, with a detachment of his Majesty's forces, compelled to retreat from Newton Barry, in the county of Wexford; but, receiving a reinforcement, he returned, defeated the enemy, and retook the town. The loss of the rebels on this occasion amounted to near 500 men. Same day a party of the insurgents was defeated in the county of Carlow.

Sir Edward Crosbie, Bart. executed at Carlow for high treason, and several persons hanged in Dublin for offences of a similar nature.

Another detachment of the Cork Militia cut off by the Wexford rebels.

A body of rebels defeated by the King's troops at Ballycanew, Wexford.

A French frigate, a corvette, and a cutter, forced on shore near Havre, by the *Dryad* frigate, after an action of several hours.

Advice from the West Indies of the capture of two French privateers.

A French privateer captured by his Majesty's ship *Iris*.

2. The rebels retreated from Newtown Mount Kennedy, of which they had possessed themselves a few days before.

The capture of several British merchantmen by the enemy's cruisers announced at Lloyd's.

Lieutenant Clinch, of a corp of Yeomanry, executed at Dublin for rebellion.

3. The capture of three French privateers on the Leeward Island station announced at the Admiralty.

The St. Sepulchre corp of Dublin Yeomen dismissed for supposed disaffection.

4. Lord Edward Fitzgerald died in the New Prison, Dublin, of the wounds he received in resisting the officers who took him into custody.

Mr. Thomas Bacon, a Dublin merchant, executed in that city, for having accepted the rank of Major-General in the rebel army.

A military detachment, under the command of Colonel Walpole, defeated with considerable loss, by a body of the Wexford Rebels. In this unfortunate affair, the gallant Colonel lost his life, and two pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the enemy.

A Dutch privateer captured by the Hound sloop of war.

5. The Wexford Rebels attacked the army commanded by General Johnson at New Ross, with great impetuosity. For several hours, the action continued with various success, the Insurgents at one time having so far the advantage, that they gained considerable head, captured three pieces of cannon, and pressed so close upon the town as to be enabled to set fire to it in different places. At length, however, the valour and discipline of his Majesty's forces, prevailed over the impetuous desperation of the enemy, and towards the close of the day the enemy were completely repulsed with the loss of near 3000 men killed on the spot. The cannon were retaken from the Rebels; and several unmounted ship guns, which the enemy had brought into the field, also fell into our hands. The loss of the King's troops was also considerable. Among the Officers killed was Lord Mountjoy, Colonel of the County of Dublin Militia.

A French privateer brought into Plymouth by his Majesty's ship Phoenix.

6. The Irish Mail announced that the Wexford Rebels had possessed themselves of the town of Enniscorthy.

The Insurgents in the South of Ireland experienced several partial defeats.

Messrs. Adamson and Wilkinson executed at the Old Bailey for forgery.

7. Quigley, alias O'Coigley, executed near Maidstone, pursuant to his sentence, for high treason.

An insurrection broke out in the North of Ireland. The Rebels in the first instance possessed themselves of the town of Armagh, and repelled the military force that was sent against them with some loss. A strong reinforcement, however, soon arriving to the troops, the enemy were driven from the town; and some pieces of cannon, which they had captured, retaken. Several other actions took place in the same quarter, with various success.

A party of the rebels attacked by the military in the neighbourhood of Edenderry, in the King's County, and dispersed.

8. The insurrection extended its influence to the counties of Armagh and Down, and the insurgents possessed themselves of several important posts near the sea, in the county of Antrim.

The French Government published a defence of their conduct towards the United States of America.

A partial engagement took place near Ross, in which the rebels were defeated.

9. The Irish mail announced that several gentlemen of respectability and property had been executed at Cork for rebellious practices.

The rebels in the county of Wicklow made a formidable attack upon the position of General Needham at Arklow; but, after a long and severe action, were repulsed with loss.

The rebels in the county of Armagh dispersed in several directions, and many of them laid down their arms. From the influence of a Mr. M'Claverty, whom they had taken prisoner, 1500 of them broke their pikes, and returned to their allegiance.

The military defeated in various directions, in the North of Ireland, by the rebels. The York Fencibles suffered severely in one of these actions.

Three French ships of the line chased by a part of Lord Bridport's fleet into Brest harbour, which escaped by getting under the protection of the batteries.

The Prince Adolphus homeward-bound Lisbon Packet captured by a French privateer.

10. A numerous detachment of the Guards sent off in carriages, from St. James's Park, for Ireland.

The Northern Insurgents obtained some farther advantages over the King's troops.

11. The Rebels attacked the town of Portaferry, near Carrickfergus, but were repulsed with the loss of 40 men.

The Island of Malta captured by the French force under the command of General Buonaparte, after a short resistance.

12. A numerous army, under the command of General Nugent, attacked the principal body of the Northern Insurgents, commanded by a person of the name of Munro, near Ballynahinch, and, after a desperate conflict, succeeded in dispersing them all over the country, with the loss of 400 men killed. Parts of the towns of Saintfield near Ballynahinch, from the former of which the enemy had previously retreated, were immediately burned by the military.

A party of the Wexford Rebels, under the command of Bagenal Harvey, attacked the town of Boris, on the confines of the county of Kilkenny, and had succeeded in destroying several houses, when Sir Charles Asgill, with his army, came to its relief, and obliged the enemy to retreat into the county of Wexford with some loss.

Dr. Esmond executed in Dublin for having assisted the Rebels in their attack upon the town of Prosperous.

Lord Henry Paulet, Commander of his Majesty's ship *Thalia*, sentenced by a court martial to be dismissed his Majesty's service for publicly striking a Lieutenant of the same ship when in the execution of his office.

13. The Marquis of Cornwallis appointed Lieutenant-general and General Governor of Ireland, in the room of Earl Camden.

Several small vessels, collected by the Wexford Rebels, at Fernard, destroyed by some armed boats under the command of Lieutenant Hill.

14. Mr. Sheridan moved an Address in the House of Commons to his Majesty, which, after stating the impolicy of the measures pursued by his Majesty's Ministers in Ireland, expressed an opinion that nothing but a total change of men and measures could prevent the otherwise certain alienation, if not the total separation, of that country from Great Britain. The question, after a long debate, was negatived without a division.

Buonaparte sailed from Malta, for Egypt, with the Toulon fleet.

15. The Duke of Leinster made a motion in the English House of Lords, recommending lenient measures to be adopted in Ireland, as the only means of rendering that country secure, or tranquil.

Munro, one of the chiefs of the Northern Insurgents, taken by General Nugent, and executed. Several troops from England landed in Dublin.

The remaining part of the Northern Insurgents defeated and dispersed in various directions; many hundreds of them came in and delivered up their arms and their leaders. Several villages destroyed by the military.

16. A regiment of Scotch Fencibles refused to go to Ireland.

A member of a corps of yeomen cavalry executed at Waterford, for having been concerned in a plot which had been discovered a few days before.

Several more gentlemen arrested in Dublin on charges of high treason.

17. The Insurgents in the county of Westmeath attacked the town of Kilbeggan, but were repulsed with some loss.

Official advice received in Dublin, that the Northern Insurgents had not re-assembled, and that they were daily delivering up their arms.

Lord O'Neil died at Shane's Castle, in the North of Ireland, in consequence of the wound of a pike, which he received in the action between the King's troops and the Rebels, at Antrim, on the 7th.

Several members of the merchants corps of yeomen, at Waterford, expelled, on suspicion of being United Irishmen.

18. The detachments from the three regiments of Guards arrived in the harbour of Waterford from Portsmouth.

Another change of men and measures took place at the Hague, and several members of the old government and legislature arrested by a military force, on a charge of wishing to effect a counter-revolution.

The Rebels re-assembled in great force in the county of Kildare and on the Bog of Allen.

An insurrection broke out in the vicinity of Clonakelly, Cork. The military attacked the insurgents with great spirit, and, after a sharp contest, succeeded in routing them with some loss. Symptoms of rebellion also manifested themselves in different parts of the same county.

19. A bill brought into Parliament to enable his Majesty to accept the offer of several militia regiments to serve in Ireland.

The military defeated a detachment of Rebels, at Ovidstown hill, near Hortland.

A party of the insurgents attacked and defeated at Carnew near Carlow; also in various parts of the county of Kildare; and the town of Gorey retaken from the enemy. The Rebels had previously injured several villages in that county.

20. The House of Commons cleared of strangers in consequence of a strong expression made use of by Mr. Jekyll, relative to the principle of the Irish insurrection.

The Marquis Cornwallis arrived in Dublin, and was sworn into the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Lord Camden, who shortly after took his departure for England.

A numerous detachment of the Wexford Rebels defeated by General Moore, in the neighbourhood of Taghmon.

A party of Rebels defeated by Sir Charles Asgill, on the confines of the county of Kilkenny.

The Rebels again defeated in the counties of Kildare and Cork.

21. The Rebel camp, at Vinegar Hill, in the county of Wexford, attacked in all directions by a formidable army, under the command of General Lake, and carried, after an obstinate resistance of an hour and an half. The loss of the enemy on this occasion was very great, and they left behind them on the field of battle, thirteen pieces of cannon, including three which they had taken some time before from his Majesty's forces.

22. Lord George Cavendish made a motion in the House of Commons, recommending to his Majesty the adoption of conciliatory measures in Ireland, as the only means of saving that country to the British crown; which, after a long debate, in which Mr. Fox took a part, was negatived by a great majority.

The Rebels evacuated the city of Wexford, of which place the King's troops immediately repossessed themselves. Roach, Keogh, Hay, and some

other insurgent chiefs, were taken prisoners, and soon after hanged. The *Endymion*, *Phoenix*, *Glennore*, *Melampus* and *Unicorn* frigates, found in the harbour about fifty vessels which the enemy had possessed themselves of, and destroyed all the boats on the coast, to prevent the escape of the Rebels.

23. A numerous body of Rebels assembled in the county of Wicklow, for the purpose, as was supposed, of marching towards the capital; and a considerable number of the Rebels, who had been driven from Wexford, rallied under the command of a priest of the name of Murphy in the county of Kilkenny.

A detachment of Sir Charles Asgill's army defeated by a party of the Rebels who had escaped from Wexford to the county of Kilkenny. The enemy, however, after having destroyed a village, were attacked by a large military force, and compelled to fly, with the loss of 400 men killed.

25. The Paris papers announced that several of the ports of France had been shut against American ships.

Captain F. Arthur, a gentleman of considerable fortune, found guilty of treasonable practices at Limerick, and sentenced to be transported for life, and to pay a fine of 5000*l*.

A numerous body of Rebels attacked the village of Hacketstown, in the county of Carlow, which was gallantly defended by the military. The enemy, after a desperate conflict of nine hours, in the midst of flames, the town having been set fire to, were forced to retire with great loss. In this action Captain Hardy, of the Hacketstown Volunteers, lost his life: about thirty of the King's troops were killed and wounded.

A proclamation issued in London, offering a reward of 1,000*l*. for the apprehension of Bagenal Harvey, the late leader of the rebels at Wexford.

Bagenal Harvey, Esq. the General of the Wexford Rebels, and some other gentlemen of fortune, apprehended in a cave in one of the Saltee islands, and brought to Wexford, where, with Mr. Cornelius Grogan, a gentleman of 6000*l*. a year estate, who had also been guilty of acts of rebellion, they were executed on the 27th, and their heads exhibited to public view.

26. Advice received at the Admiralty of the capture of nine privateers, and the destruction of a tenth, by his Majesty's cruisers on the Leeward Island station: also of the capture of an armed Spanish brig by one of the cruisers belonging to Lord St. Vincent's fleet.

The Rebels in the county of Kilkenny vigorously attacked by the army under the command of Sir Charles Asgill, in their position on Kilconnel Hill, and defeated with the loss of 1,000 men killed, including their Chief, Father Murphy, ten pieces of cannon, two swivels, their colours, and quantities of ammunition, arms, and cattle. The remainder of the insurgents were pursued into the county of Wexford, where they dispersed in different directions; and from this time the rebels in that quarter attempted no further resistance to the king's troops.

Bills of indictment for high treason found by the grand jury of Dublin against Messrs. Sheares, M'Cann, Byrne, Bond, Nielson, and several other persons.

27. The Earl of Besborough made a motion in the English House of Lords, deprecating the system of torture in Ireland, and recommending conciliatory measures in that country.

A fine French privateer, of 18 guns, brought into Cork by the *Shannon*.

La *Sensible* French frigate, having on board General D'Hilliers, bound from Malta to France, captured in the Mediterranean by the *Seahorse* frigate, after a short action, in which the latter had one man killed and sixteen wounded, and the former eighteen killed and fifty-three wounded.

Several hundreds of the South Devon and Dorset regiments of militia refused to embark at Portsmouth for Ireland.

James Dickie, a rebel Chief, executed at Belfast, pursuant to the sentence of a court martial.

Mr. Attorney-General Wolfe appointed Chief-Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, and created a peer of that country by the title of Lord Kilwarden. Mr. Toler succeeded to the office of Attorney-General, and Mr. Stewart to that of Solicitor-General.

29. His Majesty went in state to the House of Lords, and closed the second session of the present parliament, with a speech from the throne.

A proclamation issued in the several districts of Ireland, offering pardon and protection to all rebels who should return to their allegiance, of which thousands of the deluded people immediately availed themselves.

Some skirmishing took place between the King's troops and the wretched remains of the Insurgents of the counties of Wicklow and Kildare, in which the latter were defeated and dispersed.

30. Numerous detachments of the military marched from Dublin to the counties of Kildare and Wicklow, where the insurgents had again appeared in great force.

JULY.

1. The Toulon fleet, with Buonaparté and his army on board, appeared off Egypt.

La Seine French frigate, of 42 guns, captured by the Jason frigate, after a severe action with that ship and La Pique, the latter of which ran on shore on the French coast, and was lost. La Seine suffered considerably in the action: her loss in men amounted to 170 killed and 100 wounded; that of his Majesty's ships was nine men killed, including the second Lieutenant of the Jason, and twenty wounded.

Government received accounts from America that Congress had passed a bill, authorizing the President to give orders to the Commanders of armed ships belonging to that country to capture any French cruizers that might be found on the coasts of the United States.

Several partial actions took place between the military and the rebels in the King's county and in the county of Wicklow, in which the latter were uniformly defeated, although with considerable loss on the side of the King's troops.

2. A Swedish frigate and several merchant ships, having warlike stores on board, and bound for France, brought into Margate Roads by the squadron under the command of Captain Lawford.

3. Advice received of the capture of three French privateers by the cruizers on the Jamaica station.

4. The Paris papers announced that hostilities had commenced between the King of Sardinia and the Ligurian Republic, which, however, were soon terminated by the interference of France; and, that the British squadron, under the command of Admiral Nelson, was in pursuit of the Toulon fleet.

5. The Wicklow Rebels attacked by the united armies of Generals Needham and Sir James Duff, on the borders of the county of Wexford, and, after an action of considerable length, defeated with great loss. The enemy were pursued for the greater part of the day by the cavalry, who, at length, succeeded in completely dispersing them. Upwards of 700 of the Rebels were killed.

6. The conferences which had for some time before been held at Selz, in Germany, on the subject of the treaty of Campo Formio, terminated, the parties having agreed to refer the matters in dispute to the Congress at Rastadt.

7. Buonaparte, and the whole of his army, landed at Alexandria, in Egypt, and shortly after proceeded to Rosetta and Grand Cairo.

A French privateer captured by his Majesty's ship *Caroline*.

9. The Rebels in the county of Kildare seized a quantity of provisions and stores destined for the use of the military in the Southern districts.

10. A Spanish privateer captured by a British cruizer off the Cape of Good Hope.

Several small parties of the Wicklow, Kildare, and Meath Insurgents defeated by the King's troops.

11. The Paris papers announced, that the French General Brune had possessed himself of the citadel of Turin, the capital of his Sardinian Majesty. The Rebels attacked the town of Clonard, but were repulsed with some loss.

12. The city of Dublin thrown into the utmost confusion, in consequence of the United Insurgents in the county of Wicklow having made some approaches towards the capital. In several other parts the Rebels were defeated and dispersed. In the county of Kildare great numbers of them returned to their allegiance.

The Kildare Rebels, commanded by Messrs. Aylmer and Fitzgerald, agreed to surrender, their Chiefs having received permission to transport themselves to any part of the world out of the British dominions.

13. Commodore Blanket, with his Majesty's ship *Leopard*, *Dædalus*, and *Orestes*, sailed from Torbay for the East Indies, with reinforcements of troops for that quarter.

Messrs. Henry and John Sheares, barristers at law, found guilty of high treason at Dublin, on the evidence of a Captain Armstrong, whom they had attempted to seduce from his allegiance. On the following day they were both executed at the New Prison.

The Rebels from the county of Wicklow, who had encamped themselves on the Bog of Allen, fled from their position at that place, and crossed the Boyne, on their route to the North, whither they were pursued by the combined armies of Generals Wemyss and Meyrick. The cavalry soon coming up, the enemy were defeated and dispersed in all directions. The Rebels on this occasion lost all their horses, and the greater part of their arms, and of course were no longer capable of opposing his Majesty's forces.

General Washington accepted the command of the American forces.

14. Dispatches from Admiral Vandeput announced the capture of five privateers by his Majesty's cruizers on the Halifax station.

Two seamen hanged at Portsmouth, for an attempt to carry his Majesty's gun-boat, the *Haughty*, to France.

16. Advice received of Passwan Oglou, the Turkish Rebel, having obtained some important advantages over the troops of the Grand Seignior.

17. Accounts received of the Batavian Directory having prohibited the further importation of English merchandize into the ports of Holland.

A message presented to the Irish Parliament by the Lord Lieutenant, relative to a free pardon to be granted to the insurgents, with certain exceptions, and the indemnifications to be made to such of his Majesty's loyal subjects as had suffered in their property by the rebellion.

Mr. McCracken, a gentleman of considerable property, and a rebel chief, executed at Belfast.

18. Advice received at Lloyd's of the capture of several British merchant ships by the enemy's cruizers.

Various detachments of Rebels in different directions defeated and dispersed by the King's troops.

Mr. McCann, Secretary to the Leinster Committee of United Irishmen, who had been found guilty of high treason on the preceding day, on the evidence of Mr. Reynolds, who had himself been appointed a Colonel in the army of the Union, executed at the New Prison, in Dublin.

19. An alarming fire broke out on board the *Walmer Castle* East-India-man, at Deptford, which did considerable damage to the ship.

22. Dispatches from Lord St. Vincent announced that Admiral Nelson's squadron had been reinforced by several ships, under the command of Capt. Trowbridge, and that the whole were in pursuit of the Toulon fleet.

23. Mr. Oliver Bond found guilty of high treason at Dublin; but his sentence was afterwards reprieved.

24. Advice received of the capture and destruction of some privateers by his Majesty's cruizers on the Spanish coast.

25. Mr. William Michael Byrne, a gentleman of considerable fortune, executed at Dublin for high treason.

27. A bill of attainder brought into the Irish House of Commons against the property of the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Mr. Bagenal Harvey, and Mr. Cornelius Grogan; and also a bill to prevent the return to Ireland of the State prisoners accused of high treason, who, on condition of being permitted to transport themselves to any part of the world, not in hostility with Great Britain, and that the life of Oliver Bond should be saved, had agreed to make a full discovery of the nature and extent of the Revolutionary plan of the United Irishmen. On the same day evidence was called to the bar, to substantiate the guilt of the deceased traitors; and the bill afterwards passed.

The Anniversary of the fall of Robespierre celebrated at Paris with an unusual degree of pomp and exultation.

28. Intelligence received of the capture of his Majesty's sloop *George*, by two Spanish privateers, after a spirited resistance of several hours. In this action the *George* lost 8 men killed and had 17 wounded, including the Commander, Lieutenant Mackay: the Spaniards had 32 men killed and several wounded.

29. The capture of a great number of merchant ships, by the French cruizers, announced in the Paris Journals.

30. Accounts received that the French Directory had ordered a temporary embargo to be laid on all American ships in the ports of France.

The Marquis Cornwallis forbid the wearing of Orange ribbands in Dublin Castle, as emblems of faction.

31. The capture of three French privateers, by our cruizers on the Leeward Island station, announced at the Admiralty.

[In the course of this and the preceding month vast numbers of persons were executed in Ireland, for high treason, and many sentenced to be transported for rebellious practices; an individual enumeration of the whole of whom would much exceed our limits.]

AUGUST.

1. The English squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Nelson, attacked the Toulon fleet, commanded by Admiral Brueys, in the Bay of Shoals, near Rosetta, where the enemy were moored in a strong line of battle, flanked by numerous gun-boats, and protected by a battery of guns and mortars in their van. The action was as desperate as the event proved glorious to the British flag. Nine French ships of the line were taken, two of the line (one of which was *L'Orient*, of 120 guns, the Admiral's flag-ship) and one frigate burnt, one frigate sunk, and two sail of the line and two frigates escaped. The enemy lost upwards of 5000 men on this occasion; the loss of the British was 218 killed, including one Captain and 15 officers, and 677 wounded.

2. Mr. John Palmer, the celebrated Comedian, dropt down dead, while performing the part of the Stranger, on the Liverpool Stage. His last words were, 'O God! O God! there is another, and a better world!'

3. L'Aventurier French corvette, of 12 guns, cut out of the port of Corigiou by the boats of his Majesty's ship *Melpomene*, after some resistance. Sixteen men belonging to the corvette were wounded, many of them mortally, on this occasion.

4. Advice received of a mutiny having broke out on board his Majesty's ships *Suffolk*, *Arrogant*, and *Carysfort*, at *Columbo*; which, however, was soon suppressed, by fourteen of the ringleaders having been taken into custody.

A large privateer of 16 guns captured by the *Indefatigable*.

6. Lord *Henry Paulet*, who had been dismissed his Majesty's service, by the sentence of a Court-Martial, for striking his Lieutenant, reinstated in his former rank.

7. An alarming riot at *Somers Town*, near *London*, caused by some disputes between the populace and a party of *Irish recruits*. The affray was terminated by the interference of the *St. Pancras Association*.

8. Some of the scattered remains of the rebels appeared in the mountains of *Wicklow*, under the command of a desperate marauder, of the name of *Holt*, who for a considerable time continued to annoy that part of the country.

9. Advice received that the troops of the *Grand Seignior*, in an attack upon *Widden*, had been repulsed with great slaughter by the rebel army of *Passwan Oglou*.

A French corvette of 20 guns, called the *Valliant*, captured by his Majesty's ship *Indefatigable*.

10. Accounts received in town of a naval warfare having commenced between *America* and *France*; and that a schooner of the former had captured and sent into the river *Delaware* a privateer belonging to the latter.

The *Marquis Cornwallis* fired at, by mistake, in the *Phoenix Park*, *Dublin*, but happily received no injury.

11. Two privateers captured by his Majesty's ship *Lynx*.

12. A Republican armed ship, with troops on board, captured by his Majesty's ship *Hazard*, after a sharp action, in which the enemy had between 20 and 30 men killed and wounded, while the *Hazard* had only six wounded.

Official advices from *America* announced that the Congress had resolved upon a material increase of their military forces.

13. The *Prince of Wales's Birth-day* celebrated with much joy and festivity in various parts of the kingdom.

14. Intelligence received that some alarming symptoms of discontent had been manifested by a few *British corps* in the *East-Indies*.

15. Advice received that an epidemical disorder had for some time prevailed in the *Islands of Jamaica* and *Demerara*.

16. The *Paris papers* announced that the *French Directory* had recalled the commissions issued to privateers to capture *American property*.

Mr. Garret Byrne, one of the Chiefs of the *Wicklow rebels*, surrendered himself to *General Moore*.

17. Accounts received of several seamen and marines having suffered death on board *Lord St. Vincent's fleet*, for mutinous behaviour.

18. His Majesty's ship *Leander*, of 50 guns, *Captain Thompson*, on her voyage from the *Nile*, with dispatches from *Lord Nelson*, attacked by the *Genereux* French man of war, of 74 guns, one of the ships which escaped from the battle of *Aboukir*, and, after a long and spirited resistance, forced to surrender to the enemy. The loss of the *Leander* in this action was 3 officers, 24 seamen, 1 serjeant, and 7 marines, killed; 7 officers, 41 seamen, and 9 marines wounded:—that of the *Genereux*, 100 men killed, and 118 wounded.

Advice received of the capture of thirteen Dutch Greenlandmen by his Majesty's cruizers in the North Sea.

19. Government received advice of the Ottoman Porte having declared war against France, in consequence of the invasion of Egypt by Buonaparte. —Private advices stated that 3000 houses had been destroyed at Constantinople by fire.

Sir Richard Strachan's squadron attacked and sunk some vessels in the harbour of Havre.

20. Letters from the Channel fleet announced that an alarming conspiracy had been discovered on board the Neptune, of 98 guns, and the authors of the plot arrested.

21. An over-land express from India announced the capture of the Raymond and Woodcote East-Indiamen, by a French frigate, in Tellicherry Road; and the loss of the Princess Amelia by fire, off Pigeon Island.

A bill brought into the House of Lords, in Ireland, to compel Hamilton Rowan, Napper Tandy, and several persons who had fled from the country, to surrender and abide their trials.

22. Lord Castlereagh made a report from a Secret Committee of the House of Commons, founded upon the evidence of the State Prisoners; by which a most important discovery was made of the origin and progress of the rebellion in that country, and the motives by which its authors were actuated.

A French army, consisting of between 700 and 800 men, under the command of General Humbert, landed on the North-west coast of Ireland; with a great quantity of arms, and possessed themselves of the town of Killala, making the Bishop of that See, a detachment of the Prince of Wales's fencible regiment, and some yeomen, prisoners.

23. The Paris papers brought accounts of some further important advantages having been gained by the Turkish rebel Passwan Oglou over the troops of the Grand Seignior.

25. Advice received of the loss of the Princess Royal and Royal Charlotte East-India ships: the latter having a quantity of powder on board, blew up during a thunder-storm, and all on board perished.

26. Messrs. O'Connor, Emmett, and M'Nevin published an advertisement, declaring that the statements made by them to the Secret Committees of the Lords and Commons had been grossly misrepresented. —This publication attracted the attention of the Houses of Parliament, and the prisoners being again brought up, explained that it was of the accounts that had appeared in the public papers, and not of the conduct of Parliament, that they complained.

The Marquis Cornwallis set out from Dublin to take the command of the forces which were collecting to oppose the French army in Connaught, which had been joined by many of the peasants.

27. The French troops in the province of Connaught attacked General Lake in his position at Castlebar, defeated his army, and compelled him to retire, with the loss of six pieces of cannon.

28. Martial Law again rigidly enforced throughout Ireland, in consequence of the landing of the French troops in that country.

29. A bill of amnesty for the persons concerned in the rebellion, and another to compel certain rebels to surrender, passed the Irish Parliament.

Several more regiments received orders to proceed to Ireland, in consequence of the landing of the French troops in that country.

30. Six seamen belonging to his Majesty's ship Cæsar executed at Plymouth, for mutiny on board that ship.

31. Accounts received, *via* France, of his Majesty's ship Eagle having been wrecked on the Isle of Plane, near Porto Ferimo.

SEPTEMBER.

1. An embargo laid on all the ships in the river, and along the coast, which continued for several days, in order to prevent the intelligence of the success of the French troops in Ireland from reaching France.

2. A French gun-vessel, having dispatches for Buonaparte on board, run ashore near Damietta, by her Commander, to avoid being captured by the British squadron. Most of her men were murdered by the Arabs; but the Commander and seven of the crew were saved by the humane exertions of our sailors. A midshipman of the Emerald brought off the Captain, through the surf, at the hazard of his own life.

3. The Grand Seignior declared war against France, and committed the French Minister at Constantinople, with his whole Legation, to the Castle of the Seven Towers.

The Wicklow rebels, under the command of Holt, defeated in several skirmishes.

Two privateers captured by his Majesty's ship *Endymion*.

A new Constitution forced upon the Cisalpine Republic by the French Government.

4. On the approach of the army of Lord Cornwallis, the French army retreated from Castlebar towards Sligo, leaving behind them 200 stand of arms, between 40 and 50 barrels of gunpowder, a quantity of pikes, and their sick and wounded. *The French General had formed a provisional Administration at Castlebar, the President of which, Mr. John Moore, was taken by Colonel Crawford, on entering the town.*

5. Advice received at the Admiralty of the capture of a French privateer, of 18 guns, by his Majesty ship *Phæton*.

6. Mr. Oliver Bond, one of the State prisoners, found dead in his apartments in the New Prison of Dublin. Coroner's verdict—'Died by the visitation of God.'

The Limerick Militia, commanded by Colonel Vereker, and some detachments of British fencibles, defeated by the French troops at Coloony, with considerable loss.

7. Letters from Lord Bridport announced the capture of *La Decade* French frigate, pierced for 40 guns, and a stout privateer of 12 guns, by his Majesty's ships *Magnanime* and *Naiad*, in the Channel.

8. *Accounts received at the Admiralty of the capture of three French privateers by his Majesty's cruisers on the Leeward Island station.*

The French army in Ireland, under the command of General Humbert, surrendered, after some resistance, to the advanced column of Lord Cornwallis's army, commanded by General Lake, and the rebels who had joined them were either killed or dispersed. The whole of the enemy's cannon and ammunition also fell into the hands of his Majesty's troops. The French force consisted of 96 General and other officers, 746 soldiers, and 100 horses. Our loss on this occasion was very trifling.

9. A dreadful battle took place at Underwalden, in Switzerland, between the French troops and a numerous body of Swiss insurgents, in which the latter were totally defeated with immense slaughter. The town of Stantz was immediately after burnt to ashes, and the inhabitants in great numbers put to the sword.

La Flore French frigate, of 36 guns, captured, after a long chase, by his Majesty's ship *Phæton*.

10. A cartel for a general exchange of French and British prisoners agreed upon by the Agents of both countries.

11. The Marquis Cornwallis returned to Dublin from Connaught, in consequence of the surrender of the enemy's army in that quarter, and imme-

diately issued a proclamation, offering a pardon to such of the peasantry as had joined the Republican forces.

12. The *Temeraire*, a new ship of 98 guns, launched at Chatham.

13. The Channel fleet driven into port by a heavy gale of wind.

14. Rear Admiral Mann appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Lord Hugh Seymour.

Several more British regiments sailed from Portsmouth for Ireland.

15. Some partial skirmishes took place in the county of Mayo, between the military and the scattered remains of the rebels in that part, which uniformly terminated in the defeat of the latter.

16. A French privateer, of 14 guns, sent into Yarmouth, by his Majesty's ship *America*.

Napper Tandy, and some other United Irishmen in the service of France, landed at the Isle of Rutland, in the north of Ireland, from on board a French brig; but being very coolly received by the people, and hearing of the surrender of the troops under the command of General Humbert, in Connaught, they immediately re-embarked, on their return to France, leaving some inflammatory proclamations behind them.

17. A French squadron, with between four and five thousand troops on board, sailed from Brest for Ireland.

Advice received of the capture of a large Spanish privateer by his Majesty's ship *La Nymphé*.

18. Generals Humbert, Sarazin, Fontaine, and the other French officers taken in Ireland, arrived at Liverpool from Dublin, from whence they were conveyed to Litchfield, and from thence to Dover, where they embarked for France.

Advice received of the capture of two French privateers, on the American station, by his Majesty's ship *Lynx*.

Accounts from the Continent announced that the most formidable preparations were making throughout Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, to oppose the army of Buonaparte.

19. Lord St. Vincent sent home an account to the Admiralty of the Lion man of war having fallen in with a squadron of four Spanish frigates, in the Mediterranean, one of which she captured.

The freedom of the city of Canterbury presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in an elegant gold box.

20. Advice received of the capture of a French ship in the Mediterranean, which had on board some important dispatches from Buonaparte, in Egypt, to the Executive Directory.

Accounts received that the yellow fever had re-appeared, with all its horrors, in the city of Philadelphia, and other parts of the United States.

21. Some French vessels, laden with provisions, which had arrived at Damietta from Toulon, cut out by a British squadron under the command of Captain Hood.

22. Advice received at the Admiralty of the capture of a Ligurian privateer of great force by his Majesty's sloop of war *L'Espoir*, after a smart action, in which the enemy had 7 men killed, and 14 wounded, and his Majesty's ship 6 wounded, and the master killed.

Mr. Benjamin Teeling, an Irishman, in the military service of France, who was taken prisoner with the Republican forces in the province of Connaught, sentenced to suffer death by a Court-Martial, in Dublin.

The rebels defeated in the vicinity of Bellina, and the town, of which they had for some time been in possession, retaken.

A party of Yeomen cavalry attacked and cut to pieces by the Wicklow rebels.

23. Sir John Borlase Warren sailed from Plymouth, with a squadron of three ships of the line and some frigates, in quest of the Brest armament, bound to Ireland.

The rebels driven from the town of Killala, and 270 barrels of powder captured at the head-quarters of their Chief, who was a French officer.

24. His Majesty's troops, under the command of General Trench, gave a decisive and final blow to the rebellion in the province of Connaught, by defeating the remaining force of the insurgents, with the loss of between 500 and 600 men killed, at a place called Lacken.

Mr. Teeling executed at Arbour Hill, near Dublin, for high treason.

Intelligence received that Buonaparte, after several hard fought battles, had made himself master of Grand Cairo, in Egypt.

25. General Pichegru and some other expatriated Frenchmen, who had effected their escape from Guiana, and had been detained on board a ship captured by one of his Majesty's cruisers, arrived in London.

26. Accounts received by the Hamburgh mail of the Imperial Deputation at the Congress at Rastadt having made some important concessions to the French Plenipotentiaries.

27. Eleven seamen belonging to his Majesty's ship *Defiance* executed at Portsmouth, for a horrid conspiracy.

29. A dreadful tempest at Halifax, Nova Scotia, which did very considerable damage both to the town and to the shipping.

Mr. Benjamin Tone, an Irishman, in the service of France, who had been taken with the French troops in Connaught, executed at Dublin, pursuant to the sentence of a Court-Martial.

30. Accounts from Ireland announced that the Wicklow rebels had attacked, and forced to retreat, with some loss, a party of the King's troops.

Colonel Burke and Major Bellew executed at Sligo, for high treason.

OCTOBER.

2. This being the day on which the glorious victory of Admiral Nelson was announced to the people of London, the Park and Tower guns fired, the bells rung, a subscription was opened at Lloyd's for the widows and orphans of the gallant men who had fallen in the action, and in the evening there was a general illumination.

3. Accounts received from Germany that the Imperial Deputation at the Congress of Rastadt had made some further concessions, by consenting to abandon their claim to the fortifications of Kehl and Castel, on the Rhine.

The illuminations in honour of Admiral Nelson's victory repeated in London.—The mob, taking advantage of the public joy on this occasion, committed many excesses.

4. The Paris papers announced that Buonaparte had been attacked by a body of 10,000 Mameluke cavalry, in the neighbourhood of Cairo, which, however, he defeated with immense loss, and captured the whole of their baggage.

5. The thanks of the Irish Parliament unanimously voted to Lord Nelson, and the officers and men under his command, for their gallant conduct in the glorious action of the 1st of August.

5. Official advices received that all French ships, in the ports of Turkey, had been seized, by order of the Ottoman Porte; and that a Russian fleet had arrived before Constantinople, to co-operate with the Turkish navy.

6. Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson raised to the dignity of a Baron of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Nelson of the Nile and of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk.

The Irish Parliament prorogued by his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis.

The name of Mr. Grattan erased from the list of Irish Privy Councillors.

8. The First Lieutenants of Admiral Nelson's squadron promoted to the rank of Masters and Commanders, for the gallantry displayed by them in the glorious action of the Nile.

9. Eight seamen and marines, belonging to his Majesty's ship *Glory*, sentenced to suffer death at Plymouth, for a most daring mutiny on board that ship, the whole of whom were soon after executed.

Intelligence received at the Admiralty of the capture of twelve privateers, and several merchantmen, by his Majesty's cruizers on different stations.

10. Mr. Fox declared to a meeting of the Westminster Electors, at the Shakespeare Tavern, his determination to persevere in his resolution of secession from Parliament.

The sword of the French Admiral *Blanquet*, which he surrendered to Admiral Lord Nelson, after the engagement of the 1st of August, presented, by order of his Lordship, to the Corporation of London, who determined to display it in their Hall.

11. Advice from Ireland stated, that the rebels in the county of *Wicklow* and *Kildare* had of late had recourse to the most criminal excesses in those parts, and that Captain *Hume*, of a corps of yeomen, had been killed in a partial action with them.

12. Sir *John Borlase Warren*, with three ships of the line, five frigates, and a sloop of war, fell in with the *Brest* squadron, destined for Ireland, consisting of one ship of the line, eight frigates, a schooner, and a brig, off the North-west coast of that country, and, after a smart engagement, captured the ship of the line, named *Le Hoche*, and four frigates. The prizes were all full of troops. On board one of them was Mr. *Theobald Wolfe Tone*.

13. An Irish Yeoman, of the name of *Wallaghan*, tried by a Court-Martial for the wilful murder of a poor peasant, while eating his supper in his mother's cottage, and acquitted. The Marquis *Cornwallis*, however, conceiving the charge to have been fully proved, dissolved the Court, of which Lord *Enniskillen* was President, in consequence of the sentence delivered by them in this case.

The Paris papers stated that the Court of Portugal had made another ineffectual attempt to negotiate a peace with the French Republic; and that the Directory had issued a proclamation relative to a new military conscription of 200,000 men.

The *Jason* frigate, Captain *Stirling*, while in pursuit of some French vessels near *Brest*, struck on a sunken rock, and was lost. The officers and crew were saved by the enemy, and the Captain has since returned to England.

14. Advice received that a French squadron of frigates had put to sea from *Dunkirk* during the absence of our cruizers from the mouth of that harbour. This squadron was destined for Ireland, but was obliged to put into a Dutch port.

15. Sixteen seamen belonging to his Majesty's ship *Diomedé* taken into custody on a charge of having laid a desperate plot to kill their officers, and carry the vessel to France.

16. Accounts received at the Admiralty of the capture of two French privateers by his Majesty's ships *Phæton* and *El Corso*.

17. Accounts received from France of a formidable insurrection having taken place in the Island of *Malta*, the people having resolved to get rid of their French masters.

18. A military detachment forced to retreat before a large body of insurgents, after a smart action, in the neighbourhood of *Rathfarnham*, near *Dublin*.

A numerous and valuable fleet of East-Indiamen arrived in the Downs, under convoy of the Trusty and Chichester men of war.

19. Mr. Grattan's name erased from the list of Freemen of the city of Dublin.

Advice received of the capture of a French ship of war by an American frigate.

Dispatches from Germany announced that an army of 40,000 Russians had entered the Ausian territories, as auxiliary troops to the Emperor.

20. An Order of Council issued, proclaiming the Ligurian and Roman Republics in a state of warfare with Great Britain.

Buonaparte, according to an account in the French papers, obtained a complete victory over the Beys of Egypt, near Grand Cairo.

A French frigate, called *L'Immortalité*, (one of the ships which escaped from Sir John Borlase Warren on the 12th) captured by his Majesty's frigate Fishguard, after a desperate action, in which the loss of the enemy was 115 men killed and wounded, and that of his Majesty's ship 36.

21. A French privateer, called *L'Adolphe*, which had done considerable mischief to the British trade in the Mediterranean, captured by the *El Corso*.

The Paris papers officially announced that the English troops had completely evacuated the Island of St. Domingo. The whole of the stores and ammunition were removed to Jamaica.

22. His Majesty's ship *Medusa*, of 50 guns, laden with stores, driven on shore in the Mediterranean, in a violent gale of wind:—the crew were saved, but it was feared the ship and cargo would be lost.

Advice received of the capture of two French vessels (one of which had dispatches on board from the French Directory to Buonaparte) near Alexandria, by his Majesty's ships *Goliath* and *Alcmene*.

23. The London Gazette announced that the Grand Seigneur had made a present to Lord Nelson of a superb diamond aigrette, or Plume of Triumph, taken from one of the Imperial turbans, and a pelice of sable fur of the first quality; together with a purse of 2000 sequins, to be distributed among his brave seamen, in consideration of the glorious victory of the Nile. The same Gazette also announced that the whole of the French mission at Smyrna, including Jean Bon St. Andre, had been arrested and sent off to Constantinople.

24. The Lord Mayor and Corporation of London presented to his Majesty an Address of congratulation on the glorious naval victory of Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson.

25. Accounts received at the Admiralty of the capture of two Spanish ships of war by his Majesty's ship *Aurora*, off Lisbon; and five French privateers and several merchantmen by his Majesty's cruizers on the Leeward Island station.

26. Lord Kingsborough acquitted of several charges brought against him before a Court-Martial in Ireland.

27. Another squadron of French frigates, with troops on board, appeared in the Bay of Killala, on the North west coast of Ireland; but on hearing of the capture of the Brest squadron by Sir John Borlase Warren, the enemy left the coast, and, evading the vigilance of our cruizers on that station, got safe back to France.

28. Sentence of death, which had been passed on a poor man of the name of Loftus, by a Court-Martial in Dublin, reversed, at the recommendation of the Marquis Cornwallis, on account of the infamous character of the prosecutor.

Two French privateers taken off the Downs by Admiral Peyton's cruizers, one of which sunk shortly after she struck.

Letters by the Irish mail announced, that an action had been fought in the neighbourhood of Kilcock, in which the Rebels were defeated but with some loss on the part of his Majesty's troops.

The Island of Goza near Malta surrendered by capitulation to a detachment of the British squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson.

29. The Paris papers brought the official details of the several actions fought by Buonaparte, from the time of his landing at Alexandria to his arrival at Grand Cairo.

The French Directory issued an arret, declaring all foreigners found on board English or Russian ships to be traitors, and ordering that they should be treated as pirates.

30. Advice received at the Admiralty of the capture of La Loire French frigate, of 48 guns, one of the Brest squadron, by his Majesty's ship Anson, making the whole number of the captures from that division seven. The captive vessel, previous to the Anson falling in with her, fought a drawn battle, off the North of Ireland, with the Mermaid frigate, in which they were both very severely mauled. La Loire had 48 men killed and 75 wounded; the Anson 1 killed and 12 wounded. Great quantities of arms and stores, intended for the Irish Insurgents, were found on board the prize.

31. Intelligence received at the Admiralty of the capture of two Dutch frigates (the Whakzameid and Furie) with troops and an immense quantity of arms and ammunition on board, bound to Ireland, by his Majesty's ship Sirius, on the 24th, off the coast of Holland. The enemy had 8 men killed and 14 wounded; his Majesty's ship only one man wounded.

NOVEMBER.

1. A French privateer of sixteen guns lost in Bigbury Bay, and several of the crew drowned.

2. Forty United Irishmen put in irons on board his Majesty's ship Captain, in the channel, for a conspiracy.

3. Fourteen seamen drowned in Plymouth Sound, by the upsetting of two boats.

The merchants and bankers of London met at the Mansion-house, and entered into resolutions in favour of a general tax on Income.

His Majesty's tender the Margaret wrecked on the Northern coast of Ireland, and several persons drowned.

4. Advice received at the Admiralty of the Arethusa frigate having driven on shore and destroyed a French man of war, on the rocks of Cape La Hogue.

A fire broke out on board his Majesty's ship Northumberland in Gibraltar Mould, which did considerable damage to the vessel, and blew up fifteen of her men, including a lieutenant and a gunner.

5. Accounts received of his Majesty's frigate Pearl having engaged for a considerable time four French and Spanish ships of war, off Goree, on the coast of Africa, and effected her escape from them.

7. Official advice received of an Austrian army having entered the country of the Grisons, adjoining Switzerland, by invitation of the government, for the purpose of protecting their territory against the apprehended hostility of the French.

8. Mr. Trench, a gentleman of considerable property, executed at Athlone, in Ireland, for high treason.

9. Sir Richard Carr Glynn sworn in Lord Mayor of London. In the afternoon there was an elegant dinner, and in the evening a ball, given at the Mansion-house.

10. Mr. Theobald Wolfe Tone tried by a court-martial in Dublin, and found guilty of having entered the service of the enemy, and appeared in arms against his Sovereign. He at once admitted the charge, attempted to justify his conduct, and requested only, that, like Sombreuil, in a similar situation, he might be shot.

11. Accounts received from America of the capture of a French frigate of 44 guns, by an American frigate of 48 guns, off the harbour of Charlestown.

12. The Paris papers announced that a very formidable insurrection had broke out in Brabant; and that several desperate actions continued to be fought between the royalist and republican forces.

Mr. Curran moved the Court of King's Bench, in Dublin, for a habeas corpus to bring up the body of Mr. Wolfe Tone, on the ground that the court-martial, by whom he had been tried, and sentenced to suffer death, could not be considered a legal tribunal, his Majesty's courts of civil law being open at the time. The court feeling the force of this observation, issued a writ accordingly; but on the arrival of the sheriff at the barracks, where Mr. Tone was confined, he found that the prisoner had cut his throat in so dangerous a manner, that he could not, without imminent danger, be removed from his apartments. This was the day appointed for the execution of the prisoner. Major Sands at first refused to obey the writ of the court of King's Bench, but afterwards apologized for his conduct.

13. Holt, the leader of the Wicklow Insurgents, surrendered himself to Lord Powerscourt, on condition of receiving a pardon, and transporting himself from his Majesty's dominions. The followers of this desperate Chief immediately dispersed.

It was officially announced in the London Gazette, that Lord Nelson and several of his ships had arrived at Naples, where his Sicilian Majesty went on board the Admiral's ship, to congratulate him on his glorious victory, and ordered every possible assistance to be given to his squadron.

His Majesty's ship *Petterel*, which had been captured a few days before by three Spanish frigates, in the Mediterranean, retaken by his Majesty's ship *Argo*. The Spaniards behaved very ill, to the officers and seamen of the *Petterel*, having robbed and plundered them of every thing, and murdered one man, who made some resistance to the savage plunderers.

15. The fortress of Ciudadella, in the Island of Minorca, surrendered by capitulation to his Majesty's forces under the command of General Stuart; and immediately after the whole island came into the possession of the British army. This important event was accomplished without the loss of a single man, the Spaniards on the island, notwithstanding they had a great superiority of force, having made scarcely any resistance. There were found in the fortress immense quantities of ammunition and stores. A British squadron, under the command of Captain Duckworth, was employed in this enterprize, and took possession of a few merchant ships in the harbour.

Advice received that a Turkish corvette, laden with valuable presents from the Grand Seignior, for Lord Nelson, had arrived at Naples.

17. A general order issued at Cork, for checking the licentiousness of the military in that quarter.

18. The ship *Britannia* lost near the Fern Islands, and all on board, both crew and passengers, unfortunately perished.

Mr. Wolfe Tone died in the prison of the Provost Marshal, Dublin, of an inflammation, which took place in his lungs, in consequence of the wound in his throat, which he had inflicted with his own hand. Thus died the father of the United Irish system.

Mr. Edward Morris, a member of a corps of Yeomen cavalry, in the King's county, Ireland, executed, for having accepted a commission in the rebel army.

19. The British Government published a note, declaring that if the French Directory should carry into execution their late decree respecting Foreigners found serving on board English ships, they would exercise the most vigorous retaliation against the subjects of the French Republic, whom the chance of war had placed, or might hereafter place, at the King's disposal.

20. The King went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the third session of the present Parliament with a speech from the throne. The address to his Majesty on the occasion was carried without a division in either house.

21. Sir John Borlase Warren published an account of the killed and wounded on board the British and French squadrons in the action of the 12th of October, off Ireland; by which it appeared, that the loss of the former, on that occasion, was only 3 seamen killed; 2 petty officers, 30 seamen, and 3 marines, wounded: while that of the enemy amounted to 68 killed, and 118 wounded.

The thanks of both houses of parliament voted to Lord Nelson and Sir John Borlase Warren, and to the officers, seamen, and marines, who served under them in the actions of the 1st of August and the 12th of October.

22. A message sent by his Majesty to Parliament, intimating that he had granted a pension of 2000*l.* per annum to Lord Nelson, and to his two next heirs, in consideration of the eminent services of his lordship; which grant they resolved to make good.

It was decided by the court of King's Bench, in the case of Wilson against Marryat, that under the existing treaty of commerce between Great Britain and America, American vessels coming from the United States to this country may proceed from hence to our settlements in India, and trade; but that they must, of course, carry their eastern cargoes to America.

23. Accounts received of the first column of the Russian army, consisting of between 20 and 30,000 men, having passed the Berg, on their march to Bohemia.

The launch belonging to the Thames frigate upset at Portsmouth, and ten seamen drowned.

Hostilities between Naples and France commenced, by the troops of the former, headed by his Sicilian Majesty and General Mack, entering the territory of the Roman Republic, and driving in the advanced posts of the Republicans.

24. The Paris journals announced that the French Ministers at Rastadt had delivered in their answer to the last note of the Imperial Deputation, in which they agreed to some trifling modification of their demands, but urged the full and prompt compliance with all the leading claims of France upon the German Empire.

A merchantman lost at the mouth of the harbour of Dublin, and fourteen people drowned.

Advice received of the capture of two French privateers in the channel by his Majesty's ships Sylph and George.

25. An account received of the loss of a Russian man of war, of 74 guns, off Norway; the crew saved.

26. A number of persons lost their lives at Manchester, by falling into the river from a dyer's stage, while viewing some horses which had been drowned on the preceding day.

27. The House of Commons voted 120,000 seamen for the Navy, for the ensuing year.

28. Accounts from France stated that the Executive Directory had modified their decree relative to foreigners found serving on board British ships of war.

Accounts received of the capture of the ship Agreeable, belonging to

Belfast, by a French privateer, on the Leeward Island station, after a smart action, in which the former had thirteen men killed, and several wounded.

29. A general thanksgiving for the late victories of his Majesty's forces took place, throughout England and Scotland.

30. Accounts received of a French Officer, Citizen Julien, and fifteen soldiers, having been assassinated by the inhabitants of Alkam, in Egypt; in consequence of which Buonaparte gave immediate orders to pillage the town, and totally destroy it by fire.

The Paris papers announced, that the Spanish Government had issued an order forbidding any colonial produce, taken in prizes by the English, from being brought into any of the ports of Spain.

DECEMBER.

1. A French privateer of 20 guns brought into Portsmouth by his Majesty's ship Ambuscade.

3. Mr. Pitt proposed to Parliament a financial plan, for taxing all incomes from 60*l.* per annum, by which those amounting to 200*l.* and upwards are to be taxed to the amount of 10 per cent.

4. A French privateer of 18 guns captured by the Phaeton.

5. The French Government formally declared war against the Kings of Naples and Sardinia.

6. The Phaeton and Stag captured a French privateer of 10 guns.

7. A French privateer captured by the Badge cutter.

8. An account received at the Admiralty of the capture of several French privateers in the Mediterranean by his Majesty's cruizers on that station.

9. Advice received of Napper Tandy, and three other United Irishmen, named Blackwell, Peters, and Morris, having been arrested at Hamburgh, by order of the British Resident in that city; but being in the military service of France, it was supposed the Senate would order them to be released.

The Imperial Deputation at the Congress of Rastadt accepted the ultimatum of the French Minister by a majority of 8 to 2 votes, by which measure the foundation of a peace between the French Republic and the German Empire was laid.

A French privateer of 20 guns captured by the Boadicea.

10. His Majesty's ship Colossus, of 74 guns, totally lost in a gale of wind in St. Mary's Road, Scilly. The whole of the Officers and crew, except a quarter-master, were happily saved. A French prize brig privateer was lost near the same spot, on the same evening, and every soul on board perished.

11. An affray took place at Ballycanew, in Ireland, between a party of yeomen and a number of peasants, in which sixteen of the latter were killed and several wounded.

12. Two stout French privateers captured in the Channel by his Majesty's ships St. Fiorenzo and Triton.

The gentlemen of the Irish bar met in Dublin, and entered into a resolution, disapproving of the plan of uniting that country with Great Britain.

13. Some soldiers belonging to the 89th regiment killed by a party of insurgents, near Baltinglas, in Ireland.

A French privateer captured by the Ambuscade.

14. La Coquille, a French frigate of 44 guns, one of the ships captured by Sir John Borlase Warren's squadron, off the coast of Ireland, destroyed by fire in Hamoaze, near Plymouth, and three midshipmen, twelve seamen, and three women, killed by the explosion.

A party of yeomen defeated by a body of Irish insurgents in the Queen's County.

Accounts received by Government from Constantinople and Vienna that Buonaparte had been murdered at Grand Cairo by an Envoy from the Bey

of Tripoli, while sitting in Council with the Chiefs of Egypt, and a considerable part of his army assassinated by the people. This statement, however, is not confirmed.

15. Admiral Lord Duncan succeeded in the command of the North Sea fleet by Vice-Admiral Dickson.

16. Accounts received of the capture of the port of Corfu and the islands of Zante, Cerigo, and Cephalonia, by the combined Russian and Turkish fleets. Not confirmed.

The French Directory informed the legislative councils, that the Republican army was in possession of Turin, the capital of his Sardinian Majesty; that all the magazines and arsenals of Piedmont were in their power; that all the strong places were occupied by their troops; that the Piedmontese and Swiss troops had joined the army of Italy; that a provisional government had been established at Turin; and that the King with his family had proceeded to the island of Sardinia.

17. A French privateer of 14 guns sent into Plymouth by the Cambrian.

The Aldermen and Common Council of Dublin resolved steadily to oppose any attempt to unite the Parliament of Ireland with that of Great Britain.

18. A Spanish privateer brought into Plymouth by the St. Fiorenzo.

The merchants and bankers, and several other respectable bodies of the city of Dublin, entered into resolutions against the plan of the proposed Union.

19. The Marquis of Abercorn obtained a verdict in the Sheriff's court for 10,000*l.* against Captain Copely, of the Guards, for *crim. con.* with the Marchioness.

The Common Council of the city of London entered into some strong resolutions against the tax on Income.

A French privateer of 14 guns sent into Plymouth by the Sylph.

20. The mint robbed of upwards of 2,000 new guineas by a private soldier of the Guards, who has since been apprehended.

The Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College, Dublin entered into resolutions against the Union.

21. Advice received of the loss of his Majesty's ship, King's Fisher, of 18 guns, as she was going over the Bar of Lisbon.

22. A conversation took place in the House of Commons on the subject of an unfounded report of an evasion of the Assessed Taxes by a certain noble Lord, which having been misrepresented in some of the papers, gave rise to a subsequent debate upon the expediency of preventing for the future the publication of the speeches of the members of that House.

23. The Park and Tower guns fired, on the receipt of the official account of the capture of the Island of Minorca.

An account received of the capture of a French ship of 16 guns by his Majesty's sloop Bittern, of 18, on the Leeward Island station, where several vessels had been lost by a succession of severe gales.

Several ships belonging to a homeward bound West-India Fleet arrived at Plymouth. Part of the convoy having been dispersed in a gale of wind, some of the ships fell into the hands of the enemy, and a few of them were lost.

24. Accounts received that the yellow fever had lately made considerable ravages in the Island of Jamaica.

The French papers announced that a squadron, composed of English and Portugese ships of war, had taken possession of the town and port of Leghorn, belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

25. Accounts received *via France*, that the Neapolitan army, under the command of General Mack, had entered Rome; but that a division of his

army was immediately after defeated, and their cannon, baggage, and stores taken by the French troops under the command of General Macdonald.

Dispatches from Rear-Admiral Harvey announced the capture of eight French privateers, and the recapture of several British and American merchant ships, by his Majesty's cruizers on the Leeward Islands station.

Four vessels totally wrecked in the Sound of Ilay.

26. A desperate conflict took place in St. Giles, between the Bow-street patrolers and some Irish labourers, in which several of the former were dangerously wounded.

27. Lord Essex's elegant house, in Curzon-street, May-fair, destroyed by fire.

The Attornies of the Irish metropolis entered into resolutions against the proposed Union.

28. Advice received that all American vessels in the ports of France had been released, and all American prisoners set at liberty.

29. The quarantine on American vessels taken off, in consequence of the yellow fever having subsided in the United States.

An account received from Lord St. Vincent of the capture of a French privateer, in the Mediterranean, by his Majesty's ship *El Corso*.

Mr. Thomas Grenville, who had sailed for the Continent a few days ago, on an important Embassy to the Court of Berlin, driven back to Yarmouth by contrary winds and the frozen state of the mouth of the Elbe.

30. Accounts received from Ireland of some alarming symptoms of insurrection having lately been manifested in the Northern counties.

31. A debate took place in the House of Commons on the propriety of permitting the proceedings of that House to be published, which ended in an agreement to let the subject drop.

A bill for imposing a tax on Incomes of 6*ol.* per annum and upwards, read a third time in the House of Commons.

RECAPITULATION OF THE CAPTURES

FROM THE DIFFERENT HOSTILE POWERS, DURING THE WAR, TO THE
END OF THE YEAR 1798.

FRENCH.

Three of 110 guns to 120; twelve of 80 to 84; thirty-five of 74; thirty-five of 40 to 44; twenty-three of 36 to 38; eleven of 32; seven of 28; sixteen of 24 to 26; twenty-eight of 20 to 22; nineteen of 18; thirty-four of 14 to 16; twenty of 8 to 12; and twenty-five of 6 and under.

SPANISH.

Two of 110 guns to 120; two of 80 to 84; four of 74; two of 40 to 44; three of 36 to 38; two of 32; one of 22; three of 18; three of 14 to 16; and three of 6 and under.

DUTCH.

Two of 74 guns; nine of 64 to 68; four of 54 to 58; two of 40 to 44; three of 36 to 38; three of 32; 41 of 28; five of 24 to 26; one of 22; two of 18; five of 14 to 16; seven of 8 to 12; and seven of 6 and under.

Total, 345 men of war.

597 privateers of all nations.

—942 grand total.

NEGOTIATION AT RASTADT

BETWEEN

FRANCE AND THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

ON the preliminaries of Peace being signed by his Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, and the French Republic, it was stipulated that a Congress, consisting of a Deputation from the Circle, should meet at Rastadt in order to adjust the future rights of the Princes of the Empire. For this purpose, a decree of commission was sent, on the 1st of Nov. 1797, to the Diet of Ratisbon, informing that body, that the Emperor had appointed Count Metternich to be his Commissary at the Congress; and exhorting the different States empowered by the Diet to carry on the Negotiation to send thither their Plenipotentiaries without delay.

This decree expressly stated, that the *Integrity* of the Empire was to form the basis of the Negotiation. The Emperor likewise appointed Count Lehrbach to be his *Arch-ducal* Minister at the Congress.

The Deputation having met, entered upon business on the third of February, when the French Ministers, Treilhard and Bonnier, declared in a Note, that they had never taken, nor had any intention of taking, the integrity of the Empire for the basis of the Peace between the Germanic Body and the French Republic. They declared to the Deputation, that they should be responsible for the consequences of a refusal to adopt a basis, just, suitable, and advantageous to the two States; the adoption of which would necessarily ensure to those who had been deprived of their possessions on the *Left Bank* of the *Rhine* an indemnity on the *Right Bank*.

The Deputation deliberated upon this Note, and returned for answer, that they had not absolutely hitherto refused to accept the basis proposed by France, but that they wished to know what fate awaited the private possessions of the Princes on the *Left Bank of the Rhine*; and they, besides, wished that the French would declare openly and wholly, what sacrifices they desired to have from the Empire, that the Deputation might be enabled to deliberate upon all their demands. To this request the French Ministers sent a peremptory refusal. Such a declaration, they contended, would only 'complicate questions, and retard the conclusion of the Negotiation, instead of accelerating it.' The Deputation of the Empire conceded the point in contest, of the cession of the *Left Bank of the Rhine*; the Deputies of the *Hans Towns* demanded that the *Elbe* and the *Weser* might be declared neuter in all the future wars of the Empire, and that it might be also stipulated that these towns might enjoy an entire neutrality of commerce.

The French Ministers replied, that, 'in the actual state of things, the only way of accelerating the Negotiation was, to consider what indemnification was to be made; and in doing so, it might be necessary that the Deputation of the Empire should adopt such general rules for determining the fate of the titular Princes, who might be oppressed, as would leave no doubt as to the principles of justice and wisdom which were to guide this important operation.

The French Ministers informed the Deputation, that the demands of the Republic would be simple, and founded on the reciprocal advantages of the two nations. They contended that the navigation of the *Rhine* should be common to both nations, but not to other people, unless upon conditions mutually agreed upon; the towing-paths should be kept in repair by the inhabitants of both sides; nor should any works be established on one bank, which might endanger its opposite.

The passage along either towing-path should be free, and all claims of payment suppressed; merchandizes should be subject only to the customs established in the countries, and received the moment they are unloaded; but the duties of one bank should not exceed those which should be established on the other. The Islands of the Rhine should remain with the Republic; the Fort of Ehrenbreitstein should be demolished; the Fort of Cassel and its dependencies given up; the Commercial Bridge between the countries of the *Brisack* to be re-established; and an extent of fifty acres in front of the old bridge at Huninguen, with a proper road to come to it. The titles derived from the places which have been ceded to be renounced.

The negotiation now suffered a suspension, and seemed to await the issue of the armament which sailed from Toulon. The grand outlines of the Treaty, however, were drawn.

All personal servitude was abolished in the Bishopric of Spire, and at every place near the Rhine, in possession of the French. The Jews were put upon the same footing of other subjects.

The negotiation was again resumed, and a note on the 3d of October was delivered by the French Ministers, in which 'the Directory,' to use the words of the French Ministers, 'evinced a condescending dignity, and an unexampled moderation, especially if it be recollected that it is the victorious power. This character it was determined to maintain and exhibit, by restoring the territories of Kehl and of Cassel.' The articles annexed, consisted of several regulations relative to the commerce of the Rhine; the payment of debts, and the laws respecting emigrants.

A contest now arose about the secularization of ecclesiastical property; upon the provisioning of Ehrenbreitstein, of which the fate was not yet determined; and at the same time the Emperor's troops seized upon the Grison country.

October 30. It having been demanded by the French to remove the toll of Elsfeth, the Prussian Minister declared against it, as well as against all other alterations within the line of demarcation.

An interchange of notes followed between the respective parties at the Congress. Some of the petty Princes of Germany betrayed a mean solicitude to purchase peace by unworthy sacrifices, by a dereliction of principle, and violation of duty. The French, on the other hand, steady to their principles and firm to their purpose, graciously condescended to signify their provisional acceptance of the proffered consent, to demolish the important fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, one of the keys of Germany; but, at the same time have declared their resolution not to recede, in the smallest degree, from the conditions which they had proposed.

GRISON COUNTRY.

TOWARDS the conclusion of last Autumn, the Emperor perceiving, from the state of affairs at Rastadt, that the negotiation with France was not likely to be brought to an amicable conclusion, marched a considerable body of troops into the Grison country, of which he took entire possession. This position was deemed of great advantage in case of recommencing hostilities. The citizens of the Helvetic republic, as they are now styled, had, it seems, expressed some apprehensions upon that event; the Swiss Directory, therefore, sent a circular letter, addressed to the national *prefects*, requiring, for the safety of Helvetia, that each canton hold in readiness a certain number of chosen troops, who may be assembled and marched immediately to any point at which they may be wanted, for the service of the frontiers, and ordering the *prefects* to organize such troops within their respective jurisdictions, and to put them on duty, by causing them to mount guard. In performing this service, however, they are directed to conduct themselves as much as possible according to the ancient usages of their cantons.

CAPTURE OF MALTA,

AND SUBVERSION OF ITS GOVERNMENT.

IN order to make a shew of justice, and at least to offer something by way of extenuation of their system of plunder, it was, that on the first of July the Directory sent a message to the Councils, in which it was affirmed that the government of Malta had, for some time, shewn itself hostile to France. It afforded, said they, protection to emigrants, and received the soldiers of Conde's army.

In a Manifesto of the 10th of October, 1793, the Grand Master declared that the ports of the island should be shut against French vessels, and that he should recognize the Ambassador but as a Charge d'Affaires of the King, without saying a word of the Republic: he declared he could not, nor would not recognize it. This was the ground of complaint against the Grand Master.

On the 5th of June, of the present year, a request was made by the French General for water, which, it is affirmed, was refused by the Grand Master, who, ironically declared, that he could not admit but two ships into the port. This probably was a previously concerted scheme between the French and the Grand Master.

On the 10th of June, the French General landed some troops; early in the morning Malta was invested, and the town cannonaded.

The besieged made a sally, in which General Marmont, at the head of the 19th brigade, took the standard of the Order.

On the 11th, the Knights surrendered the town and port, and renounced their property in the Island to the French Republic.

In the Island the French found great treasures, besides 1200 pieces of cannon, 40,000 musquets, 1,500,000 rounds of powder and other ammunition.

What Soliman was unable to effect in 1565, after a siege of several months; what his successors have not been able to accomplish, though goaded by numerous insults which were offered to the Ottoman flag, Buonaparte executed in a few hours; but not without well-founded suspicions of having tampered with the Grand Master and some of his adherents, who, from motives of interest, delivered up the Island into the hands of the French.

On the 6th of July, a Ragusan ship conveyed from Malta to Leghorn 54 passengers, consisting principally of Maltese Knights. The Grand Master, and seven other Knights, probably his confederates, had taken their departure for Trieste some weeks before, under convoy of a French frigate. For the future provision of the Grand Master, the French engaged to secure him a principality in Germany, of the yearly value of 300,000 livres.

The following Manifesto of the Grand Priory of Russia, and the answer of Paul I. will further illustrate this subject.

MANIFESTO.

'WE have given up to public indignation the odious crime which put Malta into the hands of the French; we have promised to pursue the authors as far as our just resentment could reach them. We this day proceed to fulfil the duty imposed upon us by honour, and we only deferred so long, because we waited for the most ample information, in order to pronounce, with a knowledge of the cause, upon a fact of such importance. It is grievous for us to denounce as one of the prime promoters of the ruin of our Order him whom our suffrages charged, scarcely a year ago, with the care of its preservation; but when an event, the cause of which could not exist but in the most criminal improvidence, in cowardice, or in perfidy, testifies loudly against him; when the voice of probity itself accuses him; when, in fine, his own silence furnishes a decisive presumption against him, let us not hesitate to de-

mand from him an account of the sacred deposit entrusted to him, and for which he was responsible to his Order and to all Europe. A long time since the Grand Master was apprised that the armament of the French was destined against Malta. Since the month of February, we did not cease to suggest to him, both by words and writing, precautions and means of defence. He rejected all those means which reason represented to him; he lulled himself into a culpable supineness; he answered the Marshal of the Order that every thing was done; and nevertheless, at the moment when the French executed their descent, he had no preparation ready to receive them.* A Member of the Supreme Council of the Order for more than twenty years, a Member of the Congregation of the State since the commencement of the Revolution, could the Grand Master be ignorant of the details known to the lowest Knight? A Member of the Criminal Commission, which in the last days of the reign of his predecessor sat in judgment on a conspiracy formed by a person of the name of Vasallo, could he have forgotten that the chief of the conspirators answered in his presence to the last interrogatory he underwent—‘If they wish to know what were our projects, let them ask Prince Camillus and Ransinjeat, it was they who directed us.’ This fact is known to all Malta. It was expected that the first act of the Supreme Authority, with which he was soon afterwards invested, would be to remove those two subjects, so long marked with the seal of reprobation. The Grand Master did no such thing; he left to the first the exercise and the command of the militia of the country, and to the second the administration of the finances of the Order. To act thus against the public voice, and with danger to the general safety, was to make himself responsible for the event. Then the militia mutinied, under a chief whose perfidy they were acquainted with, and inhumanly massacred the brave Knights, whom, in their barbarous fidelity, they enveloped in the suspicions they justly conceived against Prince Camillus.—Ransinjeat caused no less disorder in the city, by the movement he gave to the Jacobin party which he was so long forming, and by the insolent manifesto he addressed to the Grand Master at the moment when the enemy landed. The Grand Master, for an instant, assumed an air of wrath against that traitor: he caused him to be put into a dungeon, instead of suspending him from a gibbet; in twenty-four hours afterwards he released him, in order to charge him with drawing up the infamous act of the destruction of our Order, and of his own eternal dishonour. Why, in his relation, dated from Trieste, does the Grand Master omit that particular? Does not this silence reveal the most scandalous weakness, or a manifest collusion with the traitors who sold Malta?

‘In the month of January, 1798, the Directory sent a man called Pousielques to organize an insurrection at Malta; he enrolled the Maltese, whose names were inscribed on the list of the French Consul; he distributed money, particularly to the Commander Bardonnenche, Director of the artillery, to the Commander de Fai, Director of the fortifications, the fountains, and cisterns, and to the Commander Toussart, Engineer in Chief. In his above-cited relation, the Grand Master expresses himself thus: ‘After the event the French themselves shewed a numerous list of the Maltese for a long time devoted to their enterprize.’ He represents this fact as unknown to him; he did know it, however, and a long time before the event. The Grand Cross

* The very expressions of the letter of Mr. le Bailli de Loras, Marshal of the Order, dated the 21st of June, from Trezza, in Sicily, where that Grand Cross preferred a noble poverty to profiting of the dishonourable advantages, which the capitulation accepted by the Grand Master would have secured him in France, where he might have retired.

denounced it to him in presenting the letters of Poussielques.* With respect to being speedily attacked, the vigilance of the Grand Master should be directed to all the objects proper to secure the surety of the island; it was his duty to visit the artillery of the place, to have the works repaired, to keep in a proper state the guns of the ramparts, to keep the *bougades*† charged, to inspect and exercise the militia and regular troops, to teach them subordination; to bring into the town the powder which was in the outside magazine, and to furnish the forts with ammunition of war and provisions, &c. &c. &c. Not only by his culpable carelessness did the Grand Master neglect all these objects, but he even *disdained* to pay the slightest attention to what the different Members of the Order represented to him on that subject. M. Le Commander De Rohan, an excellent officer of artillery, who directed the last siege of Mahon, gave him several proposals, on the measures to be taken for the safety of Malta; but he would not hear him. If the Grand Master had not the head of a Chief, he ought at least to have the soul of a Soldier, and give the functions of military command to those called to it by their rank in the Order, and those others whom he had a right to nominate. By such measures as these, which the most illustrious of his predecessors did not disdain to take, the vessel of the state would have a pilot in the midst of the passing storm by which it was agitated; but nothing was capable of drawing him from his lethargy. From the inmost recesses of his palace, which he never quitted from the moment of his election to that of his departure, but to seek for plaudits in the village festivals, the Grand Master paralyzed every thing, or at least he gave no activity but to those who would betray the order. The towns and forts were without provisions. The little ammunition which he distributed was adulterated with earth and pounded charcoal; the carriage of the cannon broke at the first discharge, and the greatest part was without rammers. A single field-piece was not given to defend the entrenchments, when a handful of men might for eight days stop the progress of a whole army. In fine, the very moment before the capitulation was decided upon, the Marshal of the Order proposed certain means to prolong the defence, and represented the speedy arrival of the English squadron. The Grand Master rejected the advice which would have saved the Order, and only listened to the cries of the rebels, who pressed for its destruction.‡ Amongst all the facts which accuse the Grand Master, we should wish to find one which would testify in his favour; we should recite it with eagerness, a doleful re-

* The letter of Bailli, Grand Prior of Champagne, dated Malta, the 21st of June. This old man, upwards of eighty years of age, who has had for forty years the charge of Chief Engineer of the Order, was in the hands of the French at the moment when he denounced to public justice the infamous proceedings, which put them in possession of Malta.

† Immense mortars, bored in the rocks, loaded with stones, which are very effectual in repulsing a debarkation.

‡ Extract from the letter of the Marshal of the Order: 'I kissed his hand, weeping in despair, and said to him:--Monseigneur, behold us for ever dishonoured in the face of nations; for instead of defending ourselves to death, according to our vow, we shall only have resisted for a few hours; scarcely shall we have surrendered, before the English will arrive to succour us, and then the earth will not have a gulph deep enough to bury our dishonour. Well! Monseigneur, I propose to you a last expedient, which will bring you back to your proper level, in affording you liberty to prolong our defence, and exact honourable conditions: quit your palace immediately, already assailed by the Sansculottes, and place yourself under the two Knights of la Valette, and all your other Cavaliers; then you may speak freely and nobly, and if we only gain eight days, they will perhaps be sufficient for our deliverance.--I could gain nothing.'

capitulation which was so lamentable to us; but the torch of truth, borne with an impartial hand through such melancholy events, has throughout shewn Ferdinand Hompesch guilty of the most stupid negligence, or the accomplice of the perfidious men who have betrayed the Order.

‘1st, For not having dismissed from the employments which they occupied known traitors, such as Prince Camillus, commanding the militia of the country; Basradont de Ransinjeat, administrator of finances, and now at the head of the municipality of Malta; Bardonnenche, director of the artillery, now employed in the same line in the French service; Fai, director of the fortifications, fountains, and cisterns; Toussart, chief of the engineers, and now chief of brigade in the army of Buonaparte; and his own Secretary, Doublet, now Secretary of the municipality.

‘2d, For having obstinately rejected the wise measures suggested to him in word and writing by the Knights, pointed out by public estimation as the firmest supporters of the Order, and having given his full confidence to the commander, St. Priest, a man equally disgraced by his immorality, and his connections with the conspirators.

‘3d, For having left the outward towers and forts without ammunition of war, or provisions, which prevented the Maltese from occupying and defending them.

‘4th, For keeping himself shut up in his palace when the most urgent necessity, and the voice of honour called upon him to animate by his presence the courage of a people well-disposed, but enervated by a long peace, and tempted by the speeches of the factious, whom his appearance would have dispersed.

‘5th, For not having punished by instant degradation, as our laws prescribed, the example of unparalleled and scandalous cowardice given by the Bailli de St. Tropes, on the evening of the 6th of June, in deserting the post which he commanded, and taking shelter in the city, where his presence farther encouraged the trouble and discouragement of the people. This cowardly and perfidious Knight, instead of being punished, sits at this time in the Council of Hompesch at Trieste.

‘6th, For suffering himself to be imposed upon by men whom his inactivity alone encouraged to make him the outrageous proposal of surrendering, before the enemy had a single piece of cannon mounted on a battery; for having consented to demand a suspension of arms, where there had yet been no fighting, and having entrusted with that commission, instead of punishing him as he deserved, a person of the name of Formosa, the Dutch Consul, and the author of the seditious assemblage with which he was surrounded.

‘7th, For having decided on the surrender of the place and the ruin of his Order, in an incompetent Council, and for having employed the most avowed enemy of the Order, Ransinjeat, to conduct the capitulation.

‘8th, Finally, alas! what can acquit him of this crime?—for having surrendered the strongest place in Europe, without firing a single cannon, when honour and the example of his predecessors made it his duty to defend it to the last drop of his blood.

‘It is to be remarked, that in the infamous treaty which yielded up Malta to the French, the interests of the Grand Master were alone attended to, and nothing was stipulated in favour of the Order. The fact is explained by only this simple reflection. Ferdinand Hompesch and his agents have sold Malta, and they alone have received the price; in fact, care was taken not to summon to the Council, which decided on the surrender, the sixteen Elders of the complete Council, nor the Baillies Tignie, Gourjao, Clagny, Tillet, Belle-mont, Loras, La Tour Saint Quintin, La Tour du Pin, &c. &c. which would have constituted more than half the Council, and without whose con-

sent no decision could properly have been taken. But they were very sure that those brave Knights would have rejected with horror the dishonourable treaty which they were anxious to conclude, and it was found more expedient to give them up than to consult them.

‘Equally inaccessible to the unjust prejudice which sees crimes every where, and to the culpable indulgence that tolerates them, we have been guided in our researches into the events at Malta, by those principles only which honour avows, and which equity prescribes. We have not advanced a fact without the proof before our eyes. Throughout the whole, truth has demonstrated to us that Ferdinand Hompesch is attainted and convicted of improvidence, cowardice, and perfidy, upon which considerations—

‘We, the Knights of the Grand Priory of Russia, and others present at St. Petersburg, regard Ferdinand Hompesch, as deposed from the rank to which we elevated him, and by virtue of our own laws, we hold ourselves absolved from the obedience which we should owe him as our Chief, and we invite our brothers of the other Grand Priorities to unite with us in a proceeding which honour has rendered indispensable, and from which we could not abstain without participating in the opprobrium which Ferdinand Hompesch, Ransinjeat, St. Tropes, and others have so justly deserved.

‘We throw ourselves into the arms of our August and Sovereign Protector, Paul I. Emperor of all the Russias, with that confidence which his justice, his sentiments, and his benevolence inspire: we humbly supplicate his Imperial Majesty to make known to us his supreme will, to which we promise to conform, without restriction; and to extend his generous protection to all the members of our Order, who, in these unfortunate circumstances, have remained faithfully attached to the invariable bases of our institution—Religion and Honour.

‘Done at St. Petersburg, Thursday, the 26th of August, 1798.’

ANSWER.

‘We Paul the First, by the Grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c. declare, that, having attentively examined the acts presented to us by the Baillies, Knights of the Grand Cross, the Commanders and Knights of the Grand Priory of Russia, as well as the other Knights of the illustrious Order of St. John, of Jerusalem, assembled in the palace of the said Priory in our capital, acts, which contain, First, A protestation against the prejudicial conduct of the ci-devant Grand Master of the Order, Ferdinand Hompesch, and others, Knights, who have violated their engagements in surrendering, without any defence, their principal city, and their whole state, and made a dishonourable capitulation with the Chief of the French who attacked the island of Malta, stipulating only for the personal advantage of the Grand Master and his adherents. 2dly, The confidence of the Members of the Order in us, as its protector, marked by the desire that we should attend to its preservation, and an expression of readiness to submit to any arrangements which we might think necessary to make for its benefit—we confirm the said acts in their full force, and testifying our acknowledgements for the zeal of the Members of the illustrious Order of St. John, of Jerusalem, we take all the well-disposed of the corps under our supreme direction. We promise, upon our imperial word, not only to maintain it in all its institutions, privileges, and honours, but also to employ all means in our power for its re-establishment in the respectable state which it held, and in which it contributed to the advantage of Christianity in general, and of every well governed state in particular. We have also ordered all our Ministers in foreign courts to give, in our name, the most formal assurances, that, in taking the illustrious Order of St. John, of Jerusalem,

under our direction, we mean not to raise any pretension, which, under whatever denomination it may be, could in any way operate to the prejudice of their rights. In thus explaining our intentions, founded in justice, we enjoin the Members of that Order, now residing in our capital, (which should now be considered as the chief place of assembly of the Order) to make all the dispositions necessary for the most convenient and useful administration of the affairs of the Order, conformably to its ancient regulations, as far as may be compatible with its actual state, and present them for our confirmation. We, finally, invite all other languages, (States or Nations) and Grand Priorities of the Order of St. John, of Jerusalem, in general, and each of their Members in particular, to accede to that arrangement, which had for its object the preservation of that laudable institution, and its re-establishment in all its former splendour.

Done at Gatschina, on the 10th of September, in the year 1798, of our æra, and the second of our reign.

(Signed)

(Counter-signed)

PAUL.

PRINCE BESBERODKO.

DECLARATION OF WAR

BY THE SUBLIME PORTE AGAINST FRANCE.

A strong firman was issued by the Porte against France on the 16th of August, and circulated through the vast extent of the Turkish Empire, calling upon every Mussulman to join the standard of the Holy Prophet, in order to exterminate the enemies and invaders of Egypt. The Greek Patriarch, with the consent of the Grand Signior, likewise issued a proclamation, inviting the Greeks to take up arms, and enroll themselves in the army of their Sovereign. The mandate had a powerful effect, though it produced a temporary animosity between the Greeks and the Turks. The loyalty of the former was so highly esteemed by the Grand Signior that he immediately issued another firman, admitting them to equal privileges with the Turks. Every man who joined the army was to be exempt from taxes, for the term of his life. This inducement raised an immense concourse.

At Constantinople the French Minister, with his legation, was sent immediately to the Castle of the Seven Towers, and some French merchant ships in the harbour and French property ashore were taken possession of, by way of security for the subjects of the Porte, together with their property, in the dominions of France and in Egypt.

At Salonichi, in Macedonia, the Pacha, by command of the Porte, notified to the French Consul, that he and all persons of his nation were taken under his protection, but that no Frenchman should go out of the town, as in that case he would not be answerable for accidents.

At Smyrna the general measures of policy against the French were pursued with more exemplary rigour. The individuals of the French nation were thrown into common prisons, and the French mission, including Jean Bon St. Andre, the Chargé d'Affaires, and his papers, were arrested, and sent direct for Constantinople. Three French vessels were captured in the harbour, and all the property on shore confiscated. Wherever the French were resident in the Turkish dominions they met a similar fate.

In consequence of a convention between the Russian Minister, General Tumara, and the Reis Effendi, a Russian squadron, consisting of 12 sail of the line and six frigates, having on board about 5000 troops, arrived on the 25th of August, in the canal of the Porte, and proceeded the same day through the Dardanelles into the Archipelago. This fleet came from Sa-

hastopol, and, in conformity to the stipulation already mentioned, passed the seraglio two by two, and were not allowed to form a junction until they had passed the forts of the Dardanelles. Their direction was first towards the ci-devant Venetian Islands.

On the second of September a Memorial was delivered to the Foreign Ministers, to the following effect :

'The Porte, as all Europe knows, has long continued at peace with France, and on terms of the strictest amity and good understanding; which good understanding it has done every thing in its power to maintain. With the utmost surprize, therefore, has it seen the Turkish territories abruptly, and in a most extraordinary manner, attacked by the French arms. A man of the name of Buonaparte, giving himself out to be a French general, has made war on the Turkish province of Egypt. It is impossible for the Porte to believe that such a proceeding, so contrary to the rights of all nations, can ever be countenanced, much less commanded, by the French Executive Directory. A considerable force has, however, been sent to Egypt, to stop the progress of the invaders. Some of the emissaries of Buonaparte have pretended to persuade the people of Egypt, that they have been sent by Mahomet to give them perfect liberty and happiness, and render their religion the sovereign religion on earth: but the people have answered, that Mahomet authorizes no injustice; and that they can place no faith in such promises from those who have denied their God and renounced their own prophet!'

On the 4th of September an Imperial decree was issued, addressed to Mustapha Bey, appointing him Kaimakham; which likewise announced the deposition of the Supreme Vizir, Izzed Mahomed Pacha, and the elevation of Jussuf Pacha, Governor of Erzerum, in his stead. The new Pacha is greatly averse to French principles, but much attached to the English.

'Since the Supreme Vizir, Izzed Mahomed Pacha, has filled that charge, instructions were constantly given him to look to the defence of the Ottoman territories, and to be ever upon his guard against the plots of the enemy. Through interested motives, he has neglected every thing, with the exception of what was for his own advantage; so that, ignorant of the projects of those unclean and infidel French, he has not given timely notice to the inhabitants of Egypt. When that unhappy news reached our Imperial ear, a month at least after the unjustifiable event, such was our grief and vexation, that we call God to witness the tears that flowed from our eyes, and that sleep and repose vanished from us. We have therefore deposed him from the office of Grand Vizir, and have named in his place Jussuff Pacha, Governor of Erzerum; and, till his arrival at the Sublime Porte, we name and appoint you, Mustapha Bey, to be Kaimakham. Now, it being just that all true believers should fight against those miserable infidels, the French, and that it becomes the indispensable duty of our Imperial person to snatch the blessed territories from their damned hands, and to revenge the insults offered to the Mussulmen, there must be no delay, in expectation of the arrival of the new Vizir; but the most vigorous measures must be pursued in attacking them by sea and land. On this account, we have determined, in consequence of a deliberation with our most illustrious chiefs and ministers, with the fullest confidence in God and his Prophet, to adopt the most efficacious means of delivering the province of Egypt from these abandoned wretches. You will make known to all true believers, in the different quarters, that we are at war with the French; and, changing night into day, you will exert your utmost efforts to obtain a complete revenge. You will adopt the most vigilant conduct to preserve our other Mahometan provinces, and our frontiers, from the plots and artifices of the enemy, by throwing a reinforcement of men into every port and each fortified place. You will also most

zealously direct your attention to secure to the inhabitants of our Imperial residence the necessary quantity of daily supplies of provisions; and you will keep a watchful eye over every thing till the Grand Vizir arrives. We shall bestow our whole attention on your operations; and we pray the Almighty God to accompany our enterprizes with his favour, and to assist us in the defence of our cause.'

On the 11th of the same month, the Sublime Porte formally declared war against France. As this Declaration exhibits the conduct of the two Governments since the French Revolution, and as it completely develops the cause of a rupture between two Powers so long bound in close amity, we shall present our readers with it entire.'

'It is notorious, that the peace and good harmony which, since time immemorial, have existed between the Sublime Porte and the Court of France, have never been interrupted by enmity and misunderstanding; but that, on the contrary, until this period, the Sublime Porte has made it her uniform and constant study scrupulously to maintain the treaties, to fulfil the duties of amity with care, and upon every occasion to give proofs of her sincerity and friendship. At the time when the revolution first broke out in France, six years ago, when most of the powers in Europe confederated against that country, the Sublime Porte, although a witness to the improper proceedings of those who held the reins of government by usurpation, chose rather, in observance of her ancient amity with the French nation, to remain neutral: and though she had been several times invited by the allied courts to join with them, and to break with France; although the troubles of that country had become more and more violent at that particular period when an army had reached near Paris; whilst, soon after, the fortresses of Valenciennes, Conde, and Quesnoy, the keys of France on the Northern side, were taken by the Austrian arms; Toulon, the only arsenal of the French, in the Mediterranean, had fallen into the hands of the English, with the ships of war which were in it; and, by an increased party of royalists in their provinces, the situation of the government had become more critical, and perplexity and distress prevailed on every side; yet, the Sublime Porte, notwithstanding that it depended only upon herself to join with the other powers, nevertheless, giving way to her known principles of justice, did no ways consent to deviate from the line of a neutral conduct. On the contrary, considering that, if under the circumstances of a strong famine, by which France, blocked up by sea and land, was afflicted, the Sublime Porte had also broken off her connection, their distressed situation would have been such as to throw the inhabitants into total desolation and despair; she abstained from that measure; and she hereby asks, whether it be not a fact, that the liberality which she has shewn to them, from time to time, has brought complaints against her from other powers? The extensive advantages which the French have reaped from the Sublime Porte's remaining neutral, during the course of the war, become clear and evident by a moment's glance at the events of the war, and the public transactions during that period.

'Whilst, therefore, in consideration of the uniform acts of condescension thus observed towards them by the Sublime Porte, they, on their side, ought also to have been steady in preserving peace; yet, those among them, who found the means of assuming to themselves the reins of government by favour of the revolution, began to devise various pretences, and, under an illusive idea of liberty,—a liberty so called in words, but which in reality knows no other laws but the subversion of every established government (after the example of France), the abolition of all religions, the destruction of every country, the plunder of property, and the dissolution of all human society—to occupy themselves in nothing but in misleading and imposing upon the

ignorant amongst the people, pretending to reduce mankind to the state of the brute creation; and this, to favour their own private interests, and render the government permanent in their own hands.

Actuated by such principles, they made it their maxim to stir up and corrupt indiscriminately the subjects of every power, whether distant or near, either in peace or at war, and to excite them to revolt against their natural sovereigns and government. Whilst, on one hand, their minister at Constantinople, pursuant to that system of duplicity and deceit which is their custom every where, made professions of friendship for the Ottoman empire, endeavouring to make the Sublime Porte the dupe of their insidious projects, and to forward their object of exciting her against other friendly powers; the commanders and generals of their army in Italy, upon the other hand, were engaged in the heinous attempt of perverting the subjects of his Majesty the Grand Signior, by sending agents (persons notorious for their intriguing practices) into Anatolia, Morea, and the islands of the Archipelago, and by spreading manifestos of the most insidious tenor, among which the one addressed by Buonaparte to the people of Mucric, with several others distributed by the same, are sufficiently known to the public. Upon the Sublime Porte's complaining to the Directory of this conduct of their commanders and generals, their answer was, that all proceedings on the part of their officers, contrary to friendship, were not with the consent of the Directory; that the same should be prevented, and their officers warned against it; the wish of the French government being to strengthen more and more the ancient friendship subsisting with the Sublime Porte.

In consequence of this answer, delivered officially on their part, it was expected that the said generals would have left off their seditious pursuits. But, nevertheless, no change appearing in their conduct, and their perseverance in such insidious practices being greater than ever, it became obvious that the answers of the Directory were only fictitious and deceitful; that the intriguing attempts of their agents could not but be dictated by the instructions which were given them; and, consequently, that any farther complaint would be of no avail whatever. Notwithstanding these transactions; however, the Sublime Porte, in the hopes of the Directory altering its system of conduct, and laying aside the senseless pursuit of wishing to overturn the universe; in expectation of seeing things in France, from the harassed situation of that country, at length take a different turn, by the people refusing to bear any longer those intolerable evils and disasters which have been brought upon them from the personal views of a few upstart individuals since the commencement of the revolution; and with the view of preventing secret enmity from producing an open rupture; she did not alter her course, but preferred keeping silence. In the beginning of the war with the other powers, the French government had declared, that their intention was not to acquire new territory;—but, on the contrary, to restore every such conquest as might have been made by their arms during the contest: contrary to which, they not only have kept possession of various extensive provinces, snatched by them from the belligerent powers; but, not content with this, profiting of the changes which had prevailed among the allied courts through their intrigues, have put off the mask entirely, and, developing their secret views, without reason or justice, have fallen upon several free and independent republics and states, who had held themselves neutral, like the Sublime Porte, invading their territories when least provided with the means of defence, and subjecting them to their will by open force and hostility.

Thus, no one being left to controul them, they tore the veil off all decorum at once; and, unmindful of the obligations of treaties, and to convince the world that friendship and enmity are the same thing in their eyes, contrary to

the rights of nations, and in violation of the ties subsisting between the two courts, they came, in a manner altogether unprecedented, like a set of pirates, and made a sudden invasion in Egypt, the most precious among the provinces of the Ottoman Porte; of which they took forcible possession at a time when they had experienced nothing from this Court but demonstrations of friendship. Upon the first surmise of the French project to invade that province, Ruffin, their charge d'affaires at this residence, was invited to a conference, where he was questioned officially about this business: he first declared he had no intelligence whatever respecting it; but he gave it, as a speculation of his own, that, if such an enterprize ever proved true, it probably must be to take revenge of the Beys, and to annoy and attack the English settlements in the East Indies. In answer to this, it was circumstantially stated to him, that the smallest attempt, on the part of the French, upon Cairo, on whatever pretext it might be founded, would be taken as a declaration of war, and thereby the friendship subsisting between the two courts since the most ancient times would, both in a legal and political sense, be converted into enmity; that the Ottoman empire would not suffer the loss of a handful of sand of the Egyptian territory; that the whole Ottoman sect would set itself in motion for the deliverance of those blessed lands; and that, if the chastisement of the Beys was necessary, it behoved the Sublime Porte to inflict it on them as her dependents; that the interference of the French in this business was inconsistent with the rights of nations; that the Court of Great Britain, being the dearest friend of the Ottoman empire, the Sublime Porte would never consent to the passage of the French troops through her territory to act against their settlements; that, in short, should even their expedition to Egypt have no other object but this, it would be equally construed into a declaration of war; of all which he was charged to make the earliest communication to the Directory in this very language.

‘ Dispatches, bearing instructions to the same effect, were at the same time written to Aali Effendi, the Sublime Porte’s ambassador at Paris, who was moreover directed to demand officially an explanation of the matter upon the spot. Before the communications sent by Ruffin to the Directory, and the dispatches transmitted by the Sublime Porte to the ambassador before-named, a letter of an old date was received by the said Ruffin, expressing that Buonaparte’s expedition to Egypt was true, but that the object was to secure some commercial advantages, by bringing the Beys to an account, and to hurt Great Britain; that an ambassador had been appointed to prefer several propositions favourable to the interests of the Ottoman Porte, and to adjust the affair in question; with this farther ridiculous hint, that, were the Porte to declare war for this against the Republic, both courts would lay themselves open to an attack on the part of the Emperor; all this the said charge d'affaires delivered officially, and he also presented a copy of that letter. Upon the other hand, in the answer received meanwhile from the Ottoman ambassador above-mentioned, it was stated that, in conformity to his instructions, he had had an interview with Talleyrand Perigord, the Minister of external relations, in which he had produced his dispatches, explained their purport, and demanded officially a categorical answer: that the said minister (forgetting, as is to be supposed, the tenor of the letter which had been written to Ruffin some time before) positively disavowed the expedition against Egypt, and said that Buonaparte’s expedition had no other object but the conquest of Malta; that the abolition of the Order there being a measure conducive to the benefit of all the Turks, the Sublime Porte ought to feel even obliged by it; that the Directory had nothing more at heart than to maintain the peace existing with the Porte since time immemorial, and more and more to strengthen the same; thus barefacedly exhibiting a scene of the most artful duplicity.

'The wide contradiction between the above two communications being visibly a fresh artifice by which to mislead the Ottoman Porte with her eyes open, and to gain time until intelligence could be procured respecting the affair of Egypt, the result of which had not then come to their knowledge; must not this extraordinary event be taken as a palpable demonstration, that the Directors of the French government, to second their own ambition and arrogance, have actually lost all recollection of those laws observed and maintained in every regular government, and that no faith whatever is to be placed in their words and professions. From the tenor of their arbitrary proceedings and despotic conduct, as too well witnessed from first to last, it is clear and evident that their project is no other but to banish every orderly institution from the face of the world; to overset human society; and, by an alternate play of secret intrigue or open hostility, as best suits their end, to derange the constitution of every established independent state, by creating (as they have done in Italy) a number of small republics, of which the French is to be the parent mother, and thus to sway and to conduct every thing after their own will every where. Now Egypt being the portal of the two venerable cities (Mecca and Medina), and the present operations in that quarter being of a nature affecting all the Mahometan sect at large, the Sublime Porte, consistently with her express declarations to the above French charge d'affaires, and through her ambassador at Paris, feels compelled, by every law, to resist the sudden and unprovoked aggressions and hostilities committed by the French as above, and, with a full confidence in the assistance of the Omnipotent God, to set about repelling and destroying the enemy by sea and land. Thus to wage war against France is become a precept of religion incumbent upon all Mussulmen. In consequence whereof, the aforementioned charge d'affaires, together with the officers of that mission, had been sent to the Seven Towers, to be detained there as hostages until such time as Aali Effendi, before-named, and those of his retinue, be arrived from Paris; and the consuls, merchants, and French properties in Constantinople, and in other parts of the Ottoman empire, shall also be kept in deposit, and as a security, until the merchants, dependents of the Sublime Porte, with their shipping and properties, as also the public ships, with their equipages, detained in the province of Egypt (prisoners of war excepted) be set at liberty. To repel the perfidy of these usurpers, who have raised the standard of rebellion and trouble in France, is a measure, in which not the safety and tranquillity of the Sublime Porte alone, but also that of all the powers in Europe, is concerned. Wherefore the best hopes are entertained of the cordial co-operation of all friendly courts, as well as of their disposition to fulfil by every means in their power their duties of friendship and of assistance in the present cause.'

1 *Rebülaker*, 1213. (11 September, 1793.)

Notwithstanding these measures adopted by the Porte, and the junction of the Russian and Turkish fleets, with a considerable embarkation of troops, destined to act against France, the French Directory and Councils have maintained a perfect silence on the subject; and Buonaparte, on the part of the French, has repeatedly, since his invasion of Egypt, expressed the great friendship of his nation for that of the Porte. What part, therefore, they mean to act time alone can develop.

REBELLION OF PASSWAN OGLOU.

THE system of innovation, and the spirit of revolutionizing, which have made such hasty strides in countries nearer our own, have, in some degree, diverted the attention of Britons from the rebellion which has made such rapid progress in the dominions of the Prophet. Passwan Oglou, the Buonaparte

of Greece, in the latter end of the year 1797, revolted against the Grand Signior, and has since become so formidable as to threaten the capital of Turkey. His adherents at first consisted of a few thousand Polanders, under the command of General Deniske; these were afterwards joined by a number of disaffected, and in all made up an army of upwards of 20,000 men; at the head of which the enterprizing leader, after various battles of less importance, attacked the strong fortress of Widdin, which he subdued, and routed the Scid Ali Pacha, sent against him, in an obstinate engagement.

On the 27th of June, the Captain Pacha, Osman Pacha, and Mustapha Pacha, in consequence of the orders they had received, endeavoured to carry Widdin by assault; they had succeeded in taking the Lower City, when they were received by a fire of grape shot, so strong and well directed, that in a short time the field of battle was strewed with dead bodies. Passwan Oglou then made a sally; this increased the confusion of the assailants, and the slaughter became dreadful. The Captain Pacha and Osman Pacha were killed, and Mustapha Pacha saved himself with great difficulty.

Upon the event of this engagement the Turkish Rebel found himself no longer shut up in Widdin, but had an opportunity of increasing his forces, which he did considerably, and proceeded towards Constantinople.

In the beginning of December Passwan Oglou presented himself before the fortress of Orsowa; and so great was the terror which he inspired, that the town instantly opened its gates. He ordered to be arrested, and conducted to Widdin, the Commander of the town, Cowe Mustapha, who, in the commencement of the rebellion, was one of his principal adherents, but had betrayed him by surrendering Orsowa to the Ottoman General who besieged it, on condition of being reinstated in the command of it under the Grand Signior.

From Orsowa, Passwan Oglou passed the Danube, and proceeded to Wallachia, where he accumulated large quantities of provisions for the support of his army, now greatly increased.

During the progress of this rebellion, upwards of thirty-seven battles have been fought between the insurgents and the Ottoman troops, in which the former, headed by their Chief, who possesses both intrepidity and courage, were in general victorious.

NEW LEVY AND CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

IN consequence of the declaration of the Austrian plenipotentiary, that Austria would never consent to any demand on the right bank of the Rhine, nor give way to any such concession by the Deputation, the Executive Directory, on the 24th of September, sent a message to the Council of Five Hundred, which stated, that the delays of the Congress at Rastadt had exhausted their patience, and they demanded, in consequence, that a military conscription should be immediately put into force. They boasted of their endeavours to obtain peace, inveighed against England as the author of a new coalition, and demanded the immediate adoption of measures to supply the necessities of the land and sea service. They stated that the armies wanted 200,000 men for their completion. The measure was adopted, and ordered to be immediately put into execution. The peasantry of Brabant, of whom it was well said that they were the most affectionate subjects, but the most impatient slaves in Europe, resisted the decrees of the military conscription, and broke out into open insurrection. It took its rise in that fertile country called the Pays de Vauds, which lies on the left of the Scheldt, between Ghent and Antwerp, the seat of the insurrection against Joseph II. in 1789.

The political situation of the ci-divant Belgium became daily more alarming. On the first rumour of the levy required, a deep and lively agitation

manifested itself throughout the whole of the country as far as Louvain, where hand-bills were circulated, concluding with 'Long live the Emperor and his Allies!' And what tended to rouse and instigate the people to revolt, was the want of energy in the constituted authorities, who were either afraid or unwilling to proclaim this law or to put it into execution. The majority of them gave in their resignations, in order to screen themselves from the misfortunes that befel other commissioners or agents of the Cantons, who were killed or wounded; several of the *gen d'armes* also, on the same account, lost their lives. While all this was passing on the one side, affairs assumed a much more serious aspect in another quarter. The violence of the insurrection extended its effect nearly as far as Antwerp. Several encounters took place between the insurgents and the French troops, in which the former suffered considerably. The rebellion spread over the departments of the Scheldt, of the two Nethers, of the Dyle and Gemappe. The town of Lierre, situate three leagues from Malines, was one of the principal places upon which the insurgents had pitched to organize themselves. It was attacked on the 28th of October by the republicans, and taken, after a bloody and brave resistance. The tree of liberty, which had been cut down, was replaced. The village of Boom, too, on the canal, where the insurgents had formed a committee of insurrection, was likewise attacked, and carried, after a warm action. On the 29th, at six in the morning, the village of Cuenpilleath, between Antwerp and Malines, was taken by the republicans, with fixed bayonet. Several bloody engagements took place between Hal, Enghien, and the village of St. Tonelle; the insurgents were, however, subdued, and slaughtered without reserve. The French Generals levied heavy contributions, and enforced requisitions of men. Louvain, nevertheless, held out to the last, on which account it was kept in a state of siege till the insurrection was totally suppressed.

In the message sent from the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, the rebellion is ascribed, in the high tone of modern republicanism, to the suggestions of England and the spirit of fanatic rage. The authors of it were said to be men attached either to the Emperor or the party of the Stadtholder.

A Committee of the Council of Five Hundred, to whom the matter was referred, also reported, that none of those included in the conscription took a part in the rebellion.

The Directory concluded their message by demanding a sum of 1,500,000 livres Tournay secret service money, as a fund for the purpose of getting intelligence of all the manœuvres of the English, and of other enemies of the Republic.

The message, respecting the conscription of 200,000 men, we here insert verbatim, as it elucidates, in some degree, the future intentions of the Directory: 'You have heard the repeated wishes of the Executive Directory, that you would speedily put an end to your labours, respecting the ordinary course of the receipts and expences of the year already begun; but interests more pressing demand measures more energetic, and the necessity of circumstances requires, at this very moment, extraordinary aids rapidly called forth into action. The object of our exertions is to hasten and secure that peace which our innumerable victories had announced to Europe, and which, doubtless, ought to accelerate the moderation of a generous people after so many triumphs. So many other nations, wearied with the scourge of war, had placed their hopes of peace in the issue of a Congress, which had been assembled for many months; every thing seemed to announce that the sufferings of the Continent were about to be closed, and that all the Governments armed against France were on the point of yielding to the voice of humanity,

and to the dictates of reason. In this prospect, which appeared so certain, the Executive Directory negotiated with good faith, and thought of nothing but of leading our victorious legions against a perfidious power, hostile to the repose of the world. But this power seeing the tempest by which it was to be punished, *brewoing*, and about to burst upon her in every quarter, has exerted every effort to turn it aside. With gold, the fruit of her rapines, she has succeeded in sowing in different Cabinets corruption and discord, in re-animating the thirst of vengeance, enflaming certain Princes deceived by new illusions, and in exciting through the States which stand most in need of peace the imprudent desire of re-kindling the war.

‘The Executive Directory cannot yet say all which it conceives its duty to do, in order to remove the veil from the eyes of these deluded powers, and to prove the sincerity of its offers of peace. The world will one day be astonished when it shall know how far the Directory in their pacific views carried their condescendence even for Governments which only now exist because they forebore to sweep them from the face of the earth. But the moderation of the French Government was even turned against itself. The more concessions it made, the greater obstacles were raised to the object in view. Every day premeditated delays were opposed to the conclusion of a general peace. The French nation is tired of these crafty delays. These are not the days of the Monarchy, when its weakness aided the eternal procrastination of a temporising Congress. If diplomacy is the art of subterfuge, this art is not suited to Republicans.

‘France has proposed peace; but it wishes that the powers concerned should distinctly declare whether this peace be accepted; and since they hesitate, it is proper for the Republic to assume an attitude calculated to put an end to their indecision, and to *obtain by force what persuasion has in vain attempted*. Such is the object which the Directory propose, and as they are certain that it is likewise yours, they now come to propose to you the means of attaining it in a sure and speedy manner. The object of this message is to fix your attention on the urgent wants of your armies by sea and land. These wants are considerable, but our resources are immense, and it is proper to point them out to those who may dream of new coalitions, and who have not been undeceived by the issue of the first. Europe ought to know that the French Republic is yet able to sustain an extraordinary crisis without imposing upon the Legislative Body the necessity of new imposts. With regard to the land forces, their quotas are not completed, and in order to fill them up 200,000 would be necessary, whose accoutrement, equipment, and maintenance for a year amount to a sum of 90 millions beyond the sums included in the service of the year seven.

‘The Executive Directory annex to this message an account drawn out on this subject by the Minister at War, in order that you may know in what respects the land force is defective. Thus will be fulfilled the conditions required by the fifth article of 1st Session of law of 19 Fructidor, respecting military conscriptions. At the same time it belongs to you, Citizens Representatives, to put in execution the 4th article of the same law, that which requires the Legislative Body to fix, by a particular law, the number of defenders of their country to be actively employed. You will easily conceive that, in the present circumstances, it is impossible to procure the formation of the tables and the collection of documents relative to the conscription.

‘The Executive Directory shall lose no time in regularly complying with the forms prescribed by the law; but in the present moment every thing urges. The effect of the measure depends upon its celerity: 200,000 men are wanted to complete the army; speak the word, Citizens, and let these 200,000 start from the ground at your command. This prodigy is easy for you to perform;

but, doubtless, you will see the propriety of organizing with the utmost speed the call for the two hundred thousand men necessary, and for this time to make the five classes contribute to it. The naval army ought to correspond to the efforts of the land forces. The fleets of the Republic ought to shew themselves more terrible after the moment of disaster. We have no occasion to examine the history of the ancient Republics to prove the new elasticity which every check communicates to the energy of free nations. At the end of the year two, the army of the North retreated under the walls of Valenciennes only to recover the impulse which carried them to the Texel. Those of the Sambre and Meuse availed themselves of the same impetus to cross the Rhine. No doubt can be entertained of the zeal and the ardour by which our sailors will be animated; *but in this career, zeal can do nothing without immense preparations.* Upon this object immense funds and productive payments must be bestowed. In the report of the Minister of Marine you will find the details. If the land forces require about 90 millions extraordinary expence, the navy requires at least 35 millions. Thus the Directory are of opinion, that 125 millions are necessary to enable our defenders upon both elements to combine their efforts, and secure peace. New contributions are necessary in order to procure these means. It is sufficient to secure the effectual collection of the supplies, thought indispensable, and comprehended in the law of the 26th Fructidor last. In fine, *the same resources which have effected the Revolution, must complete the work.* The national domains still present means superior to those which circumstances require.

‘To this message the Directory annex the detailed report, which has been presented by the Minister of Finance on the alienations already concluded of national domains, and upon the disposable means which may be derived from those which remain to be sold. You will see, Citizens Representatives, that it will be easy for you to find in the disposable national domains the ways and means for the 125 millions necessary in addition to the 600 millions voted for the year seven, and which a variety of plans present themselves to enable you to obtain in a manner that will prove beneficial to the finances and to public credit. The Executive Directory shall not here enter into the details, which doubtless you will revolve among yourselves. It is your province to consider the whole of the object, and instantly to render effectual the subsidy which the political situation of France requires.

‘Pronounce then, Citizens Representatives, immediately with that unanimity by which you are distinguished. Decide the success of our negotiations by immediately completing our army with the 200,000 which the quotas require. Give to our squadrons the means by which they stand in need to enable them to multiply their attacks against the Cabinet of London, and on the seas which it controuls, and in the Indies which it oppresses, and even in the heart of its own island. Teach our enemies that the French people, indignant at the delays and refusals which are opposed to its views of conciliation, is ready to terminate the war of Liberty. Let us finish it if *necessary by the utter destruction of those who resist our power.* In a word, hold forth the Republic presenting in one hand the olive of peace, and in the other suspending the thunder of war. Hold out in this view the unanimity of two great powers of the State. Second with vigour and effect the national wish. Become the benefactors of the different nations which sigh so ardently for peace, and which shall bless you for having settled their fate. The Executive Directory expect with confidence the speedy effects of your deliberations.’

TREILHARD, President.

AMERICA.

It may be recollected that some time ago the French Minister at Philadelphia, instigated most certainly by the government of his own country, and probably seconded by individuals attached to his interest and the system of plunder, tampered with certain persons in the United States, and endeavoured to raise a commotion favourable to the French party, and adverse to a continuance of friendship and alliance between America and England.

This conduct produced just complaints on the part of the Americans, who, from their manly conduct and vigorous preparations to resist French oppression, discovered a spirit highly creditable to the government of the United States.

However, to settle the differences upon an amicable footing, a negotiation was opened at Paris, which in its progress suffered a suspension.—The President of Congress published the correspondence, and even the conversation, which took place between the respective negotiators and their *secret agents* upon this occasion. This publication exposes a system of corruption and political infamy scarcely to be paralleled in the history of mankind. It appeared that the Directory employed secret agents to bribe the American Envoys, in order to procure for themselves a private *douceur* of 50,000*l.* and a loan from the State, as a preliminary of peace between the two republics: And it was likewise discovered that M. Talleyrand, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was an accomplice in this most disgraceful proceeding.

The senate of the United States, on the 26th of March, brought forward a string of resolutions, which had for their object to lay an embargo on French shipping, to complete and garrison the fortifications, to raise a provisional army, and to provide for military stores and arms. On the first of these resolutions the French had interest enough to procure a negative.

On the 16th of May the House of Representatives, however, passed a bill which had originated in the senate, authorizing the President to direct the commanders of American armed vessels to take and bring into the ports of the United States any French cruiser which committed depredations on the citizens thereof, or which should be found hovering on the coast for that purpose, and also to retake any American merchantmen that might have been captured by such cruisers. This vigorous measure was followed up by another, to prohibit all commercial intercourse between France and the United States.

On the 21st of June the President sent a message to Congress with the communication from Paris, brought by Mr. Marshall, who, with Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Gerry, had been appointed to negotiate for a redress of grievances sustained by the American merchants, whose ships were indiscriminately seized upon in every port in France, and taken wherever they were met with by French cruisers.

From the communication it appeared that the Directory were very desirous that Mr. Marshall and Mr. Pinckney should depart; but they positively refused Mr. Gerry permission to go, hoping that he would continue the negotiation. Mr. Gerry, in a letter to the President, lamented the irksome situation in which he was placed.

The President sent instructions to Paris, in which he left an opening for negotiation; but refused a loan, as it would violate the American neutrality; and refused a *douceur* to the men in power, because it might be urged by their successors, as a reason for annulling the treaty, or serve as a precedent for further and repeated demands.



They wanted for this job.

And we needed
paper left