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THE ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY, POLITICS, AND LITERATURE,

For the YEAR 1802.

44

LONDON:

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FOR W. OTRIDGE AND SON; CLARKE AND SON; T. HURST; R. CROSBY; J. BELL; R. FAULDER; CUTHELL AND MARTIN; OGILVY AND SON; R. LEA; J. NUNN; J. WALKER; LACKINGTON, ALLEN, AND CO. E. JEFFERY; VERNOR AND HOOD; J. ASPERNE; AND WYNNE AND SCHOLEY.

1803.

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PREFACE.

WE closed our labours for the last year, with the announcement of peace, having been once more established throughout those wide-spread regions, whose fields had been stained with twelve years desolating warfare; whose ancient limits had given way to the innovating spirit of revolution: and whose inhabitants had been, during that period, successively exposed, either to the insolent ravages of the invader, or the no less exhausting friendship of the protecting power. At that period, peace, in the abstract, seemed so great a blessing to the nations of the earth, that we were little disposed to damp the enthusiastic joy, with which it was received by all ranks of people in this country; by too curiously canvassing its terms, or by these

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forebodings of evil, which our political experience might have entitled us with prophetic solemnity, under all the circumstances attending it, to sound in the ear of the British nation. Sharers in the general joy, we perhaps equally participated in the delusion; nor could we conceive, but that if tranquillity was so necessary to Great Britain, whose glorious career, had, during her late arduous struggle, been marked with constant victory and conquest; that it was not infinitely more so to her opponent, who had not, at its termination, to boast of a single acquisition wrested from us during the whole period; and who had placed on the throne of her pristine monarchs, a nameless military adventurer, to the establishment of whose power and authority, it seemed absolutely essential.

Soon, however, was the veil removed from our eyes; hardly had the preliminaries become the object of public investigation, when the dangerous precipice on which we were placed, became but too apparent. We hastened to correct our own errors, and those into which we might have inadvertently led our readers; we devoted an early portion of the present volume to their consideration, and we endeavoured to point out their inadequacy, to render permanent and secure, that peace, which derived its only value from the probability of both those qualities having been secured to it, by the immense and otherwise disproportionate sacrifices we had made.

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As we advanced, however, in our progress, all further trouble was spared to us. The restless ambition of the consular sovereign of the French empire, became sufficiently obvious. Provinces and territories added to his already overgrown dominion; the assumption of the absolute sovereignty of a great portion of Europe; treaties obtained by force or fraud, injurious to the British interests, insolently promulgated, even before the definitive treaty of peace was signed; left no room in the mind even of the most sanguine supporters of the peace, to doubt as to its consequences.

The forcible imposition of forms of government, upon states whose independence was formally protected or acknowledged by every power of Europe. The arbitrary interference in regulating the internal concerns, of that venerable fabric, the Germanic empire; and the supercilious contempt with which Great Britain was, on every occasion, treated by the Corsican usurper; sufficiently evinced his hostile views, and left us an easy task to convince our readers of the small hope there remained, of our enjoying those blessings which we had fondly, but too precipitately, flattered them with in our preceding volume.

Under very opposite impressions has the present been conducted. In our domestic history we have gone into length, on the great questions of the preliminary and definitive treaties; and endeavoured to point out their de-

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fects and palpable tendency to the renewal of war. We have given, in the Parliamentary Debates, the reasonings at considerable length, of our most enlightened statesmen on those momentous subjects. We have traced with an impartial, and, we hope, unerring hand, the shades of difference which have arisen, between those great leading characters who have, since the commencement of their public career, acted together; but who have, under those extraordinary and unprecedented circumstances which form the subject matter of the history of the present year, taken up widely differing lines of conduct; and who have given new appellations and energies to political combination. Above all, we have endeavoured to point out the danger which must arise to the interests, nay, the very existence of the British empire, from the unchecked and uncontrouled spirit of aggrandisement and ambition in the present ruler of France; and the utter impossibility there exists of our maintaining the usual relations of peace and amity with his overweening and restless insolence.

On the subject of the French expedition to St. Domingo; on the affairs of Switzerland; and on that of the complicated system of the German indemnities, we trust we shall have been found to have manifested no inconsiderable research and labour.

To Ireland our attention has been particularly directed. That country rising every day in political importance, the settle-

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settlement of whose domestic affairs was the ostensible cause, of the loss to the British empire of the union of the greatest and most brilliant assemblage of talents, she had ever witnessed, united in one administration, required more than ordinary attention. To attempt to trace the causes of her present discontents to their true source, and point out the most probable means to remedy them, we hope we have exhibited in our chapter on that subject; which at least will have the merit (if no other can be found) of novelty to recommend it.

Our colonial establishments, both in the East and West Indies, claimed a particular share of our attention, and which, to the utmost of our ability and extent of our information, we have bestowed upon those important subjects; nor will there, generally speaking, be found any matter which our "History of Europe" usually embraces, which we have not brought before our readers in their progressive and natural order, and with as much minuteness as consisted with the nature of the work.

In our selections, we have been unusually attentive to what we conceived would be the taste and wish of our readers. Our "Chronicle" we have endeavoured to make more than usually interesting by the extent and variety of matter. In our extracts from the best works of the year, we have been particularly anxious to dwell on those which relate to Egypt, that very extraordinary country, which has been, from the remotest antiquity, the subject of

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of research and inquiry, and which on a late memorable occasion, was the theatre of the gallant exploits of our brave countrymen, and that of the humiliation and total discomfiture of our implacable enemy.

In our Miscellaneous and Poetical Articles, some original unpublished pieces, of no ordinary share of merit, are inserted.

We now dismiss our volume to the perusal and judgment of our kind, we hope partial, friends, the public. That public whom we have faithfully served for four and forty years; whose interests we have carefully guarded, and whose approbation and patronage has been the constant object of our unceasing and unwearied solicitude.

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THE ANNUAL REGISTER, For the YEAR 1802.

THE HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

Meeting of the Imperial Parliament—meets at an earlier Period than usual.—His Majesty's Speech from the Throne, announcing the Adjustment, by Convention, of the Differences with the Northern Powers of Europe—and of the Preliminaries of Peace being signed with France, &c.—Addresses of Thanks moved in the Lords and Commons.—Debates.—Address carried in both Houses.

THE signature of the preliminary articles of peace, which took place on the 1st day of October, at London, was an event of such importance, that his majesty convened the parliament at an earlier period than the session has been for many years accustomed to commence. Although the British constitution had been preserved, and this country (alone), of all the powers engaged with France, had maintained its integrity and its honour, yet it had been deemed so impossible to rescue the other states of Europe from the grasp of France, that peace was the universal wish of the nation. The insolence of several of the successive governments of France, their poverty even, which from not possessing any thing to lose, naturally excited them to try desperate measures for bettering their situation,

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all inclined the people of this country to believe that peace was still distant, when suddenly and unexpectedly, the signature of the preliminaries was announced, and very shortly after his majesty's proclamation appeared, appointing the parliament to assemble on the 29th of October, for the dispatch of *weighty and important business*. This weighty and important business was immediately known to be, the official communication to the great council of the nation, of the signature of the preliminaries of the peace. The mass of the nation, at first, expressed the most enthusiastic joy at hearing of the reestablishment of peace, without canvassing the terms of it, or considering whether it was such a peace as this country had a right to expect; but when the parliament was about to assemble, the attention of every one was turned to the opinions which should be delivered there, by those men, whose superior abilities and opportunities of forming a correct judgment enabled them to throw the greatest possible light upon the subject.

On the 29th of October, his majesty opened the sessions, by a speech from the throne: he announced to his parliament that the differences with the Northern Powers had been adjusted by a convention with the emperor of Russia, to which the kings of Denmark and Sweden had expressed their readiness to accede. He stated, that, in this convention, the essential rights for which this country contended, were secured, and provision made that the exercise of them should be attended with as little molestation as possible, to the subjects of the contracting parties. He next informed them that preliminaries of peace had been signed between him and the French republic, in which he trusted that this important arrangement would be found to be conducive to the substantial interests of this country, and honourable to the British character. He also expressed his gratitude to Divine Providence for the bounty afforded to his people in the abundant produce of the last harvest, and his acknowledgments to the distinguished valour and eminent services of his forces both by sea and land, the unprecedented exertions of the militia and fencibles, and the zeal and perseverance of the yeomanry and volunteer corps; and was persuaded that parliament would join with him in reflecting with peculiar satisfaction on the naval and military operations of the last campaign, and on the successful and glorious issue of the expedition to Egypt, which had been marked throughout by achievements, tending in their consequences and by their example to produce lasting advantages and honour to this country. He concluded by expressing his most fervent prayer, "that his people might experience the reward they had so much merited, in a full enjoyment of the blessings of peace, in a progressive increase of their commerce, credit and resources, and above all, in the undisturbed possession of their religion, laws and liberties, and in the safeguard and protection of that constitution, which it had been the great object of all their efforts to preserve, and which it was their most sacred duty to transmit unimpaired to their descendants." An address of thanks to his majesty, for his most gracious speech, was moved

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moved, in the HOUSE of LORDS, by.

Lord Bolton, who said he should not enter into any detail of the preliminaries, as the papers were not then before the house; but he could not avoid pointing their lordships attention to the sentiments of paternal affection expressed by his majesty, in announcing the adjustment of the differences with the Northern Powers, and the signing of the preliminaries. As for peace itself, it had been so strongly felt to be desirable, that men did not allow themselves time to doubt of its being advantageous, but gave free and unbounded indulgence to their joy: the leading articles of the peace were universally known and approved of, but no circumstance attending it appeared to him more worthy of consideration than the fitness of the time at which his majesty's ministers had concluded the preliminaries of the peace. They had not done it at a time when a deficiency of supplies was felt; No, he saw with pride and satisfaction that ministers had chosen a time for making peace when our resources were in full vigour, and when the nation had displayed its ancient character, by the manly and determined posture of defence into which it had voluntarily put itself when threatened by invasion. He admired also the fitness of the time for concluding peace, because it was not at a time when we had any thing to fear for our security, when our arms had been unsuccessful, our strength exhausted, or our spirits broken. On the contrary, the peace was concluded at the moment the most auspicious to the British character, when our resources were unimpaired, and our armies triumphant. It was a grand and magnificent triumph for England to make a peace, when her navies and armies were every where conquerors from the frozen seas of the North to the pillars of Hercules; and from Africa to the remotest shores of Asia and America. When the unexampled achievements of that band of heroes, who had rescued Egypt from its invaders, were made only to restore it to its rightful owner, and the triumphs of our armies were only accessary to that spirit of moderation, which dictated our appeal to arms. His lordship, after paying the highest tribute of praise to our commanders in Egypt, observed, that when the peace was made it was evident that the integrity of Europe could not be preserved; had it been possible to preserve it, it would have been effected by the power of Great Britain,

Si Pergama dextrâ
Defendi possint, etiam hâc defensa fuissent.

His lordship concluded by moving an address which, as usual, was an echo of the speech.

Lord Lifford seconded the address, and compared the situation in which the country then stood, with that alarming situation in which it was at the time parliament was convened in the preceding year: when the war assumed a new terror from the menaced interference of the Northern Powers; while we had the gigantic force of France to contend with nearer home, and the fate of Egypt still hung in suspense. Such was then our situation with respect to foreign powers. Our domestic situation was still more melancholy: the sovereign

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was afflicted by a severe indisposition, our administration divided among themselves, government for a time inefficient, and the people threatened with the horrors of an immediate famine, and the country also menaced with invasion, and this invasion calculating as means of success on the disloyalty of numbers of his majesty's subjects. At present all that alarm had disappeared, and we had the pleasure to behold our beloved sovereign in the full enjoyment of his health, exercising the best and most amiable of his privileges, announcing the return of peace, and all its blessings, to the people. The blessing of God had dissipated, by the last abundant harvest, all danger of famine; and the nation, after a long and glorious struggle, might prepare to taste the blessings of peace.

The duke of Bedford, in a short speech, expressed his concurrence with the address. He, however, differed from the noble mover in one sentiment; he could not agree that this was precisely the fittest time to make peace, he thought it could have been more fitly made at a more early period.

The address was then agreed to, *nemine dissentiente.*

In the COMMONS, the same day, the address was moved by

Lord Lovain, who hoped, that as the event which his majesty's speech had announced had been approved of by the great majority of the nation, so the address which he should have the honour of proposing, would be generally, if not universally, approved of in that house. His lordship recapitulated the various subjects of national exultation. A peace, gained by victories never surpassed in the annals of this country, and secured by moderation; a plentiful harvest dispelling every fear of famine; and an event no less glorious than the peace with France, no less advantageous to the interests of this country, the arrangement of the disputes with the Northern Powers. After expatiating at considerable length on those topics, his lordship concluded, by moving an address similar to that which was proposed in the other house.

Colonel Woodhouse seconded this address.

Mr. Fox then rose to express his most sincere and cordial concurrence in the address, and his approbation of the peace which had been at length obtained. This was an event on which he could not suppress his joy and exultation: an event in which the people of England had the greatest cause to rejoice and exult. At present he should not trespass further upon the attention of the house, than to offer this short but sincere expression of his sentiment on the event, and to declare his assent to the address.

Mr. Pitt rose also to express his satisfaction on the event which had been announced in his majesty's speech; for the present, he should forbear any observations upon the subject of the preliminaries, but when he came to express his motives for rejoicing in the attainment of peace, possibly they would be found very different from those of the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Fox) who spoke last. Whatever opinion he might entertain as to certain of the preliminary articles, he approved generally of the outline. We owed this event to the

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the gallantry of our fleets and armies, and that good conduct in the people of England, which he had ever considered as our best security; and events had proved, that as long as the people of England were true to themselves, and their representatives true to their interests, they had nothing to fear from external foes.

Mr. Windham said, that if this address was to pledge the house to approve of the preliminaries specifically, he could not support it; but as it gave no such pledge, he should support the address, but at the same time give a general outline of the reasons for which he differed from the sentiments which other gentlemen had expressed about the peace. He could not avoid differing, on this occasion, from his right honourable friend (Mr. Pitt), from whom to differ he always considered a misfortune. He was aware, that to stand as a solitary mourner in the midst of general exultation, to wear a countenance clouded with sadness, while all others are lighted up with joy, was at once unfortunate and ungracious. He could not avoid, upon this occasion, differing from those gentlemen (Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox), who had so often heretofore differed on every subject of the war, though now they coincided in approbation of the peace. It struck him, however, in a different point of view, and he must ask, Were the circumstances of the peace the subject of joy and exultation? When he was called upon to put on his wedding suit he must inquire whether it was a marriage or a funeral he was called to celebrate? When he was desired to illuminate, he must learn whether it was to light him to a feast or a sepulchre? He must most solemnly pronounce, that it was his firm persuasion, that ministers, in signing this peace, had signed the death-warrant of the country. The only thing which France wanted to enable her to divide with this country the empire of the seas was, such a participation of commerce as to enable her to extend her navy; this participation they had now obtained. He should not, however, find fault with ministers, if they could show that such a peace was a safe one, if they could show that there was an absolute necessity for it. Such a necessity, however, he did not perceive. These topics would, however, be more fully discussed at a future day.

The chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Addington), declined going into the discussion of the preliminaries, as they were not now before the house; his right honourable friend (Mr. Windham), who professed also to feel the impropriety of entering into such discussion at present, had, however, advanced opinions and suggestions, which he could not permit to pass uncontradicted. He must answer, that it was not by the extension of our territories by conquest, but by preserving our constitution, and defending our own possessions, that we would possess the best securities for our rights, and for the extension of our commerce. He had conceived that his right honourable friend would be the last to depreciate the finances of the country and its resources; he was therefore surprised to hear him suggest that the accedence to the treaty on the part of England, was the effect of necessity, and from want of means

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to continue the contest; he disclaimed the motive so assigned; he disclaimed being party to any such plea. He must publicly declare, that had it been found necessary to continue the contest, no deficiency whatever would have been found in the finances and resources of the country. He concluded by anticipating the unanimity of the house on the motion for the address.

Mr. Sheridan admitted the propriety of abstaining from discussion of the merits of the treaty, and as he saw no great objection to the address as it now stands, he felt no wish to disturb the unanimity of the house. He approved of the address the more for not being an exact echo of the speech, as the speech contained distinctions and characters of the peace which he could by no means admit that it deserved. As to the unanimity, however, with which this address was likely to pass, he believed, if the time was come for gentlemen to speak their real sentiments, there never was a period of less unanimity. The right honourable gentleman has spoken of the peace in terms in which he could by no means agree. He differed from him when he characterized the peace as glorious and honourable. He differed still more from those who conceived it to be inexpedient to make peace at all. He considered this as a peace involving a degradation of the national dignity, which no truly English heart could behold with indifference; such a peace as the war had a necessary tendency to lead to. The war, he considered as one of the worst wars in which the country had been engaged; and the peace as good a one as any man could make in the circumstances in which the country was placed.

Earl Temple agreed in the general sentiment of waving for the present the discussion of the peace, and supporting the address. In giving his support to the address he by no means pledged himself to support the peace, which, considering its terms, he could not approve of.

After a few words from Mr. James Martin, the address was put and carried unanimously.

CHAP.

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CHAP. II.

Copies of the Convention with Russia laid before the House of Lords—and Commons.—Motion by Mr. Grey for Papers—by Mr. Whitbread on the second Article of the Preliminaries.—Inquiry by Lord Grenville on the Subject of Portugal.—Address to the King moved for in the Lords on the Peace.—Debate.—Speeches of Lords Romney—Limerick—Spencer—Duke of Clarence—Pelham—Grenville—Chancellor—Moira—Mulgrave—Duke of Bedford—Fitzwilliam—St. Vincent—Nelson—The Marquis of Buckingham—Carnarvon—Hobart.—Division.—Address carried.

ON Friday the 30th of October, copies of the convention with the emperor of Russia, and of the preliminary articles of peace with France, were presented to the house of lords by lord Pelham; and to the house of commons by lord Hawkesbury.

In the house of lords, lord Grenville rose to move for copies of all treaties and conventions made within the last year by France with any of the powers which were allies of his majesty: the object for which he moved those papers was to explain that article of the preliminaries which respected the integrity of Portugal, inasmuch as by one treaty Portugal had ceded a province to Spain, and by another a still greater proportion of its territory to France: he wished then much to know what was this integrity of Portugal which was guaranteed by the preliminaries, or what claim the government had to the praise of fidelity in securing the possessions of our allies. For his part, he was of opinion that there never was a transaction of any kind in the history of our country, at any period, or under any circumstances, in which so much had been given up without any equivalent, such unlimited concession made, so much disgrace incurred, and the nation placed in such awful circumstances of impending peril. He hoped, however, that his noble friend would, by an express declaration, render the motion unnecessary.

Lord Pelham regretted extremely that the noble lord should think it necessary to oppose the measures of his majesty's ministers on so important a point. With respect to the production of these papers, he observed, that while matters stood in negotiation between this country and France, such papers could not be laid upon the table, without considerably embarrassing his majesty's servants, and endangering the public interests.

Lord Grenville said he did not mean to embarrass his majesty's ministers, nor oppose their measures, unless in matters of such import as left him no option. On the contrary, he was ready to give them all the assistance and support he could, provided they would act with more firmness and vigour in [illegible] the

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the peace, than they had shown in negotiating it. After again touching on the vast importance of the cession which Portugal has made to France in Guyana, he concluded by waving his intended motion for the present, as his noble friend (lord Pelham) had expressed an objection to it.

On the same day, in the house of commons, Mr. Grey demanded explanations from ministers on nearly the same grounds as lord Grenville had wished for the production of papers in the house of lords. He wished particularly to be informed what was the nature of the integrity that was stipulated for the dominions of the queen of Portugal? Was it the integrity of what remained of it when it had ceded a province to Spain, or was it its absolute integrity? He also expressed the surprise he had felt in reading the treaty between France and Portugal, to find that the goods and merchandise of France were to be admitted into the ports of Portugal with every advantage and privilege formerly given to the most favoured nation: this would be, in fact, an abrogation of all the treaties which had subsisted between this country and Portugal for the last century. It was on these two points that he wished for explanation from ministers.

Lord Hawkesbury considered these questions as unusual and irregular, and therefore declined, for the present, to enter into any explanation, and more particularly as the subject would soon come before the house in a regular way of discussion.

The thanks of both houses were given to general Hutchinson, lord Keith, and sir James Suamarez.

On the 2d of November, in the house of commons, Mr. Whitbread asked lord Hawkesbury whether Spain and Holland had appointed any representative authorised to consent to those cessions of territory mentioned in the second article of the preliminaries.

Lord Hawkesbury replied, that they had not; but that it was considered that France was fully competent to act for her allies: he added, that he was now prepared to answer a question which had been put to him by an honourable member (Mr. Grey) the other evening: the sixth article of the treaty meant only to secure to Portugal her territories as settled by the treaty of Badajos, that she had concluded with Spain.

Mr. Grey observed, that that was not the only question he had put to the noble lord on a former evening; he had also inquired about the treaty between Portugal and France, by which French manufactures were to be received in Portugal on terms equally favourable with those of this country.

Lord Hawkesbury replied, that the preference given by each country was reciprocal; and if Portugal admitted the woollens of other nations to be imported upon the terms heretofore exclusively enjoyed by this country, we should also be at liberty to place all other wines upon a footing with those of Portugal.

On the next day a most important debate took place in both houses, on the motion for an address to his majesty: this debate naturally drew forth the sentiments of every distinguished member of either house, as to the general merits or demerits of the preliminary articles: previous however to the order of the day for reading his majesty's speech, a debate, or rather an animated conversation, took place in both houses respecting some further information which

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which was demanded from ministers, and which they were not disposed to grant.

Lord Grenville, in the house of peers, asked his majesty's ministers whether Portugal was now at liberty to maintain her accustomed relations with this country, as by the treaty of Madrid she had been bound not to give any exclusive privileges to the detriment of the contracting parties.

Lord Pelham answered, that she was still at liberty to treat with this country.

Lord Grenville replied, that this question was, whether Portugal remained at liberty to maintain her former connection with us, under which we enjoyed exclusive advantages, for which we gave reciprocal privileges.

[No answer was made by ministers.]

Lord Thurlow complained of the irregularity of this conversation.

Lord Grenville said, it was by no means unusual to call for important information previous to discussing the order of the day; however, for the sake of regularity, he should move an humble address to his majesty, praying for a copy of the treaty of Madrid, signed on the 29th of September.

Lord Hobart said, that the preliminaries only respected the integrity of the territories of Portugal; commercial regulations must remain for future arrangement.

After several observations from the lord Chancellor, lord Thurlow, and other lords, the house proceeded to the order of the day.

In the house of commons, the honourable Mr. Grenville made a similar demand of information respecting the treaty of Madrid, which he observed was more peculiarly necessary, as Portugal had signed two treaties with Spain, one at Badajos, the other at Madrid, and the house ought to know which of them was guarantied.

Lord Hawkesbury said, government was not then possessed of official information on the subject, but he was ready to say, that he understood that by the treaty of Badajos, Portugal only ceded the town of Olivenza to Spain, and that by the treaty between France and Portugal there was so far an alteration of the frontier in Guyana, that for the future the river Arewara was to be the boundary.

The preliminary conversation being thus disposed of in both houses, that part of his majesty's speech relating to the preliminary articles was read.

Lord Romney moved the address in the house of lords: he began by stating, that we had now terminated the greatest and most momentous war which this country had ever been engaged in; a war, which though productive of the heaviest burdens, had been on our side a war of necessity, not only for the defence of our allies, but the preservation of our religion, laws, property, and constitution. And as it was on our side nesessary, so it was, as far as we were concerned, attended by the most brilliant successes. Glorious as that war was, in which the immortal Chatham presided at the helm of affairs, this was no less splendid. Our fleets had been victorious in a still higher degree; they had crushed the navy, and annihilated the commerce of the enemy. The whole of maritime Europe, jealous of the power of our navy, had conspired its humiliation; they found

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found their vain endeavours recoil upon themselves. He had himself been taught, by the glory that our troops had obtained in Egypt, the truth of one observation made to him formerly by a noble lord, himself an ornament to the military profession (lord Moira), who told him that he might rely upon it, that British soldiers, when they had an equal opportunity of distinguishing themselves, would not fall short of British sailors. Egypt had lately witnessed such glorious exertions of British troops, as the annals of history could not surpass. We had then to contend with a completely disciplined army, more numerous than our own, inured to the climate, and commanded by a most skilful and experienced general. The chosen troops of France, who had gained so many brilliant victories against the Austrians, and deemed themselves "invincible," found, for the first time, that they were not invincible when they came to close quarters with British soldiers. Success however was the best season for concluding peace. In no former war has the victorious party insisted on retaining all its acquisitions. In the war which lord Chatham had so gloriously conducted, the object was to secure our American colonies: that being effected, we restored, at the peace, Martinico, Guadaloupe, the Havannah, and Pondicherry. In the American war, when France had succeeded in detaching from us these colonies, she did not hesitate to restore several islands and settlements she had taken from us during the war. We now have secured the great object of the war, our religion, laws, constitution, property, and independence. We had displayed greater resources, both military and pecuniary, than this country was supposed to possess, and so far the important objects of the war had been secured. His lordship then dwelt on the importance of the islands of Ceylon and Trinidada (both from their situation and capability of improvement), as also on the vast conquests which had been made in India, from Tippoo Sultan, the old ally of France, and the deliverance of Egypt from the French dominion. He concluded by giving his opinion that we had done all that could have been done for our allies, and that we had laid a foundation for British security, which held out a promise of permanent peace. He then read his motion for the address.

Lord Limerick seconded the address. He thought it augured well of the peace, that almost all ranks and descriptions of men in the country approved of it. He was sorry, however, to find that many of the highest characters in point of abilities and integrity thought differently upon that subject. The situation of this country was, as he thought, decidedly better than at the late peace. At the last peace we lost our finest colonies, and several most important islands and fortresses had been taken from us in the war which preceded it; but in this the character of the country as well as its territories were preserved inviolate: Britain had also successfully interfered for its allies, Turkey and Portugal. His lordship then expatiated on the glorious achievements of our troops in Egypt, and regretted the loss of that hero, who led on those troops to victory and immortal honour. His spirit, however, did not die; it fell upon those gallant offi-

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cers who succeeded him, and whose conduct best spoke their eulogium. He hoped the house would pardon his national vanity in mentioning, that many of them came from the same part of the united kingdom with himself, and were his particular friends. He spoke this with particular pleasure, from the recollection of the disaffected and dangerous spirit which prevailed too much amongst the inferior orders of people in that country. To this subject he thought the attention of government should be directed, and that above all things a large peace establishment must be kept up. He concluded by generally approving of the conduct of ministers, but particularly for procuring for the nation such preliminaries of peace as the present.

Earl Spencer lamented the necessity he felt himself under from his sense of duty, to deliver an opinion opposite to that of the two noble lords who had last spoke. If he did not feel himself called upon by his sense of duty, he should much rather have deplored in silence the calamity of the present peace, and the enthusiastic joy with which the people had received it. He should rather have suppressed the mortification he felt at the degradation of his country: he felt peculiar pain at opposing the measures of men with whom he had so long acted, and with whom he was connected by the ties of friendship; but his opinion on this subject was diametrically opposite to theirs. He thought that no single object of the war had been obtained, and that we had sacrificed all means of protection. We had in every part of the world made cessions of countries which the valour of our forces by land and sea had conquered, and which would have secured us from the effects of the aggrandizement of France upon the continent. It had been said that we had protected our allies. What was the fact? How had we protected Portugal? It appeared that it was only a portion of her territory whose integrity was to be preserved. A part of the important province of Olivenza was to be ceded: our ally the Prince of Orange was not even named in the preliminaries, although from his faithful attachment to us he had lost both his territories and his station. Could it be said that Ceylon and Trinidad gave either sufficient indemnity for the past, or security for the future? In India the bravery of our army had subdued Tippoo Saib, and placed that country out of danger; but by this peace, which surrenders to the enemy the Cape of Good Hope and Cochin, we afford them an entrance into Malabar; while in South America we have permitted Portugal to cede to France a strong military position at the mouth of the river of Amazons. In the West Indies we had surrendered Martinico, and left the French in possession of St. Domingo. In the Mediterranean we had surrendered every thing and excluded ourselves. In Malta the French were to have equal footing with ourselves. In short, he saw nothing but a precarious peace. It was said it was the interest of France to maintain this peace, but who had learned to calculate the interest of an usurper? If ever peace was precarious, this was that peace. If ever precarious peace was dangerous, this was that peace. The French principles are triumphant, and adorned

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adorned with all the attraction and dignity of success. He felt sorry to differ from ministers, and considered it now most peculiarly his duty to support such measures of vigour as might give the country a chance of safety.

The duke of Clarence supported the peace. He considered that we had as much security as could be expected in those revolutionary times, from a government of the nature of the French republic. His royal highness took an able review of the events of the last war: after bestowing the warmest encomiums on our fleets, he paid the highest tribute of applause to the gallantry of the British soldiers during the course of the war. In this respect he traced the glory of the British arms, not only in gallant exploits achieved upon the continent of Europe, but in the conquest of the enemy's colonies, and in the overthrow and destruction of Tippoo Saib. While the British arms were attended with such glory and success, a gigantic enterprise of the present first consul of France threatened for a time to interrupt their progress. 40,000 of the best troops of the French republic embarked on the expedition to Egypt. This plan not only menaced all our possessions in the East, but threatened the existence of the Turkish government.

The first important check which this formidable army of French invaders met, was from a handful of British troops under Sir Sidney Smith, long before the landing of that army which became in their turn the conquerors of Egypt. It was on the memorable 21st of March last, when a British army, engaged with a French army, proved itself superior both in courage and capacity. The French, although superior in numbers, were very inferior in military address. After passing very high encomiums on the conduct of our army, his royal highness passed to the brilliant achievements of our navy. The memorable 1st of June, 14th of February, 11th of October, and 1st of August, would be for ever brilliant and glorious in our naval history. The time was however come for making peace. Each of the powers, from their vast conquests, was placed in that predicament, that no blow could be given with effect on either side. France had completely overcome every contending power on the continent. Great Britain, as far as regarded maritime affairs, was in the same state. This was therefore (as expressed by a distinguished personage) no common peace; but a reconciliation of differences between the two greatest powers in the world! He considered the possessions that we retained as very judiciously selected, not only from their productions and real value, but on account of their situations and the advantages we might derive from their harbours. It was the obvious policy of Great Britain to pay her principal attention to commercial stations; while an immense power like France naturally looked to continental acquisitions. His royal highness concluded by giving his hearty assent to the motion.

Lord Pelham, in vindication of the treaty, compared it with the *projet* which the former ministers had given in in 1797. The only difference was, that the Cape of Good Hope, which by that *projet* was to have been retained, is now to be made

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made a free port. This difference surely would not authorize a continuation of the war. As to no mention having been made of the prince of Orange, it was most evident that we had not the power to reinstate him by force of arms; but certainly no opportunity would be lost in negotiating for his interests. Naples, which now was possessed by the armies of France, was to be restored to its lawful sovereign. Malta was to be availing to neither of the contracting parties. As for Portugal, she had retained every thing that could be useful to retain, and had made no sacrifice that could be injurious. There was nothing in the West Indies which could have justified a continuance of the struggle, and in the East the overthrow of Tippoo had completely secured our empire from annoyance. Ceylon and Trinidad were important acquisitions; but it was much more important that we had overcome the erroneous opinions prevalent in England and in Ireland. He concluded with trusting the peace would be found advantageous and safe for the country.

Lord Westmeath also spoke in favour of the address.

Lord Grenville said it would be indeed to him a matter of the most lively satisfaction and heartfelt joy, if his judgment could permit him to congratulate the house as the noble mover of the address had done, or if he could agree to an address which stated that we had brought an arduous and important contest to a successful termination. Independent of every public consideration which must have animated him, every private feeling he possessed must have rejoiced at the attainment of that object, which for so many years of his life it was his duty continually to urge to their lordships. He feared, however, that all the pains he had bestowed upon that object, would turn out mere fruitless labour, for he was sorry to say, that, according to his view of the subject, no one of the objects for which we had so long warred had been obtained. If security was the object of the war, we now remain in a state of greater insecurity than at the commencement of the war, or at any time during its continuance. He should agree that our naval and military efforts had been crowned by success greater than at any former period: he also agreed that peace ought to have been made when it could be made on secure and honourable terms, for a secure and honourable peace is the only legitimate object of war. The question was not whether the peace should or should not be agreed to, for the honour of the nation was now pledged to the observance of its conditions; and as so many sacrifices had already been made, he should be the last man who would propose to sacrifice the national honour. The question now is, what are the merits of this treaty? or can the house assure his majesty that the terms of it met their approbation? To this he could not agree, because he conceived the terms disadvantageous to the country, and fraught with national degradation. This was stated to be only a question about terms, and therefore it must be tried by an examination of the terms, by weighing our cessions and our conquests, and considering our relative situation. He considered that it was perfectly known to every statesman, that

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that there were but two principles on which negotiations for peace usually proceeded: the first was the state of things before the war, or the *status quo ante bellum*; or the actual state of things at the time of negotiating, or the *uti possidetis*. If the situation of things was such as that it was not possible to restore them to what they was before the war, then the negotiation should have been on the latter principle, and every deviation from that principle should be strictly watched. If we had been much inferior to the enemy in strength at the time of the negotiation, that surely must enter into the account; but every noble lord who had yet spoken, disclaimed, and indeed it had been completely disproved by the event of the last year's war, in which it was by no means found that we were inferior to the enemy, either in success, in means, or resources. If the situation of the country then was elevated and prosperous, we ought to have had honourable terms of peace; we were in a condition to demand such terms as were adequate to our rank and power. He then requested their lordships to consider the situation of France, and by comparing it with that of this country, ascertain the relative situation of both. He by no means meant to undervalue the conquests of France, on the contrary, he thought them of the highest importance. By taking the Rhine for her boundary, and annexing Savoy, &c. she had not only extended her empire beyond what the most ambitious of her monarchs had ever conceived, but she had her frontiers additionally secured by dependent republics and tributary kings, additional war, continued success, and fresh conquest. On our side, our successes were no less brilliant. We had rescued Egypt; possessed ourselves of Malta and Minorca; and shut up the Mediterranean against the ships of France and Spain. We had the Cape of Good Hope, a most important key to the East. In the West Indies we had every thing that was desirable, Martinico, Trinidad, &c. On the continent of South America we had, at Demerara and Surinam, an empire almost equal in extent and importance to the power to whom we restored it. Although the war had not been undertaken for colonial acquisitions, yet it was wisely directed to that object, as being the best means of crippling her marine, by contracting her commerce; but although we were disappointed in the objects of the war, these possessions should have been held as pledges for indemnity, and still more so for security. If the continent of Europe could not be restored to its former state, they ought to have been retained as a counterpoise to the power of France. The noble lord had seemed principally to rely upon an argument *ad hominem*, by comparing this treaty with the *projet* of Lisle, but he had forgot to state that, besides the cessions contained in that projet, the present treaty gave up Surinam, Minorca, and Malta. After four years of additional war and expense, we had given more to receive less; besides we should have remembered in what a period of despondency those negotiations began. The stoppage at the bank, which threatened more alarming consequences than resulted from it, to which was to be added, the unexpected defection of our allies, and, above all, that

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that which he would wish to blot from his memory, the mutiny in our fleet. At Lisle, though we gave up much for ourselves, we retained the dignity of stipulating for our allies. We then expressly stipulated for Portugal. We expressly stipulated for the prince of Orange. We did not leave his interests for future negotiations. If ministers had insisted on an indemnity for the prince of Orange, could it be supposed that the treaty would have been broken off on that account? If it should appear that his property had been confiscated on the pretence of his having given an order for the surrender of some colonies, was it not clear that this confiscation should be taken off when those colonies were restored? He objected much to that sort of preliminary treaty which was to be construed by secret understandings between the parties; for instance, when an article, expressing to guaranty the integrity of the territories of Portugal, was, in fact, to mean the dismemberment of it, pursuant to the separate treaties which Portugal had made with Spain. In permitting this dismemberment, in addition to what we had ourselves ceded, he conceived that the security of our possessions in the East had suffered much; for when the enemy should be able to exclude us from touching either at Brazil or the Cape of Good Hope, when they were able to place as strong European garrisons as they pleased in Pondicherry and Cochin, they would have great advantages in an Indian war. They could send over armaments with safety and convenience: we could not, for want of any intermediate port to touch at. In the West Indies we had given up Martinique, the value of which was certainly greater than that of Trinidad. In the Mediterranean we had given up every thing; Minorca, Malta, Porto Ferrajo, and Egypt: and the first fruits of the liberation of Egypt, was a treaty by which France was to be as much favoured as ourselves, throughout the whole extent of the Turkish empire. As to Naples, the advantages she had obtained by this treaty were illusory. The French army was to evacuate her territory, but might remain within sixty miles of it, in the Cisalpine territory, and regain in a few days all that they now consented to give up. He could not conceive that the situation of France entitled her to make such exorbitant demands; there was no reciprocity in the treaty, all the sacrifices were on our part, and none on theirs. His lordship concluded by giving his opinion, that we had given every pledge of security which was in our hands, and had now no other security but the word of France: that whatever might be the feelings which induced ministers to consent to such humiliating and dangerous sacrifices, (the more dangerous because they were so humiliating,) and whatever delusive confidence the country entertained in the continuance of such a peace, yet that the nation would be impressed with this conviction, that the stand must at least be made then, if not sooner; and that we must act like men having incautiously surrendered the out-works, but who retained the citadel, and would rather bury themselves in the ruins than surrender that.

The Lord Chancellor defended the peace, and was firmly persuaded that

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that the war had been carried on till it was hopeless to proceed any further. So far of its object as went to the security of our constitution had been attained. He should not boast of this peace as a very honourable one; but his principal wish was satisfied, if it was a secure and lasting peace, and the former ministers had declared that was their only object. We had certainly conquered many possessions of the enemy; but had France gained no dominion over Naples and Portugal? As to the *projet* of Lisle, that was but a *projet*, a proposition, and by no means an ultimatum, and it is by no means certain what would have been the terms agreed to, if these negotiations had gone on; however, he wished to procure a suitable indemnity for the prince of Orange; he could not, in his conscience, risk the peace by insisting upon this point; he thought it better to leave it for future arrangement. As to the Cape of Good Hope, however important it might be as a station and as a harbour, he thought it by no means worth continuing the war at an expense of thirty millions a year to obtain the possession of it; and as to the Mediteranean, he conceived we were better off now than in 1797, when the island of Malta had no power to guaranty it from France; and we were much better off than we would be if we, for the sake of retaining it, suffered France to keep possession of Naples and Portugal. In the West Indies, he confessed that he should prefer Martinique, if it could be obtained, to Trinidad. He thought there was a greater chance of this peace being permanent, than any peace which might have been made in 1797; and although he should not pretend to call this a glorious peace, yet he conceived it would be conducive to the security of the essential interests of the country: he, therefore, in his conscience approved of it, and from his conscience and best judgment he had advised his majesty to agree to the terms of it.

Lord Moira, in reply to lord Grenville, said, the peace was only so far inadequate as it was inadequate to the expectations which that noble lord and his colleagues had daily held out to parliament and the country, of indemnity for the past, and security for the future. Although parliament had given the most unbounded confidence, and ample supplies that were ever entrusted to ministers, yet those promises constantly failed, and the country was brought so on the verge of ruin, as that a peace at any price became necessary. He should, however, wish that what was past, should be, as much as possible, buried in oblivion, and that we should look forward to the more pleasing prospects which now open upon us. He did not at all agree in the justice of the metaphor used by lord Pelham, that this country and France had gone on in parallel lines; he thought there was no parallel between them. France was an extensive continental power, and her greatness depended on her army. The security of England rested on her navy; but however glorious and brilliant our victories had been both by sea and by land, Great Britain stood in a state of comparative inferiority both in strength and aggrandizement. The acquisitions we had made certainly bore no comparison to those which France

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France had made. All the islands we had taken in the West Indies were not equal in value to Savoy, which was a very small portion of the acquisitions of France. The strict basis of the *uti possidetis* could not be adhered to when a weaker power was negotiating with a stronger. He rejoiced sincerely that peace was effected, and gave ministers credit for having made the best peace which, under the existing circumstances, could be procured. His lordship concluded by a declaration to ministers, that he was disposed to give them his cordial and unreserved support, in the expectation that they would continue to deserve it.

Lord Mulgrave, in a very animated speech, defended the peace, and gave the highest encomiums to the valour of the British soldiers and sailors.

The duke of Bedford supported the address and the preliminaries of peace, although he differed widely from some of the noble lords who had supported it; he supported it as a peace the best which could be obtained under the circumstances of the country. In comparing it with the *projet* of 1797, he observed that, notwithstanding the vigour and resources which this country displayed in the last year of the war, France had, since 1797, gained such important victories on the continent, as to place her higher, if possible, than she stood in 1797. He could not therefore withhold his approbation of the peace, unequal as it was, disgraceful as it might be. He hoped, however, that his majesty's present ministers would follow up the peace by a full restoration of the constitution to the people, and an immediate repeal of those statutes, which originated in childish alarm, and apprehension of danger which never existed but in the minds of his majesty's late ministers. He concluded by promising to support ministers if they continued in the same course they had hitherto pursued.

The bishop of Rochester said, that although he was a friend to peace, as became the sacred profession to which he belonged, he was an enemy to a mere semblance and counterfeit of peace, which contained within it the germ of future war, and perhaps of the destruction of the country; he should have been heartily glad to have given his support to a peace that was honourable and advantageous to the country, and likely to be safe and permanent. The bishop condemned the mode of defending the preliminaries by considering the importance of the island of Malta, or any particular cession separately. We should weigh the great mass of cessions generally, and see for what they had been made: we had yielded the Mediterranean in absolute sovereignty to the enemy; we had opened for them a door to India; given them back the Cape, and their islands in the West Indies, rendered infinitely more valuable by British industry and capital—and in exchange for such immense cessions, we had got nothing but a precarious and hollow truce. The reverend prelate followed nearly the same course lord Grenville had taken in his disapprobation of the preliminaries, and concluding by hoping that ministers would not rescind those salutary statutes, which had been found so efficacious in promoting the peace and tranquillity of the country.

Lord Fitzwilliam considered the

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peace to be a mere hollow and precarious truce, that carried with it no symptoms of permanency or security. He considered, that the joy which the people expressed was a mere momentary delusion, that would vanish as soon as the people should return to their reason, and compare the immense sacrifices we have made to the trifling cessions made by France. For the two islands of Ceylon and Trinidad, the country has been nine years at war, has wasted some hundreds of millions of her treasure, and thousands of lives. At the same time that he disapproved of the peace, he considered that the public faith was now pledged, and that the terms of the treaty, bad as it was, must be adhered to.

Lord Westmoreland defended the preliminaries.

Lord St. Vincent considered Ceylon and Trindad as two of the most valuable islands in the whole habitable globe, either considered in a political or commercial point of view.

Lord Nelson rose to give the opinion he had formed from the best opportunities which he had of ascertaining the value of some of the places which we had taken and afterwards ceded. Minorca he conceived of little value, as it was too far distant from Toulon to be an important naval station. As to Malta, he did not consider it as likely to be of any great importance to this country. We took it to rescue it from the hands of the French. It would require a garrison of 7000 men to defend the works. He thought, provided the French did not get it, it was immaterial what third power was possessed of it. Neither did he consider the Cape of Good Hope as a settlement of very great value. When the Indiamen were heavy ships, it was necessary to touch there and refit, but now that they are coppered and sail well, they often make the voyage without touching at any port whatever. He thought his majesty's ministers were bound to seize the first opportunity of making peace that offered, and that the preliminaries on the table were both honourable and advantageous.

The marquis of Buckingham lamented sincerely that he could not give his consent to the preliminaries on the table, as they appeared to him to be humiliating and disgraceful to this country. In the first place, he considered them dishonourable, as they left our allies exposed and unprotected. Portugal, in particular, appeared to him to have been shamefully abandoned, and by our consenting to its new commercial regulations with respect to France, we all but excluded our own woollens from the markets of Portugal. With regard to the security of the peace, nothing had been stipulated, but we were left solely to depend on the bare word and honour of the person now holding the government of the French republic. What was there in the character and conduct of that person to induce us to suppose, that he would not take the earliest favourable opportunity which offered for breaking the peace? He had betrayed a rooted jealousy and deep lodged hatred against this country, which it was not to be supposed would be easily washed away by any superabundant milk of human kindness in his composition. Since the signing the preliminaries, the intrigues of the French government had negotiated a private peace between the republic and the Porte, in order to prevent the

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the latter power from feeling that gratitude which it ought to feel to this country for affording it the greatest assistance in the hour of danger, which it had ever received from any European power. This was a sufficient specimen of the good faith of the first consul. We had given him "a giant's strength, and we might be assured he would use it like a giant." His lordship then observed, that although he could not give the present ministers his confidence on their coming into office, yet he had forborne to oppose them till the present occasion had compelled him to do so. If however the measure on the table was followed up by measures of energy and vigour, and if his majesty's ministers would make the necessary exertions to render the peace less precarious than it appeared to him now to be, he should give them his hearty support.

Lord Caernarvon was of opinion, that a peace more adequate, safe, and honourable, might have been obtained, if our negotiators had not lightly surrendered the interests of the country. Every article in the preliminaries is concession on our side, and advantage to France and her allies, although peace was as necessary to them as to us, and equally wished for on their side. It might therefore reasonably be expected that they would have consented to negotiate on equal terms. As to the mode of defending it by putting a question separately on every thing ceded, whether it was worth continuing an expensive war for that object; this might be as well answered by asking, was it worth the while of France to have continued the war for any of them separately? After having surrendered all the fruits of a nine years war, we had no better security for the peace than the good faith of a nation which had never before been celebrated for that quality.

Lord Hobart defended the preliminaries, and replied to the leading objections against them. He contended that the interests of Portugal had not been deserted, and that the cession of Cochin in India was by no means of that importance now, which it would have been of, when it was surrounded by the territories of Tippoo Saib: those territories are now in our possession, and the neighbouring sovereign of Travancore is our firm ally. As to the Cape, it was a possession which could not be held but at an enormous expense to this country. As a place for our ships to touch at, it was by no means necessary to us, as many ships went and returned from India without touching there; and as a colony its product would never be at all equal to the expense of keeping it. As to the interests of the stadtholder, the only reason they were not expressly mentioned was, that a negotiation was then depending through the mediation of the court of Berlin, which promised a favourable issue.

The house then divided upon the question:

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CHAP. III.

Address on the Peace moved for in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Hartop—seconded by Mr. Lee.—Debate.—Speeches of Lords L. Gower—Hawkesbury—Mr. T. Grenville—Lords Castlereagh—Temple—Mr. Pitt—Fox.—Debate adjourned—resumed next Day.—Speeches of Mr. Wyndham—Wilberforce—Elliot—and Addington.—Considerations on the foregoing Debates.

IN the house of commons the address was moved for the same day by

Sir Edward Hartop, who stated that, in the conduct of the late war, his majesty's ministers had two grand objects in view: the one to defend their country from the destructive and sanguinary doctrines of jacobinism, and the other to resist the inordinate ambition and aggrandizement of the new government of France. In the latter object we cooperated with the other powers of Europe; and had their zeal and exertions been equal to our own, we should not now have witnessed the humiliating degradation to which they have been reduced. As to the destructive principles which had been at war with every government, they had already sufficiently manifested their own malignity, to be for ever reprobated by the people of these realms. Even in France they were detested by the great majority of the people, as subversive of government and social happiness; and thus, by the excess of their own virulence and malignity, they had effected their own destruction. We had maintained unimpaired the purity of our constitution. We had not only preserved but considerably increased our dominions by our great acquisitions in the East and West Indies, and by retaining Ceylon and Trinidad. His majesty's ministers, notwithstanding the great successes of the British arms during the last campaign, finding that one of the great objects of the war (for want of continental cooperation) was no longer attainable, resolved on negociating for peace, and in this treaty they had preserved the British empire entire and increased in its territories: they had also preserved the strictest good faith to their allies, by securing their interests, even at the expense of surrendering valuable conquests we had made from the enemy. He therefore thought they had held forth to Europe on this occasion, an illustrious example of honour, of justice, and of faith, worthy of admiration and of example, and highly advantageous both to our reputation and our interests. He concluded by moving an address of thanks to his majesty for his gracious communication, and expressive of a firm reliance that the ratification of these preliminaries would be advantageous to the interests, and honourable to the character of the British nation.

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Mr.

Mr. Lee seconded this motion. In order to prove that this was a war of aggression on the part of France, and merely defensive on the part of England, he took a retrospective view of the conduct of this country in 1792, when so far from exhibiting any hostile views, she reduced her forces both by land and sea, while France on the other hand was encouraging plots for the subversion of our constitution, and the moment it was possible for her to do so, attacked our old ally, Holland. He considered that the war, as it had been necessary, so it had added to the glory of the British name, and had given additional security both to our constitution and our empire. He saw, however, no possibility of making any peace which would not be so far precarious as that it might be violated as soon as it was the interest of either power so to do. He remembered the saying of an emperor of Morocco, who wishing to break a peace, and being told that that would be violation of faith, replied, "I break it because it is my interest." He suspected that this savage emperor spoke, in plain blunt terms, the *liberal* language and policy of the modern courts of Europe. He considered, however, that this peace promised a reasonable degree of permanence and security.

Lord Levison Gower could by no means admit that the *projet* offered at Lisle was any criterion to judge of the merits or demerits of the present peace by. The circumstances of the country were then totally different from the circumstances under which the present peace was signed. A short time before the negotiation at Lisle, the bank had stopped its payments, and commercial credit had received a violent shock. A spirit of dangerous insubordination existed in our fleet, and the funds had fallen so low, as to make us almost despair of the future resources of the empire. In Ireland, although rebellion had not absolutely taken the field, yet the most unequivocal sentiments of disaffection had been exhibited. The navy of the enemy was at that time nearly equal to our own, and we had not a single frigate in the Mediterranean. The situation of the country now was widely different, and yet we had made many more cessions than that *projet* at Lisle proposed to make. We had ceded Surinam, Minorca, Porto Ferrajo, and Malta: and what had we obtained as the price of all those cessions? Notwithstanding, however, that the terms of this peace was far short of his expectations, yet peace itself was so desirable an object, and had been received with such general joy, that he should by no means oppose the address, although he conceived it his duty to make those observations.

Lord Hawkesbury, at considerable length, defended the preliminaries. He first observed upon the comparison which had been drawn between them and the articles of the *projet* at Lisle. He thought that it was unfair to dwell upon any comparison between them, as the *projet* at Lisle was but a *projet*, and no person could venture to deny that Lord Grenville would have been glad to have taken less from the government of France than he then demanded. After nine years effusion of blood; after an increase of debt to the amount of nearly 200 millions; after the un-

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interrupted exertions of the country, and, at the same time, the most splendid and signal successes, there was no man who could deny but that peace was a most desirable object. Notwithstanding the zeal, however, with which he had laboured for the public tranquillity, he solemnly disclaimed the plea of *over-ruling necessity*, which some persons had set up. Although he felt the present peace to be eligible and adequate to the relative situation of the two countries, yet he would not pretend to say that it was free from all objections, and secure from all risk and danger. He would not attempt to pledge himself for the stability of the present peace; he should confine himself to that question which was peculiarly before the house, whether his majesty's ministers in signing this peace have been to blame or not? In considering this question it would be necessary to observe the different grounds upon which this peace has been objected to. Some persons object, because they say the object of the war had not been obtained: they state that the object of the war was to destroy republicanism, and by an interference in the internal affairs of France, stop the progress of its revolution. This was an opinion which he must utterly deny to have been well-founded, and on the contrary he must declare that this country had been forced into the war by France. It was France who had interfered in the internal affairs of other countries: who both openly and by her agents propagated disaffection, sedition, anarchy, and revolt in this country. The revolution was a torrent so dreadful, that no man or set of men could hope to check its rage and impetuosity: but if this country had opposed its fury with some success; if it had changed its direction into a channel less dangerous to the general welfare, some acknowledgment was due to the wisdom and zeal of government, as well as to the spirit and exertions of the country. It was impossible to look at the present state of France without being convinced that we had effected that most important change; a change which is manifest to the most superficial observer in the manners, habits, and opinions of the people of France. After considering well the effects of this change, and the existing circumstances, he considered that there had not been a time when fewer evils could be expected from peace than at present. With regard to a continuance of hostilities, there were two questions to be considered: first, whether we possessed the power of forming another coalition against France? secondly, what injury could England and France do to each other? As to the first question, it must be recollected that the first coalition had failed, and that the second had also failed. Was it then very desirous to hazard the experiment of a third? But if we should have desired it ever so strongly, the elements of a new coalition were not to be found. We should look for them in vain in Germany, Prussia, or Russia. A coalition being therefore impossible, it only remained to consider what harm could England and France do to each other by continuing the war? The fact was, that with our immense naval superiority we could not strike any effectual blow against France, and neither power could materially

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materially affect the other. That was the time then which was chosen by both for signing a treaty of peace, in the consideration of which it would be necessary to observe upon the time, the tone, and the terms of it. The time was in the hour of victory to this country, when its triumphs by land and sea were recent, and the voice of peace could be listened to with honour both by the government and the people. The tone was that of dignity and independence, far removed from any humiliating idea, either with respect to ourselves or our allies; and in speaking of the terms he must disclaim the support, and condemn the opinions of those who were fond of under-rating the resources of this country, and extolling the power of the enemy. The situation of the two countries was materially different; but that difference was one of the strongest reasons for the peace. The first feature of this peace was a strict good faith and magnanimity towards those powers who had been our allies. We had stipulated that the Ottoman Porte should be restored to all the possessions which it held before the war. To Portugal we had given every protection suitable to our strength and her interests, and as for Naples we had behaved with uncommon magnanimity. Naples had been called upon by France to exclude our shipping from her ports; she went further, and joined in an alliance which would have warranted on our part a declaration of war: yet what was our conduct on the occasion? We interfered in her favour, and obtained for her the restoration of her territories, and the establishment of her independence. For the Ottoman Porte we had not only recovered all her territories, but even procured a cession on the part of France of the sovereignty of the ex Venetian islands, which in the hands of France might be extremely dangerous to the Turkish empire. For the stadtholder and the king of Sardinia, although not bound to them by any obligation of strict faith, yet we had done as much as was possible. We had interfered as far as our interference could have weight. Having said so much with respect to the good faith of this country, he should next examine the question of the acquisitions made by the two countries. On this subject he should first observe, that it was the opinion of many men of the soundest judgment, that an increase of power is by no means a necessary consequence of increased acquisitions. This principle applied equally strong to the continental acquisitions of France and our colonial acquisitions. In the West Indies he could not perceive any cession which could be the subject of regret, nor any possession given up in the East Indies which could be the subject of jealousy. The possessions these ceded were not calculated for aggression; if they were strong enough to attack us in the East, the island of Mauritius would be the most formidable point to commence the attack from. As for Minorca, the experience of all former wars shows, that we can make ourselves masters of it when we please, but that we have always thought proper to restore it at the peace, and save ourselves the expense of garrisoning it. Malta is certainly, from its situation and impregnable state, of considerable political importance

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and value; but it neither is itself a source of trade, nor can its value be at all ascertained from any security it may be supposed to give to our Levant trade. Our Levant trade is in fact next to nothing. The amount of the British exports to the Levant do not exceed 112,000*l.* per annum, which is a mere nothing to the general commerce of Great Britain. That trade has long been, and is likely to continue, principally in the hands of the southern nations of Europe, whose commodities are more suitable to that market. The Dutch, however, had, by the effect of very wise regulations, enjoyed an extensive trade to the Levant, without having any settlement in the Mediterranean, and it was the intention of government in this country to adopt similar regulations. As to the acquisitions we have made, he thought he might, without overrating, state, that Ceylon and Trinidad were the two great naval stations of those parts of the world to which they belong. Ceylon is peculiarly important: its ports are so capacious and secure, that the whole commerce and navy of Great Britain could lie there in safety; its native productions are of great value, and its situation would afford (if necessary) a retreat for our Indian army, which the united force of the world would not be able to drive them from. Trinidad is also of great importance, as a naval station, and one of the most productive and healthy islands in the West Indies. Such having been the results of the war, and such acquisitions being secured to us by this treaty, he thought that the peace must be allowed to be honourable, although it might not be what some gentlemen would call *glorious*. It certainly was as favourable for this country as any of the five last treaties of peace, namely, the treaties of Ryswick, of Utrecht, Aix-la-Chapelle, Paris, and Versailles. Of those five treaties, it was only by that of Utrecht and the peace of 1763 that we acquired any thing. By the peace of 1783 we lost considerably; not only our American colonies, but other valuable possessions; and as to the only two treaties by which we had before gained any thing, it must be recollected, that in the wars which preceded them France had been unsuccessful on the continent. He could not conceive the consistency of those persons who could sign the *projet* at Lisle, and not sign the present treaty. The question was not now about a peace, in which the continental powers were to take a leading part, but a separate peace between Great Britain and France. In the *projet* at Lisle, all that was asked in the first instance was Ceylon, Trinidad, and the Cape; and although we had since made other conquests, yet we had lost some, particularly the important possession of St. Domingo. In appreciating the real strength of France, we must balance against her territorial acquisitions, the diminution of her commerce, the ruin of her manufacturers, and her loss of wealth; and in appreciating our situation, we would find, by the great increase of British exports, that our substantial power has increased in a proportion equal to the territorial increase of France. The navy of Great Britain had during this war obtained as decided a superiority as her commerce. In the beginning of the war we had 135 ships of the line,

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line, and 133 frigates; on the 1st of October 1801, we had 202 sail of the line, and 277 frigates; while the French, who at the commencement of the war had 80 sail of the line and 66 frigates, had, at the conclusion, but 39 sail and 35 frigates. It would not be in the power of France, with every exertion she could make, in a ten years peace, to build a navy equal to that of Great Britain, and he felt convinced that if even the war was renewed, in seven, eight, or ten years, this country would begin it to much greater advantage than they had done the last. This country had been engaged in a long and dreadful contest, but she had come out of it with honour and advantage; and although its situation, as well as that of Europe, might appear critical, yet he hoped in a sound system of policy, combining firmness with moderation, there would be found a counterpoise to every danger, and a remedy to every evil.

The right honourable Thomas Grenville next rose, and stated his opinions at considerable length. He said, that those who had opposed the peace had been represented as frantic people, who contended that the restoration of the French monarchy should be the *sine qua non* of peace. This charge, however, could by no means apply to him, because he had never entertained such an idea. Gentlemen, therefore, who advanced the charge, had gone further than they were warranted to go. As to the right of interference in the affairs of France, we had surely a right to interfere for the purpose of preventing that enormous aggrandizement, which was big with danger to ourselves. This had ever been considered, by our wisest statesmen, as an object of the first importance to this country. Whenever a peace had been concluded between two contending parties, it followed, of course, that one party had the superiority over the other, which it was fair and proper to exert for the purpose of ensuring advantageous terms, such terms at least as should place the country which accepted them in a state of security. And he hoped that the spirit of the English would ever lead them to resist, with energy and decision, terms of a different nature, fraught with dishonour, and big with humiliation. But while he disclaimed the wild notions which had been falsely imputed to him, he should, he hoped, never be found amongst those faithless watchmen of the state, who should seek to lull the people into a false security and a treacherous repose, but ever act with such as should endeavour to rouse them to a just sense of existing danger, of a danger which threatened them with ruin, with annihilation. It had been the practice of some of the public papers to accuse those who condemned the peace, of being hostile to his majesty and to his majesty's government. He, however, had no hostility to his majesty, nor yet to the ministers; but no dread of misrepresentation should ever deter him from giving his sentiments, freely and fully, respecting a measure which appeared to him calculated to increase our danger instead of diminishing it. He felt it his duty to oppose it, and he would contend, that both in the present treaty, and in the convention with the Northern Powers, ministers had assumed an humble tone, which would lead to

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to consequences dangerous to the existence of the country. The gentlemen who had that night supported the peace, had purposely dissembled the real object of the war. He had ever considered it as a war for *indemnity* and *security*. The enemy had threatened the existence of our liberties and our constitution. To preserve them, then; to prevent the diffusion of principles subversive of all the bonds of civil society; to obtain indemnity for the expenses which we had been compelled to incur, and security for the future, was the real and avowed object of the war. Ministers had thrown our successes aside; they seemed to have forgotten our victories, and to have lost sight of our conquests. But the recollection of those victories and those conquests would remain to heighten and to aggravate the reflections that must arise from the contemplation of our sacrifices. To have been victorious, and yet to be treated as a vanquished nation, was a galling and a mortifying reflection to a British mind. It implied, indeed, a contradiction of terms, and a confusion of ideas, which no acuteness could reconcile, no strength of understanding dispel. The noble lord (Hawkesbury) had begun by stating, that the present period was very different from that at which the former negotiation took place; that we had originally opposed the principles of France, but latterly we had opposed her power. But in his opinion both led to the same end; and if the power of France threatened the existence of this country, it was as much our interest and our duty to oppose that power, as it was to oppose her principles, when exerted for the same purpose. Mr. Grenville then entered into a comparison of the terms of the present treaty with the terms which were offered to us at Lisle; and clearly showed that the latter were far preferable to the former. It had been said, that the general language of the country in respect of the peace was, that it was such a peace as every man was glad of, but no man proud of. But he hoped and suspected, that this was an epigrammatic expression, and not a true picture. For, *if Englishmen could rejoice at a bad peace, at a peace of which they could not be proud, the national character was totally lost.* Though the supporters of the peace had prudently forborne to insist on its *glory*, they still persevered in representing it as *honourable*. But in what light was it *honourable?* The noble lord had contended, and truly contended, that time and circumstances were necessary considerations in the conclusion of a treaty; but he was at a loss to perceive the wisdom of that policy, which would reject better terms in a moment of dismay, and accede to worse in the hour of victory and confidence: there might be a show of magnanimity in such conduct, but was it wise, was it politic, was it compatible with the real interests of the country?—Let us see in what respect it was honourable, as it relates to our allies; how far their interests have been consulted. Ministers have assumed great credit to themselves for their conduct towards our allies. What has been done for them? Turkey was the only power which could be truly said to be in alliance with us. It was said that the integrity of the Sublime Porte had

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had been secured. But is that her opinion? does she feel secure? A week after this stipulation for her security, a week after this extraordinary instance of our magnanimity had been displayed, Turkey preferred the guarantee of her enemy to that of her ally, and chose to negotiate for herself. As we had compelled the French to evacuate Egypt, both the security of Turkey and our own required that we should have retained in our possession some strong fortress, garrisoned by British troops. Without this precaution, what was there to prevent the French from returning to Egypt? At the very moment when we magnanimously stipulated for the evacuation of that country, there was not a French soldier remaining in it, (thanks to general Hutchinson, whose military skill, whose firm perseverance, and whose manly courage could only be exceeded by his modesty,) who was not a prisoner to our gallant, persevering, and victorious army. As to the integrity of Naples, that was as insecure as Turkey; for, though the French troops had evacuated a part of the Neapolitan territory, what was to prevent them from returning, especially as they retained possession of the Cisalpine republic? "I wish to know what is to prevent the French who evacuated Naples to-day, Monday, from reentering it on Wednesday, the distance from the Cisalpine republic not being more than sixty miles?" Such is the situation, such the security, such the integrity of Naples. In casting our eyes over the map of Europe, we look in vain for the kingdom of Sardinia. The territories of his Sardinian majesty live only in our memory. In the Mediterranean, he had only the little island of Sardinia left, for the security of which he was solely indebted to the protection of our fleet; a protection which he would lose the moment the definitive treaty should be signed. The next of our allies, the integrity of whose dominions exhibits an illustrious proof of our magnanimity, is Portugal. On this subject he had endeavoured to obtain information; but he had not been sufficiently successful to speak with decision on it. He adverted to the treaty of Badajos, and to the cession of a portion of the Portuguese territory in the Brazils; and he asked whether it was to be understood that our treaty with France sanctioned that cession? Portugal, like Naples, had been secured by us in the integrity of her possessions; and our magnanimity on this occasion had been loudly vaunted by the noble lord, because those two powers had formed separate treaties with the enemy. But were not those treaties the effect of compulsion on the one hand, and the result of conquest on the other? Should we have been justified in declaring war against Portugal and Naples for yielding, against their will, to dire necessity? If no blame, then, attached to Portugal, if she ought really to be considered as our ally, as no human being could suspect her of possessing the ability to resist her enemy, there could not be the smallest reason for any diminution of our attachment to her. How have we provided for her security? The preliminary articles will tell us how. Mr. Grenville then took a large bundle of papers out of his pocket, but begged the house not to be alarmed, as he only meant to read

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read about half a dozen lines. He then read the following articles of the preliminary treaty. V. Egypt shall be restored to the Sublime Porte, whose dominions and possessions shall be secured in their integrity such as they were before the war. VI. The territories and possessions of his Most Faithful Majesty shall also be maintained in their integrity. France, as far as any treaty can bind her, has concluded a peace with Portugal; but on what terms? She has taken from her Olivenza and the adjoining territory, which Spain had long coveted; and for which nothing more was requisite than to express a wish, in order to obtain it from France. France, at the same time, took for herself a portion of the Brazils, which gave her the command of the river Amazon and the whole of the adjacent coast. Mr. Grenville quoted monsieur de la Condamine, in order to show the advantage which France would derive from the possession of this tract of country, in addition to what she already enjoyed in the proximity of Dutch Guiana. Is this the mode of guarantying the possessions, of securing the integrity of a faithful ally? If integrity and dismemberment be synonymous terms, then, indeed, the assertion may be true. In allusion to the term honourable, which the noble lord has absurdly applied to the peace, every man must feel that no peace was safe that was not honourable, and that no peace was honourable which was not safe; but, unfortunately, this peace was neither safe nor honourable: nor could any peace be honourable, which gave us territories that did not belong to the power by whom they were given. The conduct of our government in the negotiation at Lisle was very different: they did what was wise and proper to attain peace for the good of the country. They selected certain points of importance, which it was necessary, for the preservation of that honour, to insist upon. He was surprised to hear certain expressions which had fallen from the noble lord, relative to the acquisitions we had made by the present peace, which he contrasted with lord Malmesbury's projet, the wisdom of which he extolled. We should have been fully justified in the retention of Ceylon, the Cape, and Cochin, for the more effectual defence of our eastern empire. When we look at the cessions which we have made, we should find the conquests we had retained comparatively trifling. His mind was not at all satisfied with the situation in which the Cape was left by the treaty. We had ceded a port which might become a great annoyance to our trade. The Cape furnished a military station of vast importance in the event of a sudden war, not preceded by a proclamation. The marquis Cornwallis, in his return from India, had strongly pressed the necessity of retaining Cochin, and the Cape; or if only one of them could be retained, the Cape in preference to Cochin. Though Ceylon was an important settlement, Cochin, on the western side of the peninsula, was one of the strongest military frontiers in India. In the event of a war, a fleet might sail from the Cape and arrive at Cochin before any person in India could know of its arrival, and before any person in England could be apprised of its sailing.

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sailing. He might possibly be told, that our merchantmen were advised to avoid the Cape; that the importance of that settlement was not so great as was represented; and that our ships might touch at the Brazils. The settlement which the French had acquired in the Brazils would, in that case, give additional importance to France. The Cape and Cochin were insisted on by lord Malmesbury, at Lisle, as points from which we would not accede; and these were now given up, from that want of vigour, spirit, and prudence which mark our negotiations. An attempt had been made to represent the Levant trade as unimportant to this country. But our manufacturers, he conceived, would tell a far different tale. Was it true that Malta was unimportant;—that fortress which had sustained a blockade of nearly two years? It could not be seriously contended. To rescue Malta and Egypt from France is deemed an object of primary importance; but when it is considered expedient to give them up, their importance suddenly vanishes, and they become trivial and insignificant. No part of the treaty of peace, nor any thing connected with it, excited so much astonishment in his mind, as our treatment of the house of Orange, except the defence of that treatment. Britain was formerly bound by a solemn treaty with that house. He understood some private arrangement was making, between France and Prussia, relative to that subject. But the prince of Orange was not to be thrown as an outcast on the world, by those for whom he had sacrificed his all. Where would have been the difficulty in introducing an article in the preliminary treaty, similar to one which was prepared at the negotiation at Lisle, which stipulated for the restoration of the whole property of the house of Orange, or the full value of it in money? There could be no objection to this; but we wanted the spirit, the vigour, or courage to support an ally, who had been so unfortunate as to be an enemy to France! Though he did not think the peace of 1783 was either glorious or honourable; yet he would recommend it to the gentlemen to read the preliminaries to that treaty, and compare them with the present. Let the cessions made then be compared with the cessions made now; and, though he thought the former a bad peace, which presented nothing but defeat and humiliation, yet would the latter be found infinitely worse in itself, and unfortunately more dangerous in its consequences. The present peace was not honourable, in respect of our allies; nor was it necessary to be made. Mr. Addington had indignantly disclaimed the plea of necessity. Although a difference of opinion existed as to the terms of the peace, no one would contend that we were reduced to the necessity of making a peace, dishonourable to our allies or unsafe to ourselves. He contrasted the terms of the peace of Utrecht, and of the peace of 1763, with those of the present peace; showed the vast increase of power which France had acquired now, and the consequent increase of danger to ourselves. The noble lord had contended, that our danger did not accrue from the existence of republican principles in France, but from the extent of her power; that, in this respect, things had changed. Admitting

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Admitting such to be the case, could any man view the present power of France, and consequently our present danger, without shuddering? In the event of a war, notwithstanding our stipulations, all the ports and fortresses in the Mediterranean would be seized by France, and shut against us. She will monopolize its commerce in time of peace, its power in time of war. Acting upon such a principle of negotiation, or rather of sacrifice, and let the definitive treaty be completed, and he would desire to know whether it would not place us in a state of war with France in twelve months? Could peace be good if its duration were so short? It would reduce us to the necessity of dismantling our navy, and disbanding our army and our volunteers; it had deprived us of all the military points and stations; and, notwithstanding all our exertions of economy, what would be our state, if France, in the course of twelve months, should take us unprepared, and direct her whole power against us? He called upon the house seriously to reflect on our situation; and to ask themselves what state we should be placed in if France should so declare war against us? Did they not believe that such a war must shake our country to the very centre? Feeling, as he did, that the peace was neither honourable to our allies, nor safe to ourselves, he should give his decided negative to the motion.

Lord Castlereagh supported the peace, and thought it bid as fair to be lasting as any which had ever preceded it. This peace, at least, would try France; and he thought it but fair to give her a trial. He relied much on the great change which had taken place in the public mind, both in Ireland and in France.

Lord Temple highly disapproved of the concessions which ministers had made, as dangerous to the safety, and degrading to the honour of England. He had seen with regret, that a party of degenerated Englishmen were to be found, mean enough to draw the coach of gen. Lauriston through the streets of London, with cries of "Long live Bonaparté." This was an afflicting prospect, and augured no good to the country: but this was in some degree encouraged by the conduct of ministers; for he understood that general Lauriston was accompanied from France by a person who had been twice sent out of the country under the alien act; that on his arrival the proper officer recognizing him, refused him permission to land, till general Lauriston declared that in that case he would return with the preliminaries; and this man he understood was in the coach with general Lauriston when he was drawn in triumph through the streets of London, and that ministers had not the spirit to take notice of the circumstance. If that was a true statement of the fact, it was rather an unhappy omen of what this country had to expect from a connexion with France, under its present ministers. He opposed ministers from no factious motive, but because he sincerely thought them unworthy of the confidence of the public. He was aware that his objections would not be supported by those who were in the constant habit of opposing the conduct of administration, but he did not wish for the support of any man who could declare his pleasure at the peace, "because it was glorious to the

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the enemy." Such a sentiment he thought by no means becoming a patriot or an Englishman, and any peace founded on it must be hollow and suspicious.

Mr. Pitt said, that he had upon this occasion the misfortune to differ from some of those with whom he had been long united in the ties of private friendship and political opinion. He should begin by observing, that whatever variety of sentiments once existed, as to what governments we ought to treat with, whatever objects it might have once been thought most advisable to pursue in the course of the war, for some time past all have agreed that the question of peace and war was now a mere question of terms. After the continental alliance had been dissolved, nothing remained for us but to procure just and honourable conditions of peace for ourselves and the few allies which had not deserted us. When it became merely a question of terms, he was much more anxious as to the tone and character of the peace, than about any particular object which should come into dispute. Although he conceived it the duty of every minister to obtain the best possible terms for the state to which he belonged, yet as long as the peace was honourable, he should prefer accepting terms, even short of what he thought the country entitled to, to risking the result of the negotiation by too obstinate an adherence to any particular point: although certainly every thing had not been obtained by the preliminaries, yet it did not appear to him that the difference between those terms and what the country had a right to, was to be compared with the evils which might have resulted from being too peremptory in our demands. He thought the principle and the terms of the treaty had been well described by his noble friend (lord Hawkesbury). Our grand object was to add fresh security to our maritime strength and commercial greatness. We did not seek to retain any of our conquests which we did not materially want, and which were unconnected with our ancient possessions. In the East and West Indies we had got every thing that we could reasonably demand; and if we consented to give up our conquests in the Mediterranean, whatever glory we had acquired in making these conquests, it must be confessed, that the Mediterranean and Levant were of much less importance to British commerce than the East and West Indies. Although certain ports in that quarter might be useful in a future continental war, yet when we were selecting which of our conquests we should retain, we should certainly prefer those which are connected with the constant and permanent sources of our prosperity. As to Minorca, during the four last wars it had regularly shifted hands. In peace it was of no importance, and in war the power which was strongest at sea always took it. He was sorry we could not retain Malta; but if we were obliged to give it up, he did not know in what hands it could better be placed than those mentioned in the treaty. Turning to the East Indies, he felt regret at the cession of the Cape of Good Hope, which he had been always accustomed to estimate more highly than his noble friend, but still he considered it as much less important than Ceylon, which was to us the most valuable colonial possession on the globe,

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globe, as giving to our Indian empire a security which it had not enjoyed from its first establishment. As to the arrangement proposed by lord Malmesbury about Cochin, he did not feel himself at liberty to state how far lord Malmesbury had been permitted by his instructions to recede from the *projet* presented at Lisle: but it was evident that Cochin was not now of the importance it possessed while Tippoo Saib was master of the surrounding districts. It was like Berwick-upon-Tweed, which, while the Scotch were a separate people, was of great importance as a fortified frontier town; but after the whole island was happily united, what was the political importance of Berwick-upon-Tweed? While Tippoo existed, the supplies he might have received from the port of Cochin, in the hands of France, was a most important consideration, but at present, even Negapatam was of more consequence than Cochin. Mr. Pitt also expatiated at great length on the importance of Trinidad; he said, that with the terms of peace, as they regard ourselves, he was completely satisfied. They were also satisfactory with respect to our allies: for the Porte we had done every thing we were bound to do, and a great deal more. The recognition of the republic of the Seven Islands was of the utmost importance, as the very existence of the Turkish empire was in danger, if they should be left in the hands of France. For Naples we had done every thing which could have been done, even if the treaty had still existed with that power. As to Sardinia, it was evident, that unless we had the power to dissolve the Cisalpine and Ligurian republics, and undo all that the war in Italy had done, we never could restore the king of Sardinia to his former situation. With respect to Portugal, we had not only exhibited the most punctilious good faith, but the most dignified liberality. France would have insisted on far more considerable cessions, had it not been for our interposition. As to our guaranty of the constitution of Holland in 1787, could it be forgotten what exertions we had made to support it? As to a mere pecuniary indemnity to the stadtholder, which was all that was asked at Lisle, it was an object of too trifling importance to endanger the success of a negotiation about. Many gentlemen seemed to think, that we had ceded possessions which were important to our security; he, on the contrary, thought that what we had ceded was not unimportant to our commerce or finance, but had nothing to do with our security: the retaining them would not have maintained the integrity of Portugal, Naples, or Sardinia, nor would have deprived the French of any of that immense line of coast which causes our dismay. A little more commerce, a little more finance, after a continuation of the war for some years longer, would be a bad bargain: unless it was possible to raise up a new confederacy more unanimous and better cemented than the former ones, war might not only be an idle waste of treasure, but might leave the relative situation of the country worse than it is at present. France had not insisted on the *uti possidetis* with the nations she conquered on the continent, much less had we a right to insist upon that basis with her. It would be strange indeed if we should expect that the gigantic

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power of an enemy should be a ground for obtaining better terms than could reasonably be asked if he was feeble. It would be strange language indeed for a negotiator to say to France, You are so formidable, and so exceedingly alarm us, that you must give us a share of your possessions to make us equal. A wish of this sort might be expressed, but it could not reasonably be expected that it would be gratified.

As to the present government of France and the first consul, he should abstain from any disrespectful or irritating language, as every mark of outward respect was due to every government with which we were at peace. His opinion of the past however remained unaltered. This country was at first called upon to resist an attack against all existing governments; its object was security. He must confess that his majesty's ministers then thought that the dissolution of the revolutionary government was the best means of obtaining this security, but he never reckoned it a *sine qua non*: he then thought the restoration of monarchy would be a happy thing for France and for Europe: he thought so still, and he should confess that, to his dying day, he should regret the disappointment of his hopes. He should have been happy to have put together the fragments of that venerable edifice which had been so cruelly scattered; but when that object became unattainable, he must take that which was within his reach. They had survived the ravages of jacobinism; they had, at least, lived long enough to see it lose much of its virulence, and stripped of those delusive colours which once gave it its powers of destruction. At other times we might have thought of driving France within her ancient limits, and even strengthening the barriers of her neighbours: but now that every hope of success in such a plan is vanished, it becomes right to consider the actual situation of the two countries. To remain obstinate after circumstances had changed would be the most fatal of errors. He coincided with what had fallen from his noble friend (lord Hawkesbury), that when we speak of the aggrandisements of France, we should also take into the account her losses, both in population, capital, and industry; we must take also into the account the acquisitions of other powers. The growth of this country too had been immense, and by the advantages we had gained by the union with Ireland, by our naval and military reputation, by the consolidation of our Indian empire, and the increase of our commerce, we might well hope, that if the country was true to itself, that it would enjoy a long train of prosperity and happiness. He concluded by giving his sincere assent to the motion.

Mr. Fox said, that since he had been member of that house, he never gave his assent with greater satisfaction to any measure, than he now did to the preliminaries of peace. He considered that this peace must be allowed to be honourable by those who supported it, or else it could not meet their approbation, or be considered safe. With nations, as well as individuals, honour is the most essential means of safety. Without honour a nation can neither expect to meet respect at home, nor confidence abroad, which are absolutely necessary to the true greatness of a nation. Na-

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tional honour he had therefore always held forward as an object of the first importance. As to a *glorious* peace, no peace can deserve that title but the peace which follows a glorious war, which is a description inapplicable to the late war, either in its original, principle, or final result. The great points for present consideration he conceived to be two: 1st, Whether peace on the conditions obtained, is preferable to a continuance of the war? 2dly, Whether better terms could have been had? As to what might be gained or conceded between two great nations, he perfectly agreed with what had been stated by lord Hawkesbury: he considered Ceylon and Trinidad as very important acquisitions; and although he admitted the importance of Malta, and regretted the necessity of giving it up, yet he could not flatter himself that we could have obtained peace on better terms. We could produce no serious pressure on France, and perhaps it was better not to risk the rupture of the negotiation, by insisting on an article which the pride or prejudice of the enemy would have led him to refuse. France and England were now in such a situation, that neither could produce any considerable impression on the other. In Europe, we could not affect France; in the colonies, we had done every thing we could do; and happily the present ministers did not speculate on the financial difficulties of France. If too much importance had been attached to trifles, we should have risked another year of war, which, although our resources would be able to carry us through, would certainly be a great evil. Even those who cry out the most loudly against the terms of peace, would not pretend to recommend a continuation of the war. When the horrible evil was considered of the bulk of the people subsisting on charity, it must appear infinitely better that they should be able to purchase by their labour that subsistence which the war had put out of their reach, than that we should insist on retaining either Malta or the Cape. Some regretted that the peace was glorious to France; for his part, if the peace could be glorious to France without being dishonourable to this country, he should not feel concern at it. As far as the object of the war was a restoration of the house of Bourbon, it was to him a recommendation of the peace, that that object should have failed: had it succeeded, the general liberties of mankind would have been endangered. Then would have followed coalitions of princes for the mutual oppression of their subjects: had such coalitions formerly existed among the princes of Europe, England would not now have enjoyed a free constitution. Were such coalitions of princes now to be made, it would be the greatest misfortune which could befall this country. As to the maxim which had been laid down by a right honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt), that when the executive government makes peace, men in high stations should abstain from inflammatory or insulting language; if this is true after peace is concluded, how much more forcibly would it apply to using such inflammatory language as he had used, before war had ever been declared? With respect to the terms and the tone of the treaty, he perfectly coincided with the noble lord (lord Hawkesbury), but as to the time of it, he must still insist, that both before the war

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war began, and at almost every period since, better terms than the present were in our power. The negotiation at Paris broke off on account of the extravagant terms we then demanded, and in the failure of that at Lisle, Mr. Pitt had declared, that he trembled lest it should succeed, and employed it only to assist his schemes of finance. Even passing by the negotiations at Paris and at Lisle, we might have had much better terms when Bonaparté made overtures of peace. It was then said, we must *pause*. We did pause, and that pause cost us, beside the lives of thousands, seventy-three millions of money. This was more than the whole of the national debt from the revolution to the year 1755. Thus Mr. Pitt's *pause* had cost more than the victories of the duke of Marlborough and king William together. The experience of the first coalition ought to have taught ministers not to have placed too much confidence in a second. And it must be allowed, that the excessive aggrandizement of France was not the effect of the peace, but of the war. He was of opinion, that for the future, to enjoy the blessings of peace, we should confine ourselves to small establishments, and not pretend to cope with France in keeping up expensive armies: he thought the new order of things would cherish, on both sides, pacific dispositions; and that it was in an increased commerce we must find compensation for the territorial aggrandizement of France.

Mr. Fox then commented with some severity on the observation of lord Castlereagh, that Ireland had been managed with a delicate hand: he said, the conflagrations, whipping, and other enormities, committed in that country in 1797, by no means deserved that appellation. If however the effect of the peace should be, that the habeas corpus act was to be again put in force, and the common law established, he should rejoice: he should receive, however, the restoration of the liberties of the country as a right, not as a boon.

Mr. Addington rose about three o'clock, and apologized for troubling the house at so late an hour: he said it had been the leading feature of his majesty's present administration, to endeavour to efface that angry aspect and tone which had been apparent not only to France, but to all the countries in Europe. The cessions which Portugal had been obliged to make in Guyana were not considered by Portugal herself as likely to be prejudical to her essential interests: although an honourable gentleman had spoken with much levity of the service we had rendered, and the security we had obtained for Naples, yet if that honourable gentleman would take the trouble of speaking to the *Neapolitan* ambassador on the subject, he would find that the king, his master, was perfectly content with what had been done by this country. He trusted a right honourable gentleman (Mr. Windham) would not wish, by a further continuance of the war, to drive this country into such an extremity of danger, and so completely to exhaust its resources, that it should never again, in any future war, be able to oppose any check to the aggrandizement or ambition of France. For his part, he felt no desire to deprive France of her distant colonies, nor of her due proportion of commerce: and as to her form of government, this coun-

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try

try in time of peace had nothing to do with it, and it should be the principal object of his administration to preserve faithfully a peace which had been honestly made.

Dr. Lawrence, Mr. Windham, and Mr. Grenville, explained, and the house, on account of the lateness of the hour, adjourned the debate. On the next day, previous to the renewal of the debate, lord Temple asked ministers whether they had been informed of the ratification of the treaty between France and Portugal, which was stated in the French official journal, and whether the ratification extended to any new cessions since the treaty of Badajos? Lord Hawkesbury replied, that he had no information on the subject but from the French papers; but that the ratification certainly did not extend to any new cessions.

Mr. Windham delivered his sentiments at great length against the peace. Every thing he heard and saw made him more strongly disapprove of the terms of it. Notwithstanding the tone of vigour and dignity assumed by Mr. Pitt, he could draw no inference from his arguments, but that we are completely in the power of the enemy, and have no other security but the disposition he may please to show. He thought he perceived a general apathy to the danger of the country, a general disregard for its national dignity and honour, which made him tremble for its future destiny. The question of the present treaty had nothing to do with the negotiation at Lisle, no more than with the peace of 1763, and yet that appeared the favourite topic of those who supported the preliminaries, which they urged as an *argumentum ad hominem* against him. He should allow that the present question was not so much whether the peace was good or bad, honourable or dishonourable, adequate or inadequate; those considerations were but parts of the question, which was really this: Whether the peace which has been concluded is or is not better than a continuance of the war? To answer this question rightly, it was necessary not only to consider the cessions which had been made at the peace, but the effect which those cessions produced on our national character. If the peace has been concluded on terms which lowered the character of this nation; if any symptoms of weakness were discovered in it, then perhaps a continuance of the war would have been better than such a peace. It had been often stated in that house, and perhaps truly, that the preservation of national honour was almost the only legitimate ground of war. National honour was certainly a subject of the first-rate importance: if we permitted any violations and aggressions in this quarter, it would immediately lead us to infamy and ruin. [Here Mr. Windham read an extract from *Junius*, comparing the delicacy of national honour to that of female purity.] The situation of things, as settled by the peace, is this. Austria has been conquered, and has lost her rank among the nations, and there remains no counterpoise in Europe for the great power of France. In the East, Pondicherry and Cochin has been restored to France, and in the West Indies she had recovered many valuable islands, which we had won from her by conquest. The possessions

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sions of Spain also might be said to be hers; she could take them whenever she pleased: she has now the means of increasing her foreign settlements, and of surrounding the British empire. If peace was supported on the ground of our inability to pursue the war, he must ask, was that inability likely to grow less? He thought not: on the contrary, he thought the disparity between the countries would daily increase. All that we could expect from the present peace was, that the enemy may not think it expedient at present to exert the power she has obtained for our destruction. France has uniformly aspired to universal empire: in the beginning of the revolution she had an empire of opinion, but now of power. French principles first paved the way for power, and now her power is used to disseminate principles; not such principles, however, as now are tolerated in France, but principles which will not serve for home consumption, and which, therefore, they send abroad for exportation. Bonaparté knows well how to be the supporter of despotism in France, and of jacobinism in Holland. Mr. Windham then asked, should we hold an intercourse with a nation which was the foe of morality? with a nation with whom the sacred institution of marriage has been abolished? The scheme of the French *illuminati* was, that their end was to be accomplished by the destruction of morality, and the fairest part of the creation were made their instruments of corruption. As to the supposed change of character in the French people and government, the only difference is, that in more jacobinical times they were chiefly formidable from their principles, but now it is their arms and real power which gives alarm; but in all this change they have preserved the same hostile spirit against this country. This country is still marked out as *Carthage*, which must be destroyed, to make way for the universal empire of modern *Rome*. The Romans too conquered Carthage point by point, always terminating a glorious war by an advantageous peace: every renewal of the war was attended with fresh advantages, and Carthage at length sunk beneath her powerful rival. We have by the present peace given out of our hands every security which we possessed, and in this situation we shall be obliged at a future time to contend against an enemy infinitely stronger, by reason of her great acquisitions. It seems that it is supposed that our great capital will enable us for a long time to outstrip France in the race of commerce; but without wishing to undervalue this great advantage of capital and industry on our side, he must ask, was it to be supposed that Bonaparté would permit this great commercial contest to be fairly decided, or would not he rather endeavour to decide it by the sword? Wealth, though a means of carrying on war, will not by itself save a country from ruin and destruction. He asked at present for security, and nothing more; but he could not conceive that security could be obtained under a peace like the present. Let œconomy be as great as it can, and the expense of such a peace must be very nearly equal to that of a full war establishment; and all we can hope to obtain at that great expense, is a mere armed

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truce. On the other hand, war would have preserved us from all communication with the enemy, and consequently from all contagion from their principles: it would have left us in possession of all our commercial advantages, and have given us all those chances which arise out of war. When he has heard so much of the wealth, energies, and resources of the nation, he has always thought that there never was a time when they were more necessary to be called forth than at present, when the security and the very existence of the nation is in danger. There was another point to which he wished to direct their attention; he considered the entire desertion of the interests of the emigrants (who had shown such attachment to the cause they embraced, and given such cooperation to the British forces), as a thing most disgraceful to the country. There ought to have been stipulated for them at least a safe return to their country. He thought that the chief fault throughout the war was, that the people were not sufficiently aware of their danger. The people, always accustomed to wish for an end to the war, had not sufficiently reflected on the dangers of a peace.

Mr. Wilberforce rose in reply to Mr. Windham, and took notice of the universal joy which pervaded all classes of people when they heard that peace was made, and which was not diminished by hearing the terms of it. He complained of the ideas which the honourable member had imbibed, and seemed anxious to propagate: it appeared as if that right honourable gentleman thought there ought never to be peace with France, till a counter-revolution was effected in that country, and yet the whole nation was convinced that this country alone, without continental cooperation, could not effect such counter-revolution. The only difference between this peace, which the right honourable gentleman painted as a *funeral*, and that which he would have solemnized as a *festival*, was, that some colonies were restored, which he would have wished to have kept. Mr. Wilberforce then, in speaking of Trinidada, lamented the probable increase of the slave trade: he concluded an animated speech by deploring the contagion of modern French morals, although he thought this contagion would be as fatal in war as in peace.

Dr. Lawrence spoke at great length, and very ably, against the peace. The strongest topic he urged in addition to the grounds which had been taken by the other speakers on the same side, was, that while the French were always faithful to their allies, his majesty's ministers deserted ours. He added that general Menou, when cooped up in Alexandria, obtained better terms for his allies in Egypt than we had pretended to do for ours in Europe. The consequence he conceived that must result from this conduct was, that the weaker powers would for the future put themselves under the protection of France, whom they knew to be faithful to her engagements.

Mr. Elliot looked upon the peace as *ruin*, and the treaty as an unnecessary sacrifice of our honour and interests, merely to purchase a short-lived and precarious tranquillity. [Mr. Elliot necessarily went over many of the grounds which the

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the other speakers had taken and nearly exhausted].

The Secretary at War supported the peace, and considered that the future security of this country might be sufficiently provided for, by improvements in the system of military defence.

Several other gentlemen spoke on the question: most of whom were in favour of the peace.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer closed the debate by a short reply to the arguments against the preliminaries.

Thus terminated, after two days long and close argument, the very animated discussion of the preliminaries of the peace: a peace the most important in all its lights and bearings that the world had ever witnessed. In what situation it left the belligerent and the neutral powers of Europe, as well with respect to their territorial, as to their political relations, it will belong more appropriately to another part of this sketch of the History of Europe, for the year 1802, to detail: but it may be necessary here to call the attention of our readers to the line of conduct which the great leading characters of the country chose in this memorable debate to risk their political fame and reputation upon. No occasion could be more solemn, no question more momentous, no decision more important. Impressed with these sentiments, each individual, whether leader or partizan, carried with him to the arduous contest all his energies of mind, all his powers of ratiocination. Each seemed to think the present contest that on which not only the dearest interests of his country were to be decided, but by which his own character as a statesman was to be determined on by his contemporaries and by posterity: nor was the scene less interesting to the people of England, who were anxiously waiting the investigation and decision of parliament, assembled for the express purpose at so early a period for the consideration of this great object of their wishes. This anxiety was still more widely spread, for there was not a power of Europe which did not look to the arguments and resolves of this day with an interest proportioned to the importance and magnitude of the subject.

It naturally occurs, from the trifling division in point of number in the house of lords against the address, and its being carried in the house of commons without a division, that the sense of the country was with the peace, and that, regardless of its terms or its consequences, it met with the entire approbation of the public. That this was the case it is not possible to deny: a series of years of most expensive war, of unusual pecuniary contribution, of real or apprehended scarcity, the total discomfiture of our continental allies, and the apparent impossibility of achieving any of the great objects for which war had been resorted to originally, had in their united effect contributed to render a cessation of hostilities highly popular. It was considered that those who made the peace were among the most violent and steady supporters of the war system; that their abilities were guarantied to the public on their coming into office by the late minister; and that Mr. Pitt, himself a host, had given his unqualified approbation to the measure, as it now appeared before the public. It could not be conceived, that

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men who had so long filled up the inferior departments in an administration, composed of the most splendid abilities this country had ever seen, with decency, and even credit, would sacrifice the opinions and politics of their whole lives for a momentary popularity; or for the continuance of the high situations they had, so much to the surprise of the world (perhaps to their own), been placed in; and, above all, that whatever their abilities might be, that they had sufficient patriotism and political science, not to abandon all the advantages we had gained, with so much blood and treasure, to France, without securing at least the permanency of a peace which had cost us so dear. The result therefore of this important debate was highly acceptable out of doors. The character of the first consul, the aggrandisement of France, the abandonment of our allies, the surrender of our conquests, the abrogation of all former treaties, the loose and ill defined terms of the present, were of trifling consideration when contrasted with the "blessings of peace:" nor did the eloquence and arguments of those in both houses of parliament, who ventured to doubt the solidity of the principles on which it was made, or the permanency which those by whom it was supported, asserted must belong to it, weigh with the world when put in the scale with lord Hawkesbury's assertion, viz. "That should we have to renew our contest with France in the course of *eight or ten years*, we must commence it with greater advantages than we did the last war!" and with Mr. Pitt's, who said, "We had every prospect of a long peace; for "that he saw some symptoms of the views of France corresponding with our own."

We have seen that on this occasion Mr. Pitt gave his warm and decided support to the present government, as did those over whom his personal influence extended; but the ministry received at this moment assistance from another quarter, which, however it might increase the number of its supporters, certainly could not have added much to its satisfaction from the mode in which it was given. Mr. Fox, and those who usually acted with him, in approving of the peace, took this opportunity of charging, in the bitterest language, those who had carried on the war with culpable misconduct. "A war," said they, "which left us no alternative save that of utter ruin, or a peace like the present." Indeed the former gentleman went still further, and at a public meeting, said, that one source of his pleasure at the peace was, "because it was glorious to the enemy!" Nor could administration feel much pleasure in hearing from Mr. Sheridan, another of their present adherents, that "this was a peace which all men are glad of, but no man can be proud of." Generally, however, peace in the abstract was approved of by those who were the most strenuous opponents of Mr. Pitt's administration, without either canvassing its terms, or revolving its probable consequences. But powerfully as Mr. Addington and his associates were supported on this momentous occasion, an opposition of a very serious nature, both to them and to their measures, now began to manifest itself: an opposition, inconsiderable indeed in point of number, but of the first magnitude

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magnitude when estimated by the political experience, brilliancy of talent, and weight of rank and character of those who composed it. In the house of lords, where ten only divided against the address*, were to be found the names of the marquis of Buckingham, earls Fitzwilliam and Spencer, and lord Grenville, all of whom had filled the highest offices of the state with the greatest honour to themselves, and advantage to their country; in point of fortune and influence second to none. Nor were their opinions, however unpalatable to the multitude, lost upon the thinking part of the community. When it was understood in the world that the peace was considered by such men as tending to the humiliation and even degradation of the national character; that the terms of it left us for ever dependant on the good faith of France; that we had surrendered by it as much commerce as territory to our natural enemy; and that "as the threat of invasion terrified us into peace, so France would always have it in her hands with tenfold more power, as it would come from so many more points;" and "that we could not reckon on the probability of peace for any long period;" it created considerable sensation, and damped in no small degree the rapturous joy evinced by all ranks of people on the first news of the cessation of hostilities. In the lower house of parliament, those sentiments were supported with the united judgment, talents, and eloquence of Messrs. Windham, Grenville, lord Temple, Mr Elliot, Dr. Lawrence, &c. who now, with those of the lords who divided against the address, began to be known by the appellation of *the new opposition*.

We have gone into considerable length, both into the debates on this important subject, and into our remarks upon them, because we conceive that no subject could be more interesting to our contemporaries, or more necessary to go down to posterity, in as ample and satisfactory a manner as the limits and nature of this work would admit.

* List of the non-contents, Nov. 30, 1801.

Marquis of Buckingham,
Earls Pembroke,
Warwick,
Fitzwilliam
Radnor,
Earls Spencer,
Caernarvon,
Lords Grenville,
Gwydir,
Bishop of Rochester.

CHAP.

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CHAP. IV.

Thanks of both Houses of Parliament to Sir John H. Hutchinson, and the General Officers and the Army acting in Egypt—and to Lord Keith, and the Admirals under him, and to the Navy.—Debate on the Russian Convention.—Remarks.

SOME days after this discussion the thanks of both houses of parliament were voted to sir John Hely Hutchinson, and the general officers who commanded the army in Egypt, as also to lord Keith, and the admirals commanding the fleet employed in that expedition. The votes of thanks passed unanimously in both houses; but several distinguished members, in each house, took the opportunity of paying the highest compliments to the gallantry of our army and navy, who had rendered such distinguished services to their country.

The next public business of importance which engaged the attention of parliament at the commencement of this session, was the consideration of the terms of the convention with the emperor of Russia, signed at St. Petersburgh, the $\frac{17}{5}$th of June 1801, which terminated the northern confederacy, aimed at the vital interests, and even the very existence of the British empire, by a violent though insidious effort to extinguish our maritime rights and regulations, and to deprive us of our naval dominion, at a moment when we were deemed incapable of bearing up against the extraordinary and unexampled difficulties we were then contending against. But, however well-grounded the hopes of our new adversaries, they had found in the vigilance and vigour of Mr. Pitt and his colleagues, and in the public spirit and magnanimity of the British nation, the complete frustration and overthrow of their hostile attempts. The victory of Copenhagen, the particulars of which we have detailed in our preceding volume, which, though fought under the auspices of a new administration, was the immediate fruit of the prompt and decided measures of the old, taught our adversaries that in the defence of our legitimate rights we were invincible, at the same time that our wisdom and moderation in the moment of victory rendered us truly worthy of it. The convention now to be considered was the consequence of this proud and glorious day. And it remained to be decided, by the investigation of both houses of parliament, whether we had followed up the brilliant success of our fleet, by securing on a solid and equitable basis the rights we contended for, or whether in negotiation we had bartered those rights for specious but futile advantages.

On the 13th of November this question

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question came on to be discussed, and when the order of the day for the consideration of it in the house of lords was read,

The earl of Darnley rose to move an address which would amount to an approbation of the conduct of his majesty's present ministers: he could not withhold his approbation of their conduct since they came into office, especially when contrasted with that of their predecessors, whose servile imitators they had proved themselves not to be, as he had expected. The convention on the table was a striking instance of that. It was evident from that document, that they had not continued to bully and insult the powers of Europe; but that, by a judicious mixture of firmness and moderation, they had induced them to lay aside their unjust pretensions, and had finally settled, upon an equitable and permanent basis the maritime law of nations. Upon the principles of the law of nations depended the greatness and prosperity of Great Britain as a maritime power. And yet this law of nations, although clearly ascertained by the ablest ministers of all countries in Europe, has yet been frequently violated and broken in upon by reason of the political interest and prejudices of the different countries. It was not surprising that in the last war our unparalleled successes at sea, and the vast extension of our commerce, should awaken the jealousy of other powers, and dispose them to join in a coalition contrary to our interests. He thanked God, however, that ministers had firmness and energy enough to convince them that they did not want spirit to maintain the just rights of the country. [His lordship then complimented lord Nelson who sat near him.] Among the parts of the treaty, particularly to be attended to, the first and most important was, the abandonment of that false and dangerous proposition that "free ships made free goods." This was effectually done away by the third article of the convention, which discriminated what was to be reckoned contraband and liable to seizure. The second point of importance was, "the right of search of ships under convoy, with the exception of privateers." The third important point regarded what was called "the contraband of war." The convention in this respect differed as with respect to Russia, and with respect to Sweden and Denmark. With Russia, this *contraband of war* extended only to military warlike stores; whereas with Denmark and Sweden this point was settled according to ancient treaties subsisting between the countries, by which treaties were also ascertained what should be termed *a blockaded port*: this is now settled to mean a port so blocked by the enemy's ships, as that it cannot be entered with safety. The principal merit which he thought belonged to this treaty was, that it prepared the way for the peace with France, which, although he was aware that this was not a time for its discussion, he considered as absolutely necessary for the country. He concluded by moving an address, "thanking his majesty for his communication, and assuring him of the cordial concurrence and approbation of that house, as the most effectual means of reestablishing friendship

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friendship with the Northern Powers, and maintaining the maritime rights of this country."

Lord Cathcart, in seconding the address, took a general view of the events which preceded this convention with Russia. He considered that on no single occasion did this country gain such an accession to its character, as by the spirit and decision with which it broke the combination that was forming against it. A glorious victory opened our way into the Baltic, and the moderation as well as firmness of our government had secured, as the fruits of it, the maritime rights of the country. He considered the conduct of his majesty's ministers throughout the whole of this arduous transaction as worthy of the highest degree of praise.

Lord Grenville said, it was impossible for him to agree in that unanimous approbation recommended by the noble lords who had just spoken. In the first place, he conceived it highly premature to give their approbation to a treaty which must still be a subject of discussion between this country and the Northern Powers (the ratification of all those powers not being yet obtained): but he had another and much more forcible objection; it did not secure for this country the objects for which the war was commenced, and which the treaty professed to have obtained. The consideration of this treaty was widely different from that of the treaty lately concluded with France. The latter being a treaty of peace made with an enemy, was absolutely binding on the national faith, and parliament had little more to consider than the conduct of ministers in making it. This, however, being a convention with a state in amity, if there was any thing defective in the treaty it might be a subject of future explanation and amicable arrangement; he therefore felt particularly desirous of pointing out the consequences which would result from the treaty in its present shape, and anxious that his majesty's ministers would settle, by future arrangement, what was defective in the present. As the question of neutral rights had been agitated, he wished it might be for ever put to rest, and that the treaty should constitute a code of laws, which might be appealed to on any future occasion. In order to judge whether the present treaty had succeeded in obtaining the objects of the contest with the Northern Powers, he should state what those objects were, which he thought might be reduced to five distinct points.

The first point which was asserted on the part of this country was, that neutral nations should not be permitted in war time, either to carry coastways, from one port of an enemy's country to another, the commodities of that country; nor convey home to an enemy's country the produce of its colonies; and that such property, although in a neutral bottom, was seizable under the maritime law of nations. Were neutrals allowed to exercise such privileges with respect to belligerent powers, the enemy could carry on every species of commerce without the least interruption or annoyance from this country in war time.

The second point was, that free ships did not make free goods: if the contrary principle, which the Northern Powers contended for, was

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was once admitted, France could in war time derive supplies of every thing necessary for her support in war, in defiance of all our efforts to prevent them.

The third principle related to the contraband of war, by which neutral nations were not to be allowed to supply an enemy with those necessaries of war, which it might be in want of either for offence or defence, and among those articles *naval stores* are the most important.

The fourth point related to convoy, and under this it was asserted that neutral vessels, even sailing under convoy, should not be exempted from the liability of search.

The fifth point related to blockaded ports. The principle which we contended for under this point was, that no vessel should be suffered to enter a port blockaded by a cruising squadron, inasmuch as by throwing in supplies they might enable the port to hold out longer against us, and that any vessel attempting to enter, and bound to such blockaded port, was liable to seizure. The neutral powers, on the other hand, wished to restrict the signification of a blockaded port, to that before which a blockading squadron was so placed, as to render it apparently unsafe for a vessel to enter.

Having recapitulated those, as the grounds of the original contest between Great Britain and the Northern Powers, his lordship proceeded to consider how far the terms in the present treaty went towards obtaining them. In the first place he observed, that the expressions used in this treaty were ambiguous, and drawn from a document most hostile to us, namely, the convention of the armed neutrality. One of the first articles would, from its wording, secure the free conveyance of the colonial produce of the enemy, on the ground of its being the acquired property of neutrals. Although this appeared to be only conceded to Russia, yet Sweden and Denmark would derive the same power if that was made the basis of a general treaty, and in their hands this privilege would be essentially injurious to the country. Another advantage which this clause gave to neutrals was, that it gave them privileges in war which they had not in peace, namely, that of transporting the produce of the colonies to the mother country: this was a privilege which the navigation laws of every state which had colonies reserved to the mother country. As to the second point, the renunciation of the claim that "free bottoms made free goods," this certainly had been obtained, which was only a confirmation of the existing law of nations. The third point, that of contraband of war: he was sorry to see that this part of the treaty went on the ground of the treaty with Russia in 1797. With Russia, a power that had no mercantile navigation, it was an object of no moment; but to grant the same indulgence to other powers would be most dangerous. It was also most strange in the enumeration of warlike stores to leave out those articles which Russia, might be expected to supply, namely, pitch, tar, hemp, cordage, sail cloth, ship timber, and even ships themselves. The fourth point respecting blockaded ports had been in a great measure abandoned by this treaty. Formerly a port was considered to be blockaded, when it was declared to be so, in consequence of a squadron

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dron cruising before it for that purpose, even although that squadron should be driven off for a while by a gale of wind or any other cause. By the present treaty a port is not considered blockaded unless there is a stationary force before it. The next article as to the right of search he considered equally injurious to us. By this article ships were not to be stopped but upon just causes and evident facts. We had always before exercised the right of search upon good cause of suspicion and not upon the evidence of facts. It is often impossible to get facts in the first instance; they usually come out in the search. Notwithstanding the many complaints which had been made against this right of search, he usually found, when those complaints came to be examined, that they were ill founded. He had no objection, however, to depriving privateers of this right of search, but with ships of war the right ought to be maintained in its full extent. The causes for detension and seizure seldom appeared till the search was made; they were not to be perceived at a distance by a telescope. He would suppose, in war time, a Danish frigate was going with a convoy into the port of Brest: the papers on board the frigate convoying them might be perfectly regular, and yet the ships full of naval stores. His lordship concluded, by saying that he found, in every part of the treaty, so much ambiguity and concession, so much variance from the established practice, that he felt himself obliged to deliver his opinion, in hopes, even yet, before it came to be the definitive law for the government of our navigation and marine, that it might be modified and rendered more consonant with our ancient claims, our invariable practice, our national dignity, and our maritime power.

The Lord Chancellor defended this treaty, to the conclusion of which he observed that he had been a party, and consenting to its adoption. He contended that this settlement had been obtained on a great and liberal basis, which showed to the world that Great Britain was not intolerant in her power, and that she did not wish to stand upon trivial nice distinctions. The nation had points, or gained the great objects for which it contended, namely, that free bottoms did not make free goods; that ships of war had the right of search; that the blockade of ports should be recognised as legitimate; that the exercise of those rights should be regulated by clear, intelligible and liberal rules; and what was of more consequence than all, that any casual violation of those rules should not be a ground of quarrel, but should be determined by the tribunals of the country. Those were, as he conceived, the heads of the treaty, and as to the wording of the clauses in their construction, he held an opinion very different from that of the noble lord who spoke before him. He considered that the words were sufficiently explicit to prevent neutrals from carrying on either the coasting trade of an enemy's country, or their colonial trade. France had at one time, in the course of the war, broached the monstrous doctrine, that they had a right to seize and confiscate the property of neutrals, if of British produce. This treaty went on a different principle,

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principle, and declared "that this country would not consider as enemy's property such goods as, having formerly belonged to the enemy, had since become the property of neuters." Although we therefore permitted neutrals to acquire the colonial productions of our enemies, yet we did not allow them to carry on the colonial trade. Almost any other treaty which had ever been made would be found liable to as serious objections, if examined with the same *critical acumen*. The intention of the parties, however, formed the true interpretation of every treaty. This was a treaty concluded with Russia separately, and it was not to be supposed that all other neutral nations were to come under this arrangement. Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and America, were no parties to it, and could not insist on any of the stipulations of it. His lordship, upon the whole, conceived it as unobjectionable as any treaty which had ever been concluded by this country.

Lord Grenville explained. He did not mean that the article with respect to the "contraband of war," which was introduced in this treaty with Russia, would be extended to the treaties to be made with Sweden and Denmark; but he meant, that in this treaty it should be put out of all doubt that England genenerally considers naval stores as "contraband of war." Holland and America might again suppose, from the wording of this treaty, that by the law of nations, on which they stood, naval stores were not contraband.

The Lord Chancellor again repeated that this article in a separate treaty with Russia could not be construed or conceived to extend to any other nation on earth.

Lord Holland voted for the address, but not on any of the grounds assigned by the noble mover or seconder. He thought many concessions had been made in this treaty; concessions, which so far from objecting to, he highly approved of; and should vote for the address, because he thought those concessions likely to tend to the preservation of peace, by showing that his majesty's ministers were willing to grant every accommodation that was reasonable to foreign powers. His lordship, after reasoning for some time on the former treaties subsisting between this country and the Northern Powers, as also upon the five heads enumerated by lord Grenville, agreed with that noble lord, that there still remained in the treaty much room for explanation and amendment. He could have wished that those explanations which the learned lord (the chancellor), had confessed to be necessary, had been obtained before the house was called on for the present vote, but he should, however, support the address.

Lord Grenville again rose to explain, in consequence of some expressions of censure used by the noble lord against his majesty's late ministers, for advising a war on mere speculative points. Those points which he had named were by no means speculative points, but rights of the utmost importance, and principles upon which the existence of this country as a maritime power depended.

Lord Mulgrave supported the address, but differed from most of the noble lords who had spoken

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in several points: he could not agree with the noble and learned lord (the chancellor), in his exultation at this treaty, as one of the most advantageous this country had ever made; nor could he agree with another noble lord (Holland), who had treated lightly the five different heads enumerated by lord Grenville, as the principles which caused the contest with northern powers: he thought those principles were rights of the utmost importance to this country as a maritime nation; he considered that these rights were not secured by this treaty as fully as might have been wished, but yet that a great deal had been obtained, and a great many claims hostile to this country had been now abandoned by the northern powers. Under this impression he voted for the address.

Lord Nelson highly approved of the convention which had been concluded. It put an end to that principle which was endeavoured to be enforced by the armed neutrality in 1780, that "free ships make free goods;" a proposition so injurious to the rights and maritime interests of this country, that if it had been persisted in, he thought the country should wage war to the last drop of British blood rather than be submitted to. That proposition was now set at rest, and abandoned by Russia. It was to obtain this that the rashness and violence of the emperor Paul set forward the confederacy; but the good sense, moderation, and temper of the present emperor abandoned it. As to our not classing naval stores as contraband of war, in our separate treaty with Russia, he saw no danger in the omission: Russia neither supplied those naval stores, nor had she ships to convey them. The case would be widely different, if we were to allow some other maritime states the privilege of conveying ship-timber, guns, powder, and shot, into our enemy's ports in time of war. His lordship approved of the article restricting the right of search of ships under convoy of a neutral flag ship, to our ships of war only. He should himself, in many cases, conceive it his duty to make such search, although he should do it with the utmost respect and civility to the commander of the neutral frigate. His lordship concluded by declaring, that he should vote for the address.

The question was then put, and agreed to without a division.

In the house of commons, on the same day, lord Hawkesbury moved the order of the day for the convention with Russia.

Lord Temple asked whether ministers had received official information of the accession of Sweden to the convention?

Lord Hawkesbury replied, that they were positively assured of the readiness of Sweden to accede, but that the formal act of accession had not as yet arrived.

Lord Francis Osburn moved the address. [His lordship spoke in so low a tone of voice, that his arguments could not be distinctly heard].

The honourable Mr. R. Ryder seconded the motion; he began by recalling to the recollection of the house, the pledge which they had formerly given to his majesty to maintain the naval rights of the country and the long-established maritime law of Europe. He hoped that, by the terms of the treaty now on the table, those rights must appear fully supported and maintained, and

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and that the dangerous pretensions advanced by the Northern Powers had been abandoned. This treaty was not to be viewed as a full and extended system of maritime law, but as a final decision of certain points of controversy which had been the most disputed, and therefore were selected for discussion. The principle which had been set up by the Northern Powers, that "free bottoms made free goods," they had been obliged most unequivocally to abandon. If this had been admitted, the trade of the enemy could be carried on exactly as well in time of war as in peace, and our enemies would be safe from all annoyance on our part. Although in the article respecting "the contraband of war," naval stores are not particularly mentioned, yet, as former treaties are hereby recognized, this matter stood exactly on the ancient footing. The right of search for contraband goods was also admitted, and certain rules laid down for the regulation of it. By this convention too, the precise definition of what shall be "a blockaded port," is laid down on rational principles. A port is to be deemed blockaded when there is a stationary fleet so placed before it, as that it is evidently unsafe for a vessel to enter: in such case every neutral having fair notice of the blockade, will be liable to seizure if they attempt to enter. He hoped that this treaty would put an end to future contentions on this subject. He congratulated the house and the country for having so decidedly refused to listen to the counsels of those who either expressed doubts of the justice of our claims, or wished us to wave the assertion of our rights, and act as the government had done in 1780. Having paid some compliments to the spirit and decision of our ministers, and to the gallantry of our navy in the Baltic, he concluded by giving his hearty assent to the address.

Mr. Grey said, that he so much rejoiced at the termination of the dispute with the Northern Powers, that he felt but little disposed to enter minutely into a consideration of the terms, and he should not have risen, if the honourable gentleman who spoke last had not so pointedly alluded to the opinion he had formerly delivered on that subject. However that gentleman might think himself justified in congratulating the house and the country, on his (Mr. G.'s) advice not being attended to, he by no means repented of the advice he had given, which, in all the circumstances of the country, he thought was the most prudent to have been followed; he rejoiced most sincerely at the termination of the dispute, as ultimately connected with the war with France, and he had no difficulty in affirming, that till that dispute was settled, peace with France was unattainable; he therefore viewed the convention as a judicious compromise, but could not possibly allow that it had satisfactorily settled all points in dispute. He considered the address premature, inasmuch as no official information of the accession of Denmark and Sweden had been received: besides, he could not see upon what ground we could say, that there was no room for future disputes with Sweden and Denmark about the question, whether naval stores were or were not contraband of war, when in this convention with Russia, to which they were invited to accede, naval stores were not

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not mentioned among the things which were to be considered as contraband. Denmark and Sweden might well conceive themselves to be bound not by the antecedent treaties, which were now confirmed, but by this convention, which professed to settle all controverted points. As to what had been gained respecting the signification of a blockaded port, we had certainly given up our former definition, even if we had not accepted the definition of the neutral powers: by our former definition of blockade, the whole coast of Holland was said to be in a state of blockade when the blockading squadron were in Yarmouth roads. As to the right of search, he considered it had been limited in a very proper way; and the regulation about privateers met his most cordial approbation. Upon the whole, he rejoiced that the business was terminated, but saw no reason to repent of his former opinions on the subject. He concluded by supporting the address.

Lord Temple highly disapproved the treaty: he considered that all the grounds on which the house had pledged itself to his majesty in the last sessions, had been wholly or partially given up. His lordship divided into five heads, the points of dispute between this country and the Northern Powers: 1st, The colonial and coasting trade; 2d, the right to search ships under convoy; 3d, the right of blockade; 4th, free ships making free goods; 5th, the articles to be considered contraband of war. From our claims with regard to all these, it had been declared impossible to recede consistently with the honour, the interests, and even the very existence of the country: in every one particular, however, our claims had been receded from. He so much disliked the system of privateering, that he approved of taking from privateers the right of searching neutrals under convoy; but he could by no means approve of the method pointed out for ships of war to exercise that right. If the papers were found not to be regular, it was said the captain might search; but how easy would it be for a neutral to carry a set of false papers? He thought, in that point respecting the blockade of ports, we had receded a great way from the rights we claimed, where we admit that if the squadron destined to blockade Brest should be blown off by stormy weather, that Brest should on that account cease to be considered a blockaded port. His joy at finding the northern powers had abandoned the principle that "free bottoms make free goods," was much abated by finding in the treaty another clause which would make this of little avail. Neutrals were allowed to purchase the goods of the enemy and carry them unmolested where they pleased: he could not conceive how it was possible to prevent fraud in this species of traffic. When a cargo of French wines, or French colonial property, was met at sea, how could it be certainly known whether the property was or was not purchased by neutrals? With regard to contraband, the treaty conceded a point of the greatest importance, namely, that contraband of war does not include naval stores. This had been before, in former treaties, conceded, for a limited term of years, to powers who could make no great use of the privilege; but now it appeared that this concession was to be ingrafted into a general system of

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maritime law, which this treaty appeared intended to fix. Those concessions appeared to him of so much importance, that necessity alone could justify ministers for making them. They had struck that flag, which an honourable gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) had eloquently and truly declared ought never to disappear till the nation itself was overwhelmed.

Lord Hawkesbury began his defence of the treaty by stating, that he should not trouble the house at much length, but he found it necessary to mention the grounds upon which he differed from the honourable gentleman (Mr. Grey) and the noble lord (lord Temple). The honourable gentleman had conceived it irregular to move for such an address, until the official accession of Sweden and Denmark had been received; but although the house had been assured by his majesty of the acquiescence of those powers, yet it must be recollected, they were only now considering the convention with Russia as a separate treaty. He could not allow that this convention was a compromise, as the honourable member had called it, nor that we had given up all the objects for which we contended, as the noble lord supposed. We had maintained, in full force, all our maritime rights, as far as it ought to have been our desire. Some asked, What did the treaty give us which we had not before? He answered, that it was not to obtain any new advantages, but to support and preserve our incontestable and ancient rights that the dispute arose. The real state of the question he conceived to be this: the powers of the North had confederated to dictate a new code of maritime law to Europe. We went to war to dissolve this confederacy, and to defeat its purposes. Were not those objects obtained? Had not the coalition been dissolved, and had not we maintained our ancient rights? Those were the only questions which he thought the attention of the house should be then directed to. In ascertaining properly the value of these rights, it might be necessary to recollect that it was to her maritime greatness this country was indebted for the successful issue of the last war, and it was to the same cause that Europe was indebted for whatever it still retained of independence. This maritime greatness was itself in a great measure the effect of that wise policy which dictated our navigation laws, and which always protected our maritime rights. The principle upon which Great Britain had always gone, was to extend her navigation as much as possible, and confine her commerce to her own shipping. In France the system was different; their navigation being far inferior to their commerce, they were content to allow their commerce to be transacted by neutrals, that in time of war all their sailors might be employed in their navy. The principle therefore for which we had contended, was of the utmost importance to us, for our individual interests. At the same time it must be allowed, that we should make the exercise of our rights as little vexatious as possible. This was the object of the parties to the treaty which had been signed. He denied that this treaty was at all to be considered as a new code of maritime law. It was merely a settlement of disputes between this country and three of the Northern Powers. He

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divided into the following heads the points in dispute: 1st, the right of seizing enemy's property in neutral ships; 2d, the affair of contraband; 3d, the right of searching vessels under convoy; 4th, the right of blockade; 5th, the colonial and coasting trade. Of these he considered, that we had gained all that was essential. As to the 1st point, the Northern Powers expressly abandoned the principle that "free bottoms made free goods." As to the 2d, no new general regulation was made on the subject, and the concession to Russia alone to be allowed to carry naval stores, was an object of trifling importance indeed. The right of search, without which the other rights were nugatory, was also maintained, though under some restrictions, and he would freely confess that this concession had been voluntarily offered by the British government, on condition that the Northern Powers would recede from other claims which were altogether inadmissible. In the exercise of this right of search, neither the law of nations, nor our most ancient treaties with Sweden and Denmark, ever warranted it, except under strong grounds of suspicion, and the captain always exercised it at his own risk. As to the point respecting blockade, he maintained, that the present definition of it went as far as any approved writer on the law of nations had ever extended it. The opinions which had been opposed to each other on this point were both in the extreme: this treaty he conceived held a due medium between them. As to the last head, that of the colonial and coasting trade: this subject he conceived had always been regulated by particular treaties, and not by the law of nations. Although he trusted that the house would generally give credit to his majesty's ministers for doing all in their power to promote the interests of the country; yet in the present case, he would say, if more was not gained, it was because more was not asked or wished for. When the Northern Powers threatened to support their claims by force, this country, with proper magnanimity, resisted them; but as soon as there appeared on their side a wish for settling the dispute amicably, the government of this country had displayed equal moderation in requiring nothing but what was reasonable and necessary for the essential interests of the country. As to the wording of this treaty, there might, as in every other, be some little ambiguity; but what treaty was ever made which could not be found fault with by the discontented and the querulous. His lordship concluded by a panegyric on the conduct of this country, in the dispute and its termination.

Dr. Lawrence did not conceive the noble lord justifiable in the very triumphant manner in which he considered this question. He did not see that this country had obtained any important advantages by the treaty, but it was evident that it had made concessions, and receded from its ancient claims: the right of search, for instance, which was restricted by the present treaty, had not been even called in question at the time of the armed neutrality in 1780. We had also conceded a good deal in accepting the new definition of a blockaded port, and instead of weakening the power of Russia, we had strengthened it considerably.

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siderably, by allowing her to treat for the other Northern Powers.

Lord Glenbervie said, that the learned gentleman (Dr. Lawrence) was mistaken in a point of fact. The Northern Powers had for a considerable time showed a disposition to resist by force our claim to the right of search. A Danish ship had resisted by force, and a Swedish captain had been broke for not doing so.

Mr. Erskine cordially approved of the treaty. It had been called a judicious compromise, upon which he would observe, in the language of a man whose name would be always heard in that house with reverence (Mr. Burke), that "almost every human benefit is founded on a compromise, and it is better that we should give and take than be too rigid with each other, for that if we would be wise, we should not endeavour to be too subtle disputants." If we had endeavoured to impose harsh terms upon the late confederacy, those powers would have contested with us again, the first opportunity that offered; but by our moderation the business had been better settled. In every controversy between man and man, or nation and nation, that reconciliation is the sincerest where the honour and interest of both parties are attended to: had it not been for this arrangement with the Northern Powers, peace with France would have been perhaps unattainable. Mr. Erskine then very eloquently congratulated the country on its prospects of a secure and lasting peace, and concluded by giving his most hearty approbation of the conduct of his majesty's ministers.

Sir William Scott expressed his entire approbation of the sentiments expressed by the learned gentleman (Mr. Erskine), who had just sat down. He then briefly reviewed the treaty nearly on the same grounds as lord Hawkesbury had considered it, and concluded with voting for the address.

Mr. Tierney also concurred in the address, and expressed his approbation of the conduct of ministers, in whom he began to place confidence.

The question was then called for, and the address was voted without a division.

However material to the real interests of the British empire the subject matter of the foregoing debate, with whatever ability the question had been discussed, or how ably soever the public law of Europe, as connected with our maritime dominion, had been laid down in the course of a long and animated opposition of sentiment; it excited very little sensation in the public mind. The result of the contest with the Northern Powers had been glorious; it was universally understood that concession would follow victory, and that, from the character and temper of the young sovereign with whom we had negotiated, every thing equitable and conciliatory was to be expected. The known ability of lord St. Helen's, who had conducted the convention on our part, and a willingness to confide in the political skill and integrity of the ministers at home, who had concluded an unhoped for peace with France, and who now claimed from the nation praises for having, in the words of the address, "secured to us those essential rights for which we had contended," and which all agreed

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were inseparably connected with the existence of our naval power, precluded minute investigation; and if we add to these causes the difficulty of the subject, and its remoteness from the usual studies and pursuits of the greater part of mankind; we shall not be surprised at the apathy and indifference with which this important discussion was generally received. But it is the province of the historian, not only to detail facts as they arise, but to place before his readers their causes, their relations, and their probable consequences. Separate this duty from his labours, and he becomes the useful annalist indeed, but forfeits all claim to the name and dignity of a writer of history. Impressed with these considerations we shall beg the indulgence of our readers, while we consider at some length the articles of this convention: a convention which at once abrogates what has always been considered and acted upon as the received public law of Europe; and establishes an entire new code for the future regulation of the maritime affairs of all civilized nations. Nor can the disquisition be considered as unimportant, when every Englishman recollects that by the consequences of this important transaction it is to be decided, what rank we shall hereafter retain among the European powers.

The origin of the inadmissible and unreasonable pretensions of the Baltic states, to interfere with and cripple our maritime regulations and commerce, may be found in the weak and temporizing policy, which Great Britain had pursued towards them in the latter years of our contest with America. The peace of 1783 made no provision for the reassumption of those rights which had been wrested from us by the armed neutrality of 1780. But the principles of which we complained had gradually fallen into disuse, and were renounced by the practice of almost every power who had been a party to that confederacy. By Russia in her war with Turkey in 1787; by Sweden in her war with the former power in 1789; by all the powers of Europe with which we were in amity during the last war, in their respective treaties with us; by Denmark and Sweden in their instructions issued in 1793, and in their treaty with each other in 1794; and by Prussia in her treaty with America in 1799. This universal change of sentiment secured to us uninterruptedly for many years the exercise of our rights, and which would have, perhaps, remained for ages undisturbed, had not the caprice and ill-founded anger and disgust the late emperor of Russia conceived towards us again revived the pretensions of the neutral powers with increased eagerness and the most hostile manifestations. A new convention was now formed between the Northern Powers upon the basis of the old, and Great Britain found that, unless she could, by equal promptitude and vigour, meet the necessity of the case, and bring these questions to a final and distinct settlement, her sun of glory had set for ever!

In the magnanimity of the monarch, the decision of the administration, and the public spirit of the people, the British empire soon saw its resources commensurate with the dangers which menaced it: fleets were set on foot; the command given to officers of tried ability

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ability and experience, and in an incredibly short time, from the 7th of November 1800, when the embargo was laid on all the English ships in the ports of Russia, the Baltic powers had incurred the heavy penalty of their temerity; their colonies were conquered; their commerce annihilated; the defences of their own ports destroyed; their commodities accumulated at home for want of purchasers; their revenues reduced by the total stagnation of trade; mutual jealousy and want of confidence existing between each other; and, in fine, the battle of Copenhagen fought! At this crisis, the death of the emperor Paul opened a door, not only for a cessation of hostile measures, but for negotiation and alliance, and the present convention was set on foot.

Under such auspicious circumstances it might reasonably be expected that we should establish, on a fixed and permanent basis, the principle for which we had combated; and that the contest which we had so gloriously maintained, and terminated, should be followed up by an arrangement so precise and certain in its terms, as should admit hereafter no possibility of evasion or abuse; and that it should form, to use the words of a great statesman, "the charter of our future strength," and "the warrant of assurance of the undisturbed enjoyment of rights essential to our naval power." How far the treaty in question has accomplished these objects, we shall, with as much brevity as consists with clearness, examine.

The convention *, as now laid before parliament, was made with Russia alone, certainly the most powerful member of the northern confederacy: the fact of the accession of Sweden and Denmark to it ministers confidently stated. Yet assuredly it was without example, and extremely inconvenient for parliament to be called upon to consider an arrangement, before it was possible that its extent and operation could be known, or how far it would affect the essential interests of the British empire; for until it should be seen what were the precise terms of that accession, one material point of difference might be left without a possibility of explanation or adjustment; because the interpretation of an article of what was contraband, was yet in dispute between the British government and Sweden! Nor was this all, the same uncertainty belonged to the convention itself; for on the face of it there appeared, that there were many explanations still to be entered upon at St. Petersburgh on some of its most material points: so that parliament was called upon to sanction a treaty, upon the precise terms of which they could not be distinctly informed! For this unprecedented eagerness on the part of ministers in bringing the treaty in this crude and immature form before parliament, we can only account, by supposing that it was too tempting an opportunity to acquire popularity, not to be embraced at the expense of all former usage, and the severe animadversions it brought upon them.

Of the five distinct points to which this treaty † may be reduced, we shall first observe on that which establishes the rule under which

* Vide "State Papers," vol. for 1801, p. 212.

† See convention ibid.

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the belligerent refuses to neutrals the liberty of carrying on, during the war, those parts of the enemy's trade, from which they are excluded in time of peace, and which has usually been applied to the coasting and colonial trade of France. One of the articles of the armed neutrality in 1780, claimed the right of carrying on unmolested these branches of French commerce, although prohibited in time of peace: this unjust pretension, aimed at our naval dominion, was renewed by the hostile convention of 1800, nearly in the following words: "That neutral ships may navigate freely from post to post, and upon the coasts of the belligerent powers." The present convention adopts very nearly the same terms; by it, "neutral ships are permitted to navigate freely to the ports and upon the coasts of the belligerent powers:" and in the next section of this article, it is added, that "the effects embarked on board neutral ships shall be free, with the exception of contraband of war, and of enemy's property." By the first of these clauses the hostile claim of the northern league is completely recognized, as far as relates to the coasting trade; by the latter it as clearly concedes to the neutral powers the right in time of war to carry on the whole colonial trade of France, under the pretence of its being their acquired property. Thus have we surrendered for ever, without reserve or compensation, the whole of this long admitted claim, its principle, and its practice. We have given by it to our enemy, in any future contest, all the resources of commerce; and we have deprived the valour and energy of our navy, of the just reward which it now derives from its most valuable captures!

On the second of the general principles of the convention, that which is opposed to the absurd and unjust pretension, viz. that "free ships make free goods," there is in this treaty a proper recognition of the long established public law of Europe on that head.

The third, which applies to "contraband of war," lays down a principle the most fatal that could possibly be devised to our future maritime dominion; by it "all ambiguity or misunderstanding as to what ought to be considered as "contraband of war," is declared. Nor is this declaration the concession of any special privilege to the contracting parties, but the recognition of a preexistent right, which as such cannot be refused to any other independent state. In the enumeration of such articles, cannons and firelocks, helmets and swords, saddles and bridles, are carefully set down, with others of a nature appropriate to a war by land; but iron and timber, pitch and tar, masts, hemp, sail-cloth and cordage, are by it not only declared not to be contraband, but not even to be naval stores! So that so soon as our present commercial treaty shall have expired with America, we must, in our renewal of it, abide by that rule of public law, which we have ourselves proclaimed: in similar circumstances shall we find ousrselves situated with Holland, with Spain, with Portugal, with Prussia, in short with every maritime power of Europe not a party to this convention.

Blockaded ports is the next subject which this treaty embraces: on this head we shall not go into the examination

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nation of what is the precise nature of a blockade by sea, always an intricate and difficult subject; but there is ground sufficient to call in question the justice and policy of the whole stipulation on this head. From the words of the article, the blockade is understood to last so long only, as that there shall be evident danger of entering, and to be raised as often as that danger ceases, even for the shortest interval. In this light, declaration of blockade, or of its having ceased, heretofore the assurance required of the existence of such a measure, is abrogated; there must, under this new code, be the actual presence at all times, and at all seasons, of the blockading squadron to constitute a blockade, contrary to the very nature of naval operations, which necessarily depend on the variations of the weather, and which must occasionally compel absence from the port, frequently to such a distance as that no evident danger can exist in entering it. Nor can any neutral ship hereafter be detained, bound to such port, if met with at a distance from it, because by this regulation it is made impossible that the officer of the belligerent can know that the blockade does at that moment subsist, and because the fact of its existence can alone justify the detention.

The "right of search," the last material principle of the convention, and which might, had the code of naval law, which Great Britain has hitherto asserted on this point, been steadily maintained, have cured in its operation many of the gross and dangerous deficiencies we have already pointed out in the preceding articles. But unfortunately in this instance, as in the others, we have to record the magnanimous concessions which we have made, not only of our own rights, but the rights of all Europe, in the moment of triumph and of victory; not as a peace-offering to a powerful and grasping enemy, but to a prince, our ally, whose moderation and friendship to us were equally conspicuous; and who could not possibly gain to his own dominions, at least in the present posture of affairs, any commercial or maritime advantages from the sacrifices we have made, proportioned to their extent and consequence. The right of visiting ships under neutral convoy is indeed, by the words of this article, established; but we have so limited and circumscribed it in the operation, as to render it completely invalid and nugatory. As the law will now stand the suspicion must precede the inquiry, and no detention can take place unless the officer be already in possession of evident facts, establishing the violation of neutrality. How this mode of visiting and detaining neutral ships can be reduced to practice, with any sort of advantage to Great Britain, it is difficult to point out. If the papers of the ship detained be regular (and it would be strange indeed if they were not), the ship itself is not to be visited; but if "some valid motive of suspicion should exist," then the officer may make further search. Unless indeed it be understood that the framer of this article on our part wished to sanction, under the ambiguity of phrase, the power of eluding the whole object of the stipulation, what valid object of suspicion can arise in the mind of an officer, respecting a ship whose name he never heard before, whose crew

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crew and cargo he has never seen, nor is permitted to see, unless the papers are bunglingly fabricated? What judge can he be, or what conjecture can he make, at that distance, of what concealed articles the ship may carry? Can he in such a situation acquire the details which the information of some or all of the crew might furnish him; or can he, from the papers, decide whether the ship be victualled and stored as they indicate?

Thus have we entered minutely into the component parts of this celebrated convention. To the whole of the treaty it must be objected, that whatever might be the circumstances which induced us to conclude it in the present manner and form, with one or more powers of Europe, we should have guarded, by the most explicit declarations, against the possibility of our special engagements being converted into general rules, applicable to all other countries: and this for the obvious reason, that we were now limiting our ancient rights by express stipulations. The reverse of this policy has, however, been unfortunately pursued. We have by the words of the treaty declared, that the stipulations to which we have now acceded "shall be regarded as permanent, and shall serve as a constant rule to the contracting powers, in matters of commerce and navigation."

Nor should it be forgotten that this treaty, in the modern spirit of innovation, has unsettled the basis of the public law of Europe, venerable for its antiquity, respectable for its equity, and above all valuable for the stability of its principles.

This was the first great measure of Mr. Addington's administration which could fairly be said to come before the public.

The preliminaries of the peace with France were, in their own nature, too loose and undefined, to serve as data by which the political wisdom of him and his colleagues were to be determined on by the public. The convention with Russia stood in a very different predicament. It was the mature and perfected result of many months negotiation: for the reasons we have already given, a minute consideration of its merits and defects was hardly given to it in any quarter; all its demerits were overlooked or were swallowed up in the vortex of delight and rapture at the termination of the war; and the "convention" and the "preliminaries" went hand in hand in the triumphant progress of Mr. Addington's administration.

CHAP.

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CHAP. V.

Free Trade with India.—Sir William Pulteney's Motion thereon.—Debate.—Speeches of Mr. Addington—Johnston—Wallace—Sir F. Baring—Mr. Metcalf—W. Dundas—Tierney—Lord Glenbervie, and Mr. R. Thornton.—Sailing of the Brest Fleet.—Mr. Grenville's Observations, and Questions to Administration thereon.—Mr. Addington's reply.—Stale Bread Act repealed.—Ways and Means for three Months.—Arguments for the Prohibition of the Working of the Distilleries.—Bill lost.—Thirty-six Thousand Militia voted till the Signing the Definitive Treaty.—Repeated Adjournments to January 19th, 1802.

NO business of moment occurred in either house of parliament worth detailing for the remainder of the year 1801, if we except the conversation which arose in consequence of a motion made by sir W. Pulteney, on the subject of the East India trade, and some observations of the right honourable Mr. Grenville on the sailing of the Brest fleet for St. Domingo.

Sir W. Pulteney had, some time previously to his motion, given notice of it, and had repeatedly deferred it on the ground that he understood that the parties were disposed to settle the matter in dispute without the interference of parliament. On the 25th of November, however, finding that there was little prospect of an amicable adjustment on the subject of the free trade between those whose concern it immediately was, he was determined to bring it at length before the house of commons.

Sir W. Pulteney prefaced his motion, relative to the trade between this country and the East Indies, with entering into a comprehensive historical retrospect of the original rise and establishment of the East India company. The cause of that institution, he said, was twofold. In the first place, it was the object of government to get an ample loan, in compensation for the exclusive monopoly granted to the company. Secondly, that exclusive charter was granted for this reason, because the trade with India, from the great distance of the latter country, could not possibly be carried on by individuals, but required a confederated capital. In the reign of queen Anne, a larger sum of money was raised by the erection of another company. These two companies were afterwards united and consolidated into one, under the title of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies. At the time the encroachment of foreign companies constituted the principal object of the jealousy of the British traders, the speculation went on prosperously, and was eminently lucrative. But when they departed from their simple character of merchants, and acquired

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acquired territorial possessions, they became subject to considerable losses. So great was the falling off, that the rupee, which was worth upwards of 2*s.* did not fetch more than 1*s.* 3*d.* Things continuing in this adverse train, a bill was, in 1782, brought into parliament, the effect of which went to take the trade out of the company's hands altogether. It is true that this bill did not eventually pass, being thrown out in the lords, after it had gone through the commons, and been read twice in the upper house. But though the bill was lost, the necessity of some system of regulation was universally felt and acknowledged. Under this impression, parliament applied to a milder mode of correction, by the establishment of the board of control. In this state the business continued till the year 1793, when the question of the renewal of the company's charter came on. Particular attention was, on this occasion, devoted to the consideration of the free trade, and many clauses were introduced into the bill relating to that subject. On this point he could not refrain from observing, that all the different governors who had been appointed to the command in the East Indies had, without a single exception, given their opinions in favour of the principle of granting greater facilities to the free trade, which they considered as essential to the very primary interests of the company. The directors of the company, on the contrary, had always set their faces against the proposition, notwithstanding the declared sentiments of their officers, refusing to facilitate the free trade, except in such a way as rendered it impossible for the English trader to enter into a fair competition with foreigners. Acting on the same principle which all his predecessors in the government of India had avowed, lord Wellesley, in the year 1798, granted a greater latitude of permission to the free trade. The directors of the company, however, though they had not been able to substantiate any proof of disadvantage which had accrued from the system, wrote against it very forcibly to lord Wellesley; in consequence of which, his lordship, in 1799, was more tenacious of granting facilities to the free trade. In the following year, 1800, lord Wellesley found himself, however, under the necessity of again resorting to his former principle, which produced strong remonstrances against the measure, on the part of the directors, who persisted in their system of hampering the native trader, to the emolument of foreign speculators. On these grounds, he felt it his duty to bring the business fully and directly before parliament. The house would have the goodness to recollect, that the trade to India was divided into two branches—the trade to China; and that to India, as it was called: the latter embracing Bengal, Calcutta, and the rest of the settlements. The joint produce of these two branches amounted, in the year 1800, to 7,000,000*l.* sterling: of these, 4,000,000*l.* sterling were re-exported. The proportion of the free trade was nearly 3,500,000*l.* sterling. The trade carried on by foreigners amounted to considerably more than 1,500,000*l.* sterling. To what extent the trade might be carried and improved, it was impossible to say. In the single article

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ficle of indigo, which had not been cultivated many years, an addition of no less than 1,000,000*l.* sterling was made to annual produce. Hence the house would be able to form some estimate of what might be done, if due facilities were afforded to enterprise. All that he contended for, all that he required of the company and of the house, was, that the same privileges should be accorded to the free trade of this country which were allowed to foreigners. But fair and equitable as this demand must appear to every candid and impartial judge, it was peremptorily refused by the directors. Nay, they even granted privileges to foreigners which they denied *in toto* to their own countrymen. Foreigners were allowed to deal, not only in certain articles, but in the company's goods in general. The effects of such a system could not fail to prove ruinous to the interests of this country, by enabling foreigners to undersell us in the European markets. In the year 1793, the sale of East India goods at L'Orient amounted to no less a sum than 1,300,000*l.* sterling. This was the produce of the trade with France alone. But it should be remembered, that Denmark, America, and Lisbon, had likewise embarked in this concern. It was not his wish to exclude foreigners from the East Indies; but not to sacrifice the interests of our country to theirs—not to cramp and fetter the British trader in compliment to foreign dealers. Perhaps some gentlemen might feel inclined to attach considerable weight to the declared and unanimous suffrage of the court of directors, in opposition to the encouragement of the free trade. But as a counterpoise, a more than equivalent to their authority, he had the opinion of a right honourable gentleman (Mr. Henry Dundas), who had devoted particular attention to this important subject, and who was decidedly in favour of the free trade. He had the authority of all the governors who had managed the company's affairs in India, and who surely must be allowed to possess the means of judging of the subject. Further, in order to show on what ground the directors stood, it might be proper to offer a few remarks on the mode of their election. The original qualification for a director was 500*l.* This had consequently been raised to 1000*l.* Another change was effected by limiting the election, which was originally annual, to every four years. This he considered as the grand and generating cause of most of the evils which had ensued. The directors were now no longer the representatives of the proprietors, but a self-appointed, self-elected body. Six went out annually by rotation, and came again as regularly into office, when their period of rotation returned. Only one instance did he know of a director being chosen, whose name was not on the house list. By this means the constitution of the company was totally changed and subverted. The direction of the company was a complete aristocracy. And the experience of ages emboldened him to affirm, that of all possible governments, not excepting even the horrors of a wild democracy, aristocracy was the most tyrannical and dangerous. It was, indeed, no wonder that the directors should succeed in establishing this system of aristocratical dominion, when it was considered what immense

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mense patronage they enjoyed. The whole list of appointments abroad; the purchase of goods for the foreign market; the choice of merchants; the appointment of ships; all these opportunities of influence centred among themselves. This was, in truth, the real cause and motive of the objection started by the directors to a more beneficial improvement of the trade. They were unwilling to weaken their own power and influence by admitting a competitorship. This appeared to be the case by their own confession. The honourable baronet then entered into a comprehensive analysis of a publication by one of the directors on the momentous subject, the chief and leading points of which he argued with great perspicuity; and after again pressing on the consideration of the house the vast magnitude of the discussion, and the necessity there was of granting facilities to our country, in preference to foreigners, concluded his speech with moving for the appointment of a committee, to take into consideration the papers laid before the house last sessions, relative to the proceedings of the East India company with respect to the trade with India; and to report the same to the house.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer began by admitting the great importance of the present question. It was, in fact, he observed, of so much importance, that it should not have been brought into agitation, unless under circumstances of extreme necessity. He should not, however, enter into the circumstances of the case previous to the arrangement of 1793, between the public and the East India company. The act of that date had wisely provided, that a certain quantity of tonnage should be allowed to the private trade, as conducing equally to the encouragement of British manufactures, and to the consumption of our East India produce. If the directors had not given to private trade all the facilities required by that act, and of course expected by its framers, he should not have looked upon the present motion as a new measure, but rather as a supplement to that act. There was, however, no immediate issue before the house, on which it was called upon peremptorily to decide. The governor and the directors, the marquis Wellesley, and the late president of the board of control, had all agreed that something was necessary to be done in this case. They had wisely viewed the contending parties as looking to extreme points, and they had properly adopted a medium between these two extremes. It would be of infinite mischief, in his opinion, if the private trade were to be encouraged beyond a certain extent. It would be still more mischievous if a rivalry were to be established between the English and the India shipping, and if the latter were, on all occasions, to be sent home full freighted with the private trade. A most material difference, Mr. Addington said, had taken place since this question was first brought forward. It was first produced in time of war; it was now happily to be discussed in a time of peace. The complexion of the case was therefore so far different that no disadvantage could arise from delay. There were now nearly three years left for the experiment agreed upon between the marquis of Wellesley and the board of control, by which every possible advantage was to be given to private trade, remaining,

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as in his opinion it should be, under the direction of the East India company. It was the aim of his predecessors, and, without any prejudice as to their intentions, it must ever be his wish, that London should be not only the emporium of India trade, but the sole and exclusive mart of India produce. He should not enter into any comparison between Lascars and British seamen, as the latter would ever maintain their ascendancy, and the former were to be considered as merely supplementary. Neither was it his wish to enter into the question of colonization, though there was doubtless some danger from what had happened in another quarter. The cases of America and India were, in his opinion, widely different. The capitalists of the latter had no other wish than to settle in their mother country. There was therefore merely a ground of caution, with which it was not necessary, in his judgment, at the present season, to occupy the house. He was of opinion, that the act of 1793, with the recent arrangements, was fully sufficient for every purpose. There was no pressing exigency for the interference of the house. He, therefore, though approving of the motion in many points of view, must meet it in an indirect way, which he did by moving the previous question.

Mr. Johnston (the nephew of sir W. Pulteney) followed up and maintained the arguments of his honourable relative. He alluded to the arrangements which had been made for the term of three years. [Mr. Addington said across the table, "for two seasons, amounting nearly to three years."] Mr. Johnston continued. The plans, he said, which had been made abroad and at home, by no means met with his approbation. The receipts from India by private channels did not consist wholly of the remittances of individuals. There was to be included the loans of the company, of which two millions out of ten only were taken by the natives. The balance in favour of India, he contended, was now nearly five millions sterling. Surely some proper mode should be devised for the remittance of these large sums. If India-built ships were not admitted into the port of London, they would find their way to Antwerp and L'Orient, to the immense benefit of foreigners, and their trade would be carried on even more advantageously than under British colours. He desired to know what was to be done to prevent this mischief after these two years of experiment had expired?

Mr. Addington begged leave to answer, that what was to be done at the end of two years must rest with the discretion of the government and of the East India directors, who must, of course, feel it necessary to come to some permanent arrangement. With respect to the indulgences granted by the latter, he must say, that they appeared to him to be very ample indeed. They had agreed to extend the import tonnage from *three* to *five* thousand tons, provided that this was done under their immediate direction. This had for its obvious tendency both the public and private advantage. It was stated in the paper which he held in his hand, that these ships thus employed should not be detained for any political purpose, unless they were laden with piece goods or with saltpetre—that the company was inclined to make up their

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their cargoes with rough goods at the usual rate of three per cent. —and also that these ships might be relet for the purpose of exportation.

Mr. Johnston said, that this explanation, if previously given, would have cut short much of the debate. The single question now was, whether the East India company should have the sole superintendence for the purpose of trammelling and hampering the private trade. He said, that if this were the case, the India-built ships must be forced to trade under neutral or foreign flags. He was most decidedly for the motion of inquiry.

Mr. Wallace took a very wide view of the case. He thought there was no ground for the proposed inquiry. It was for the company to regulate both their public and private trade; and this they had a right to do, not on political, but on commercial grounds. The question, as it now stood, was between public faith and political expediency. The plan which was now to be adopted for two years, would redound, in his opinion, to the credit and advantage of the company. Those who opposed it seemed to him to have some ulterior advantages in view, which, perhaps, would be better decided upon when they were brought fairly before the public. The exclusive monopoly of the company he could not consider in any present point of view, but as highly advantageous to the country at large.

Sir Francis Baring said, that the question appeared to him to be, whether India or Great Britain was to be the mother country? The contest was formerly, whether the merchants of England and Ireland were not to be entitled to a free and full share of this commerce. The warfare was now of a different sort. A set of men, who had made their fortunes under the auspices of the East India company, now came forward to say, that if the trade was not in some degree opened to them, they would remove their capitals elsewhere. He made no doubt that it might in some places be carried on more cheap; but this, in his judgment, was a reason the more for keeping the monopoly as strict as possible. He was of opinion, that the marquis of Wellesley had exceeded his powers from the moment that he lent an ear to the advocates for private trade. He was much against the trade carried on by single ships, which frequently forestalled the fair commerce of the company, and occasioned the home produce to be returned, which would otherwise have been laid out in profitable investments. He had no objection whatever to private trade, if properly conducted under the protection and superintendance of the company. But if these claims were acceded to, it would be similar to the conflict of the two companies under the reign of queen Anne, which was found to be ruinous to both. Under all the circumstances, he did not look on this as the proper moment for such an inquiry.

Mr. Metcalf very ably followed on the same side. He remarked, that there had been, during the late war, no less a tonnage than 50,000 tons, all destined for foreign settlements, on some of which it was known that we at that very moment meditated a descent. The parties who made this application were, in his opinion, never to be satisfied

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satisfied: they would in all appearance be discontented with any thing short of the measure of opening the trade altogether. It was surely fair in policy and in prudence, to give to the company the full and exclusive benefit of its charter. If this were to be violated, and if from any motive of policy, however sound it might appear, the company were to be deprived of their territorial rights; then, in his opinion, the sun of India was set for ever! On the measure now before the house, and its consequences, he should only observe, that the hon. baronet who brought it forward, was so alarmed at the slight probability of its success, that he actually sold out 20,000*l.* East India stock on the very day before he brought forward his motion.

Mr. W. Dundas did not see any thing in the present motion hostile to the real interests of the company. He did not think it wrong that free merchants should be allowed to trade, when that trade did not actually interfere with that of the company. If the capital of the latter was limited, there was no reason whatever why an extension of it should not be allowed, where it was offered with good will. It by no means followed, from the exclusive charter of the company, that the public was to suffer either from their want of means, or from their supineness.

Mr. Tierney, on the other hand, contended warmly for the exclusive rights granted to the company by the charter of 1793. The present attack originated with men educated and raised under the company. They wished for more, and therefore were refractory. They augured every evil to the company, merely because they hoped that these evils would turn to their benefit. If a concession was made in this instance, there would be no end to their claims. They said that their aim was merely to exclude foreigners. This would sanction every claim that might be made on the part of Liverpool, Ireland, &c. It was the duty of parliament to make a decided stand behind the charter of the company. If a concession was to be made to 500 gentlemen, why not to 1500 or 2000? The claimants in this case appeared to him to have but a slender title to the attention of the house. They came forward with a claim in the one hand, and a menace in the other. "If," said they, "you do not grant what we demand, we can have five per centum better at Ostend, and ten per centum better at Antwerp." They were subjects of this country, but they had a distinct interest as capitalists.

Mr. Tierney then proceeded to show the fallacy of the argument that we could have ships built in India on cheaper terms than at home. But admitting this, for the sake of argument, to be the case, were we, for the sake of 150,000*l.* loss to the company, to disband our army of shipwrights, and to leave our marine at the mercy of the enemy? He trusted that no such policy could take place, and that the faithful servants of the country would not be discarded on such narrow and impolitic grounds.

Lord Glenbervie spoke at some length on the legal merits of the case. He observed that, with a proper register, India built ships were now admitted as British vessels. He was, however, more an advocate for admitting the im-

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portation of teak wood as a convenience, in the scarcity of oak, than for transplanting our ship-building to India. He saw no ground, nor could he reckon much on the prudence of questioning the sincerity of our late adversary; he therefore must give his vote for the present question.

Mr. R. Thornton spoke with the other directors against the motion for a committee of inquiry.

Sir James Pulteney spoke at some length in favour of the original proposition.

Sir William Pulteney was heard in reply.

Mr. Addington said a few words.

The speaker then put the previous question, which was carried without a division. Sir W. Pulteney's motion was lost of course.

As we shall devote a particular portion of this work to the affairs of India, we shall not dwell here upon the merits of the subject, that brought on the above debate, and we shall only now remark, that it was not again brought forward in the course of the session.

In the month of December 1801*, the Brest fleet had sailed for St. Domingo, conveying an immense army, and naval and military stores to a prodigious amount, and this pending the negotiation of the definitive treaty of peace. On this very extraordinary event, on the 28th of that month, the right hon. Mr. Grenville, in his place in the house of commons, observed that, upon a former occasion, he adverted to the conditions of the preliminary treaty, many of which met his decided and unqualified dislike; he avoided then giving his opinion till the signature of the definitive treaty took place; because, unwilling as he always was, and ever should wish to be, to throw any obstacles in the way of his majesty's ministers, much less in the way of so desirable an object as peace, he would not be the man who, by any act of his, or by any thing that should fall from him in that house, might seem to appear to thwart the one or oppose the other. But whatever might then have been his intentions, or whatever were the conditions of the preliminaries, or now, those of the definitive treaty, all these had nothing to do with an event which his duty in a paramount way called upon him to have explained by the right hon. gentleman opposite to him (the chancellor of the exchequer). He was not in the habit of claiming often the attention of the house; nothing, therefore, but circumstances of import should at this season claim it now. But the subject was of such magnitude, that he could not resist both the impulse of duty, and, in this instance, of inclination, in looking for a fair and unequivocal answer to the questions he should put thereon; not but he hoped that such a communication would have been made concerning it as would have rendered it wholly unnecessary for him to say one word on the subject. That, however, not being the case, he was the more impelled to declare himself.—A report for some days had got into circulation, that the Brest fleet had sailed: this, as a report, might have been idly propagated, and he gave little or no credit to it; but last night, having

* Vide Hist. Europe, Ann. Reg. 1801.

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understood that it was confirmed, he was desirous of being acquainted with the fact, and of the country being also acquainted with it; and although he had proposed leaving town this morning, yet, consistently with his duty, and consistently with what he owed his conscience, he could not depart without satisfying both in this instance. As this, therefore, was a matter of the utmost apprehension and alarm, he desired to know the fact, whether or not the Brest fleet, consisting of sixteen sail of the line, with transports, and 10,000 troops on board, had actually sailed for St. Domingo? If it be the case, and they were suffered to go, he begged gentlemen would seriously reflect, and feel the situation the country must be in should the definitive treaty not be signed. He begged of them to reflect what a prodigious force was permitted to proceed to the neighbourhood of the most vulnerable, yet most valuable part of our colonial possessions. In every point of view whereon he had an opportunity of considering this, his fears, his apprehensions, and his alarms, were awakened and increased, and nothing could allay them. He believed he could with truth aver, that at no time, in the history of the warfare of modern Europe, such a circumstance as this had occurred between the signature of preliminaries and the completion of a definitive treaty of peace; and how to account for so strange a deviation from custom and from common sense, he could not even guess. The time between signing preliminaries and completing a definitive treaty, was always considered an honourable truce, in which neither of the belligerent parties attempted any military movement whatsoever. For this reason, he considered this step, if it be true, as one menacing the most alarming danger. He wished to be understood in describing that danger: he did not mean to suppose that France would be desirous of breaking a preliminary treaty, abounding as this does with so many advantages in her favour; but without any such supposition, he might apprehend the danger which such a superiority of strength must afford her in the West Indies, which may hereafter bear so much on all the questions that arise at Amiens, and the changes it may work there. Can that respected nobleman, whom we have sent there for the purpose of making peace, say, should such changes occur, "I'll not go on with the definitive treaty?" Can he say so, and how must he act? Can he even now say, "I would go on with the definitive treaty, if that armament had not sailed?" He was inclined to think he could not; and therefore, as a soldier and a statesman, he must find himself in a dilemma: but he hoped that would be the worst; and that no greater inconvenience would arise from it. Supposing for a moment that there had been an additional article set to the preliminaries to the effect of this event, and that it had been specifically stated that sixteen sail of the line, with 10,000 men, were to be sent by the French government to the West Indies pending the negotiation, would any man in that house agree to such an article? Would he not rather suspect the whole? This he thought a fair way of putting the question now, and in that shape he would leave it with the house, as he did not mean

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to follow it up with any motion whatsoever; his sole motive being the discharge of his duty, wherein was comprised two leading objects. The first, as it would render a service to government, by enabling them to contradict the report, if unfounded; and most glad he should always be to become the medium of affording them any opportunity by throwing off from their shoulders the *corpus delicti*, if they could. The second object was, if the fact be true, to draw from them such a consolation for the public mind as they can offer, and will satisfy. Added to these, a third object proceeded from the consideration of the other two, and that was, if they neither could contradict the fact, nor afford that consolation so desired, then that the house and the country should lose not a moment in presenting an attitude, safe and respectable.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he well knew how difficult it was to set limits to observations and inquiries made, when topics of such a nature were started; but the right honourable gentleman must admit, that he enjoyed a very liberal permission on this occasion, when, by his own account, he rested wholly on rumour. The right honourable gentleman, however, desires to know the fact, whether the fleet he alludes to sailed from the harbour of Brest or not, and a full and fair answer he shall have: government, certainly, has not yet received the regular and official information on that head, but that it has taken place there is no doubt. But whether that right honourable gentleman claims this information as matter of right is a very great doubt. But still, whether any communication further should be made thereon, he trusted no gentleman would require him to state; or whether government had or had not taken any measures, which by possibility might be deemed precautionary or not, would be still less required of him. At all events, he had the satisfaction of declaring that nothing has happened which can interfere with the language that the noble lord may use at Amiens, or the nature of the trust reposed in him. Nothing further occurred upon the subject, and here it rested for the present.

In the ordinary course of the public business of the session, a bill was brought into the house by Mr. Tierney, to repeal the stale bread act, in consequence, as he said, of the very productive harvest of the year, and that although the act had but a fortnight to run, penalties had been incurred under it to a considerable amount; the levying of which would be a great hardship upon many very industrious persons, and certainly was not called for by circumstances at the present moment. Leave was given, it passed without opposition, and it was repealed in course.

On the 16th of November, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated to the house, that as it was thought advisable to continue, for three months longer, the naval and military establishment of last year, it became necessary to ascertain the ways and means by which this intention was to be fulfilled. The estimates already voted were, for the army above two millions, for the navy three millions and a half, which, with the advance establishment for Great

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Great Britain and Ireland, would make a total of 7,000,000*l.* The ways and means by which he meant to meet the expenditure were the land and malt tax, and a fresh issue of exchequer bills to make up the deficiency, as the sum required would all together amount to 8,500,000*l.* He then proceeded to state the bargain which had been concluded with the committee of the holders of outstanding exchequer bills which he proposed to fund. Having described the contract, he moved the usual resolution. Very little objection was made to the bargain, and the resolution was agreed to.

Considerable opposition of sentiment prevailed upon the measure of opening the distilleries; the act for prohibiting their working being on the point of expiring. Mr. Burton, a respectable country gentleman, moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue the prohibition for a time to be limited: his motives were grounded on the fact of 600,000 quarters of barley being used annually in the process of making spirits; that quantity of corn, he said, would be thrown into its proper channel, and constitute the food of man. He said, that if spirits must be distilled, why not make use of molasses, which he contented would not hurt the revenue; for the prohibition would encourage the importation of spirits, by the duties on which the revenue would be improved? He added, that he was countenanced in his arguments by the universal petitions from all parts of the country, not from the lower order, or the factors, but from discreet sober-minded people, who were fully aware that the revenue must be kept up one way or other. He adduced many arguments of the same nature, but was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who asserted that the quantity of barley used in the distillery of spirits did not amount to a tenth part of the average produce of that crop; that the distillers fed vast numbers of hogs with their grains, which in that shape, perhaps, contributed in a considerable degree to the food of man; that the prohibition would encourage private distilleries, from whence much more evil, with respect to morals, was to be apprehended than from the ordinary course; and, above all, that the defalcation of the revenue, in consequence of the prohibition, amounted to 400,000*l.*! After an animated debate, the question was put, when the motion was lost by a majority of 62.

On a motion of the Secretary at War, it was voted the total number of the militia, until the signing of the definitive treaty, should be 36,000. On the 28th of December, both houses of parliament adjourned for a week, and which mode, *de die in diem*, was continued till the 19th of January 1802, without any business of importance being agitated.

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CHAP. VI.

Retrospect to the Situation of Europe for the three last Months of 1801.—*Marquis Cornwallis appointed Ambassador to the French Republic—sails for Calais.—Reception there—and at Paris.—Rejoicings at Paris on the Peace.—Distinguished Compliments paid to the English Ambassador.—Quits Paris—arrives at Amiens.—Tardiness of the Negotiation—probable Causes.—Vast Projects and Ambition of Bonaparté.—French Armament sails for the West Indies.—Mutiny at Bantry Bay suppressed.—English Squadron of Observation follows the French Fleet.*

IN our preceding volume we have brought down our history of Europe to the period of the signature of the preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain and France, on the 1st of October 1801. It will of course be here necessary, for the sake of connection, to continue it for the remaining months of that year, before we commence our labours on that which is immediately the object of our present volume.—A war, the most general and destructive which the civilized world had ever been engaged in, which had raged unremittingly for ten years, and which in its progress threatened to overturn every established principle of government and of society, was now, by the treaty of Luneville and the preliminaries signed in London, apparently ended. The temple of Janus was shut, and it was the ardent wish of all nations that it should long continue so. Mankind was weary of a contest which gave few solid advantages to those who were most successful, and was completely ruinous to the vanquished. All classes of society, in every country, began now to indulge the fond hope that a permanent peace would follow the dreadful convulsions and calamities ever attendant on war. The treaty of Luneville, while it secured to France an enormous accession of territory and strength, appeared, at the same time, to have left Austria the means of supporting the rank of a primary power of Europe. By one of the express articles of that treaty, it was stipulated, "that the Batavian, Cisalpine, Helvetic, and Ligurian republics should be free and independent," and the right of the people of those countries to choose or change their governments, at pleasure, was solemnly guarantied by the two contracting parties. By another article of that treaty, it was agreed, that the emperor's brother, the grand duke of Tuscany, should be fully indemnified in Germany for the loss of his Italian dominions. Under the circumstances which obliged the emperor to sign this treaty, it was perhaps as favourable as Austria had reason to expect; and, if the spirit of that treaty, or its express covenants, had been adhered to by the French government, some sort of balance

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lance of power would still have existed upon the continent of Europe; some nations, which are now no more, would have securely cultivated and enjoyed the blessings of peace and independence; and the ancient freedom and dignity of the German nation would not now have been laid prostrate at the foot of the first consul of France. The prospect of peace which was held out to Europe by the treaty of Luneville, was pleasingly confirmed by the preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain and France, signed at London in October 1801. This event, for which the public mind was hardly prepared, was every where received with transports of joy. The restoration of peace appeared in itself so desirable, that the terms of this preliminary arrangement were but little canvassed by the people of either country. If the nations on the continent, with whom France had been at war, found peace necessary to preserve their very existence, the people of France, as well as of this country, considered it equally essential and necessary to their prosperity and happiness. The French nation, notwithstanding the brilliant successes of their armies in the field; notwithstanding the great extension of their territory, and the military glory which they had acquired, felt, in the midst of their victories, all the distresses which usually attend defeat. The loss of their colonies, the blockade of their ports, arbitrary requisitions, together with the extinction of public and private credit, had completely crushed all commerical enterprise, and reduced to the utmost misery those immense numbers who had formerly derived their subsistence from commerce, and who depended totally upon it. The inhabitants of the manufacturing towns in France had long cried out for peace, and particularly for one with England, without which they could not hope for the revival of their trade. In this country too, the great and increasing weight of taxes, combined with the enormous high price of provisions during the last two years of the war, and which was supposed by the people to be the necessary consequence of it, equally disposed the minds of the inhabitants of the British empire to amity with France. The preliminaries were therefore received with enthusiastic joy in both countries. It was universally expected that the definitive treaty would have followed in a few weeks; as it was supposed, that in the negotiation previous to the preliminaries every topic had been sufficiently discussed, and that the execution of the definitive treaty would be a matter of form; an authentic and solemn ratification of peace between the two greatest powers of the world, to which no delay could belong, save that induced by diplomatic ceremony. The city of Amiens, being nearly equidistant from London and Paris, and midway between these cities, was fixed upon as the place for holding the congress, which was finally to settle all matters in dispute between Great Britain on the one part, and France, in conjunction with her allies, on the other. The British government, sincere in its wish for peace, appeared to give credit to the consular court for similar dispositions: it selected, for its representative at the congress, one of the most distinguished characters of which the empire had to boast. A man of ex-

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alted rank, who had filled with dignity the highest stations a British subject can hold, and who added to his other qualifications, that frankness and sincerity which are the true and becoming characteristics of an Englishman and a soldier. No choice could be more pleasing or more flattering to the French government.

On the 1st of November 1801, the marquis of Cornwallis left London, attended by a train suitable to his own dignity, and to that of the nation he represented. He was accompanied by his son, lord Brome; his son-in-law, Mr. Singleton; and was attended by colonels Nightingale and Littlehales; Mr. Moore, who acted as his secretary; three of his majesty's messengers, and a large train of servants. He had previously sent over to Calais his horses and his equipage, which were far superior in splendour and appointments to any thing which had been seen in France since the revolution. So anxious was his lordship to execute this important mission, that although the weather was extremely tempestuous, he resolved to embark, on the morning of the 3d of November, for Calais. One of the vessels which carried the baggage was stranded and lost near Boulogne, and the inhabitants of the town of Calais watched, with the most anxious solicitude, the vessel in which his lordship was embarked. Much was apprehended for its safety; but towards night the storm somewhat abated, and he landed under a general salute of artillery from all the forts. The next morning he was visited by the whole of the constituted authorities of that district, and in the course of the day set out for Paris, where he arrived on the evening of the 7th. On the 8th he was introduced to monsieur Talleyrand, the minister for foreign affairs, and partook of a splendid dinner, at which were all the most distinguished personages in Paris. The next morning he was privately introduced to Bonaparté, who conversed with him for a considerable time. This was the day fixed for the public rejoicings in Paris, on account of the peace. The presence of the British minister added considerably to the general joy on the occasion. By a private order of the police, his carriage was the only one which was permitted on that day to pass through the crowded streets. This privilege was most cheerfully acquiesced in by the Parisian mob, who felt, at least, as much disposition as the government, to pay every possible compliment to his lordship as ambassador of Great Britain, and the bearer of the welcome tidings of peace. In the evening, lord Cornwallis was invited to the palace of the Thuilleries, to see the illumination and fireworks. After this day his lordship gave and received some grand dinners, at which generals Moreau, Massena, Berthier, and several of the first characters in France, were present, but he never dined with the first consul. It appeared, from this circumstance, that although Bonaparté was in the habit of asking distinguished characters, of every country, to his table, as a private individual, yet to ambassadors he stood upon all the strictness of the etiquette of crowned heads, and preserved the greatest degree of state and ceremony.

His lordship's reception, however, at the French court, was marked

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marked with more distinction than had ever before been paid in France to any ambassador. Besides the guard of honour, which was appointed to wait at his hotel, orders were given to the soldiers at every *corps de garde*, that when his carriage passed, the guard should turn out and carry arms. This, as a mark of distinction, was one of the highest compliments that could be shown him, and such as never before was paid to any foreign minister in France. Notwithstanding all this compliment and ceremony, his lordship was soon tired of Paris, and at the latter end of November set out for Amiens, where he arrived on the 1st of the next month. Neither Spanish nor Dutch minister were then arrived, and Joseph Bonaparté, the consul's brother, who was the French minister, came down solely in personal compliment to lord Cornwallis. Almost as soon as his lordship had arrived, the administrators of the theatre of Amiens waited on him to know at what hour he would wish the play to begin. His lordship replied, that he very seldom went to plays, and requested they would fix it at whatever hour was most agreeable to the inhabitants of Amiens. They, however, observed his dinner hour, and during his stay in that city, the play began at seven o'clock instead of six, which was, before his lordship's arrival, the time it had always commenced. All the constituted authorities within forty miles of Amiens came to visit and congratulate his lordship; and here, as well as at Paris, he received every compliment and mark of distinction that was possible to give. The negotiation, however, was for a considerable period suspended. The Dutch minister, Schimmelpenninck, did not arrive till the 7th, and the court of Spain seemed very slow in appointing their minister; at length the choice fell upon the chevalier D'Azarra, but he remained a considerable time at Genoa, assigning as an excuse, what was the reality or the pretence of illness. SPAIN was, of all the powers coalesced against England, the least satisfied with the preliminary articles of peace. France was to receive back all the colonies which had been taken from her, in a highly improved state, and was to cede nothing as an equivalent, save those countries which she would have been obliged equally to have abandoned, even if no equivalent had been spoken of. Holland, who had lost all her colonies, except Batavia, was to receive much the greater part of them back again, and in a state infinitely superior to what they were in when taken; but Spain, who had lost nothing but the islands of Trinadada and Minorca, was called upon to cede the former. Spain, therefore, finding herself almost the only loser in point of territory, was not very anxious to sign this treaty; and as nothing conclusive could be done at Amiens, till the arrival of the Spanish minister, lord Cornwallis had for a considerable time no other employment at Amiens than receiving and exchanging complimentary visits.

The French government and the first consul were not inactive in the mean time. Two grand projects then occupied the mind of Bonaparté. The first was the recovery of the colonies of St. Domingo and Guadaloupe, which had formerly

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formerly been of the first importance to France, but which the revolutionary army of negroes, who had defended them throughout the war, now threatened to wrest from the parent state. The second project was still bolder. It was to place the Cisalpine republic, which the treaty of Luneville had declared independent, absolutely in the power and at the discretion of the first consul. In pursuance of the first project, a considerable army and fleet had been for a long time collecting at Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort, which consisted of twenty-three ships of the line, five of which were Spanish, and 25,000 land troops, and which sailed on the 14th of December.

The British government was, not without reason, jealous of such a force, and somewhat anxious about its final destination; but having received express assurances from France that its only object was to take possession of the colonies, and restore them to regular government, they at length consented to their sailing, without waiting for the conclusion of the definitive treaty! They however collected a fleet at Bantry Bay, under the command of admiral Mitchell, which was destined as a fleet of observation, to watch their motions in the West Indies. When the crews of these vessels understood that they were about to be sent thither, notwithstanding the war appeared at an end, a spirit of mutiny spread pretty universally through the fleet, but particularly on board the ships Temeraire and Formidable. It was, however, soon subdued by the decided conduct and spirit of the officers; and fourteen of the ringleaders, who had most of them borne an excellent character before the mutiny, were tried by a court martial, condemned, and executed.

The mutiny thus at an end, and completely subdued, a squadron of seven sail of the line proceeded to the West Indies to reinforce the fleets on that station, and prevent the possibility of any attack upon our possessions in that part of the world. Such were the principal events which concluded the year 1801.

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CHAP. VII.

Commencement of the Year 1802.—*Opposite Opinions on the General State of Affairs at that Period.—Tardiness of the Negotiation at Amiens—accounted for.—Projects of Bonaparté—sets off for Lyons to meet the Cisalpine Deputies—conferences with them in private.—The* Consulta *publicly submit the new Constitution of the Cisalpine Republic to him, and solicit him to accept the Presidency.—Constitution of the Italian Republic.—Bonaparté returns to Paris.—Additional Acquisitions of France in the Month of January—Louisiana—Parma, &c.—Elba.*

IT was the opinion of a vast majority of the British nation, that the year 1802 commenced under circumstances highly auspicious. The termination of our arduous struggle for every thing dear to Britons, with an enemy, the torrents of whose success we alone could stem, and from which we had retreated, as far as our own immediate interests were affected, with honour; unimpaired resources; additional territory; the character of our army and navy at the highest point of reputation; our maritime regulations and laws, contended for with the Northern Powers, gloriously established; a confidence in the pacific tone and temper of the first consul of France; a belief that the spirit of rebellion and disaffection in Ireland was completely allayed, shone forth in the dazzling assurances of the minister and those who acted with them: and these assurances were of too flattering a nature not to meet with implicit credit. Nor did it contribute in a trifling degree to the general satisfaction, that it was universally understood that the income tax, a burden which the bulk of the nation had rather impatiently borne, was now to be withdrawn; that the substituted taxes were to be such as would press solely on the opulent part of the community; and that vast reductions were to take place in our military and marine establishments.

In another point of view our situation was not less flattering: the atrocities of the French revolutionary government, and the despotism which succeeded them, and to which they inevitably tended, thoroughly satisfied the English mind upon the subject of democracy. And there was scarcely to be found at the close of the war an individual who would not have borne the pressures he had undergone, multiplied tenfold, rather than subject our happy and tried constitution to the horrors attendant on innovation and revolution. The opening of the distilleries was a convincing and gratifying proof that plenty had once more established herself in her favoured seat; and the ceasing of the provision contracts, and the quantity of foreign grain

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in our ports, in addition to the produce of the two successive plentiful harvests it had pleased Providence to send us, put an end to all apprehension of scarcity, and the markets once more were become reasonable and abundant.

Yet were there not wanting some, and those too eminent for political sagacity, who saw this brilliant picture in a very different light: with them, the peace was ill-timed, and ill-framed. While they acknowledged the abundance of our resources, and the high reputation of our fleets and armies, they contended that the advantages of the former, and the victories achieved by the latter, were thrown away in negotiation. If we had acquired territory, it was at the expense of our old allies, whom by now stripping of a portion of their dominions, we threw more completely within the power, or rather tyranny of France, who, on the contrary, by this treaty maintained her high tone of unity and indivisibility; who, far from parting with any thing she possessed by right of conquest at the time of the signing the preliminaries, was then, and since engaged in adding territory and empire to her already overgrown dominion. Of the tone and temper of the first consul, they were not equally sanguine with those, who saw in them the spirit of moderation and peace; on the contrary, they augured ill of both, from the activity which he manifested in seizing the first moments of this truce to send a vast armament to St. Domingo; his journey to the South, to establish himself in the sovereignty of Italy; the annexation, by private treaty, concluded with Spain on the 21st of March 1801, and which now became public, of Louisiana, and Parma with all its dependencies, and of the island of Elba, so long and so nobly defended by British valour*; his treaty with the Porte, inimical in the extreme to the interests of England in the Levant, and concluded surreptitiously with that power, as the price of the evacuation of Egypt by the French troops, at the moment when, he knew, they were to a man prisoners to the British force; in fine, they were of opinion, that on the part of Bonaparté the peace was deceitful and hollow, and would last just long enough to witness the surrender of our conquests in all parts of the world, to our unrelenting enemy, and to enable him again to

* It is much to be regretted that the particulars of the gallant and glorious defence of this spot, by a handful of troops, under the command of leut. col. Airey, of the 8th regiment of infantry, against an infinitely superior French force, has never yet come in a satisfactory form before the public. That island, of the utmost importance as a military station, had by the bravery and great exertions of its small garrison, composed of Tuscans, Swiss, Corsicans, British marines and seamen, together with a few English merchants who had been obliged to quit Leghorn, been just rendered tenable, when a suspension of arms took place, in consequence of the preliminary treaty of peace. The military operations in the isle of Elba were the last act of hostility between Great Britain and France; in point of real merit they have certainly not been surpassed by any event of the war, although their brilliancy has been in a considerable degree eclipsed, and prevented from exciting that interest to which they were justly entitled, from having occurred at a period, when the public attention was almost exclusively occupied with the more agreeable intelligence of the signature of preliminary articles of peace, and with the more important event of the surrender of the entire French army in Egypt to his majesty's forces.

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commence war with incalculable, perhaps irresistible advantages. In the reduction of our fleets and armies, a weak and miserable economy was alone visible, which would not only, in a moment of future contest, lay us at the mercy of an enemy, whose vast projects and activity admitted of no such measure; but would, in such a case, induce a tenfold expense to replace them on a war establishment. To the Northern Powers we had conceded, under the name of convention, at a moment when we might have commanded and obtained concession. Nor did they consider the repeal of the income tax as a measure consistent with sound policy or judgment. It was, they maintained, a recurrence to the already overstrained funding system, to the unwise and burdensome mode of borrowing with deferred interest, which had been abandoned by the late minister as dangerous, if not ruinous in its consequences; whereas, by a manly perseverance in the tax, the public income would be, not only commensurate with the expenditure of each year, but the vast debt incurred by the nation would begin immediately to decrease, and at no distant period should we find ourselves renovated in credit and in resources. And whilst they participated in the joy and thankfulness attendant on restored abundance, and the other prosperous statements, they insisted they were additional and powerful motives for a continuance of the war, rather than that we should have submitted to make a peace, like the present, so little to the honour of Great Britain, who surrendered by it her national character, her good faith to her allies, and her future security.

Such was the opinion of the few contrasted with that of the many; yet all began towards the middle of January to express surprise, mingled with impatience, at the delay of the signature of the definitive treaty. More than three months had elapsed since the signing of the preliminaries, and still was the nation left in anxiety and suspense as to its conclusion.

The situation of lord Cornwallis at Amiens was awkward in the extreme, and suspicions began to be entertained that he was, as well as the country he represented, egregiously trifled with. It was also doubted, whether the permitting a vast armament to sail from the ports of France, pending the negotiation, was consistent with established usage or sound policy; and many were of opinion, that the being obliged to dispatch a fleet to the West Indies of men of war, in order to watch the motions of the French squadron, at a vast expense and inconvenience, was a bad foretaste of the blessings of peace.

In the mean time Bonaparté, who appeared to consider the congress at Amiens, or the definitive treaty, as objects merely of secondary importance, prepared to set out for Lyons, for the ostensible purpose of conferring with a considerable number of the Cisalpine deputies, but rather, as it appeared in the event, for the object, of infinitely more importance to him, of being invested with the sovereignty of that country, under the title of president. Mr. Talleyrand, the minister of state for foreign affairs, preceded him, and arrived at Lyons on the 4th of January. He employed

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ployed his time, in the interval, between his arrival and that of the first consul, in conciliating and giving several magnificent and sumptuous entertainments to the Cisalpine deputies.

Bonaparté left Paris on the 9th, at one o'clock in the morning, and reached Lyons on the night of the 11th. He was accompanied on his journey by madame Bonaparté, Chaptal, the minister of the interior, and many other personages of the first distinction in France. At his approach to Lyons, he was met and escorted by a brilliant troop of 150 volunteers, all natives of that town, young men of fortune, and fine appearance. Thus accompanied, he entered the city about ten o'clock in the evening, amidst the loudest acclamations and the most rapturous expressions of universal joy.

On the grand staircase of the palace, appointed for his residence, the following most flattering and fulsome inscription met his eyes:

11th January, an. 10,
Bonaparté,
Vanquisher and pacificator,
Arrived in this city and lodged in this palace;
500 Cisalpine deputies attended him,
To fix, under his auspices,
The laws and destinies of their country.
At his view
The arts awoke in this city,
Commerce resumes its ancient splendour,
And the grateful Lyonese, forming for him
The same wish that their ancestors did for *Antonine*,
Have said,
"May his happiness be equal to his glory."

The first consul employed his time, for the ensuing fortnight, in publicly visiting the different manufactories and establishments of Lyons, and in privately conferring with the principal Cisalpine deputies. The people of Lyons, who had suffered, perhaps, more by the revolution and the war than any other city in France, were charmed with the attention of the first consul to their commercial interests, and his promises of protection and encouragement. The Cisalpine deputies were also in the same time prevailed upon to grant, with a degree of enthusiasm, that which was now the first object of Bonapaté's ambition.

At the hall, where the *consulta* met, a splendid chair was prepared for Bonaparté, adorned with military trophies; the room was decorated with various ornaments emblematic of his victories, and inscribed with mottoes applicable to him and his fortunes.

The meetings of the *consulta* were private, and they at length appointed a committee of thirty to prepare a report of the actual state of the Cisalpine nation, and the means necessary for its future prosperity and happiness. This committee accordingly presented a report, such as might have been expected, declaring it absolutely necessary that Bonaparté himself should undertake the sole and exclusive management of their affairs.

This report was very long, and concluded in the following manner: "The history of the past revolutions of the Cisalpine republic has not been able to assist the researches of your committee. In fact, the men who have traversed those revolutions, have either themselves not filled

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filled public situations, and consequently cannot be presumed to be sufficiently versed in the always difficult art of governing the public weal; or even, allowing that they have applied themselves since the last æra, and held the reins of a government, agitated as ours has been by conflicting passions and prejudices, and impelled by foreign influence, they have not had the opportunity of acquiring that high reputation, which, in times like the present, is necessary to recommend men to public confidence.

"But if, in spite of those numerous obstacles, a man could be found among us capable of sustaining so great a burden, many other and greater difficulties present themselves, which would not allow us to rely on such a choice.

"The Cisalpine republic cannot yet be entirely evacuated by French troops. Many political reasons and our own interest, destitute as we are yet of national troops, do not permit it at this moment.

"Besides, the Cisalpine republic, although its existence has been secured by the treaties of Tolentine and Luneville, cannot hope by itself, and from its own first steps, to obtain that degree of consideration which is necessary to its consolidation within and without. It has need of a support to cause it to be acknowledged by those powers with whom they have at present no communication. *It has therefore need of a man* who, *by the ascendency of his name and his power*, may place it in that rank which becomes its grandeur. That man, however, we should in vain seek for amongst ourselves.

"To secure the dignity of the government against the approach of foreign troops, to spread a brilliancy and grandeur over the cradle of the Cisalpine republic, the committee is agreed, that it would be essential to the happiness of the nation, that it should be sustained in its first moments by a superior power which possesses more strength and dignity than any other.

"In conformity with those sentiments, the committee have therefore agreed, that if, on the one side, the extraordinary *consulta* should form a wish that the constitution should be immediately proclaimed, and that the colleges, legislators, and other authorities, should be chosen from among the men, who have appeared to be the most worthy of their esteem; on the other side, it must ardently wish that general Bonaparté should please to honour the republic, by continuing to govern it, and by associating with the direction of the affairs in France the care of conducting our government; of reducing the different parts of our territory to a uniformity of principle, and of causing the Cisalpine republic to be acknowledged by all the powers in Europe*.

"(Signed) Stregelli, Sec."

Such were the arguments used to prevail upon the willing mind of Bonaparté, to take upon himself the care and burden of governing this Cisalpine nation, which by the treaty of Luneville was declared independent. The *consulta*, however, were of opinion that the only method to secure its independence, was to submit itself to the government of a man who, by *the ascen-*

* Extract from the proces verbal of the *consulta*.

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dency of his name and his power, could place it in that rank which became its grandeur; to look for a support from a nation, strong enough to preserve the dignity of its government from the approach of foreign troops, and strong enough to change its government or its frontier at pleasure.

The report of the committee was entered in the proces verbal of the *consulta*, and unanimously agreed to by the Cisalpine deputies. A special committee was appointed to wait on Bonaparté with the report, which invited him, not in his capacity of first consul of France, but personally as general Bonaparté, to accept the government of a country as populous, fertile, and rich in resources, as any of the states of the second rank in Europe.

The Cisalpine deputies, it must be supposed, found no great difficulty in persuading Bonaparté to accept that, which was the undisguised object of his ambition, and the now avowed motive of his journey to Lyons. He, upon this occasion, did not dissemble; no mincing modesty or affected delicacy caused the slightest appearance of hesitation on the subject.

Although the affairs of Europe were quite unsettled, the congress of Amiens not yet opened, and the question of the German indemnities likely to produce the most serious misunderstandings, yet he boldly ventured to take upon himself the government of a country that Europe expected would have been left to itself, and certainly not have been added formally to the already enormous bulk of Bonaparté's western empire.

On the 26th of Jan. the first consul, accompanied by the minister for foreign affairs, and the minister of the interior, four counsellors of state, twenty prefects of departments, and a vast train of general officers, took his seat at the Cisalpine *consulta*, and pronounced in his native language, Italian, a speech to the following effect:

"That the Cisalpine republic, acknowledged since the treaty of Campo Formio, has already experienced many vicissitudes.

"The first efforts made to constitute it have badly succeeded.

"Invaded since by hostile armies, its existence seemed no longer probable, when the French people, a second time drove, by force of arms, your enemies from your territories. Since that time every means has been tried to divide you.—The protection of France has prevailed, you have been recognized at Luneville.

"Increased one fifth, you exist more powerful, more consolidated, and with better hopes!!

"Composed of six different nations, you are now going to be united under a constitution more adapted to your manners and your circumstances.

"I have assembled you around me at Lyons, as being the principal inhabitants of the Cisalpine. You have given me the necessary information for fulfilling the august task which my duty imposed upon me, as the first magistrate of the French people, and as the man who has most contributed to your creation.

"The choices which I have made to fill the first magisterial offices in your country are completely independent of all idea of party, of all spirit of locality.

"As to that of president, *I have not*

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not found any body among you, who would have sufficient claim to the public opinion, who would be sufficiently independent of the spirit of locality, and who in fine had rendered great services enough to his country to entrust it to him.

"The proces verbal which you have caused to be transmitted to me by your committee of thirty, in which are analyzed, with equal precision and truth, the internal and external circumstances of your country, have made a lively impression upon me. I adhere to your wish. I shall still preserve, as long as circumstances may require it, the great care of your affairs.

"Amid the continual cases which the post I occupy require, every thing which may relate to you and consolidate your existence and your prosperity, shall not be foreign from the dearest affections of my heart.

"You have had as yet only particular laws; in future you must have general laws.

"Your people have only local habits; they must assume national habits.

"Finally, you have no army; the powers who might become your enemies have strong armies: but you have that which can produce them, a numerous population, fertile countries, and the example, which has been given in all the essential circumstances by the first nation in Europe."

This mandatory oration of the first consul, interrupted at the end of each sentence by loud applause, was followed by the reading of the constitution. At the moment it was about to be read, the general inclination of the assembly expressed a wish to change the name of the *Cisalpine* for that of the *Italian* republic. The first consul appeared to yield to the general desire.

The constitution was then read, which consisted of 128 articles, and was reduced under fifteen titles.

By the first, the Roman catholic religion is declared to be the religion of the state.

The government of the country is vested in a president, appointed for ten years; or, in his absence, the vice-president, the *consulta* of state, and a legislative council. A legislative body of seventy-five members are to discuss and decide respecting those laws which the legislative council shall propose.

The members of the legislative body, as well as of the *consulta* of state, and of the tribunals of revision and cassation, are to be chosen by three electoral colleges constituted for that purpose.

The first college is of POSSIDENTI, or landed proprietors. This college is to consist of 300 members, having a qualification of 6000 livres a year.

The second college is of *dotti*, or of the learned. It consists of 200 individuals selected from those who are most distinguished in science, or in the liberal and mechanical arts.

The third college is *di commercanti*, or the tradesmen; is to consist of 200, selected from the most skilful merchants and manufacturers.

The seat of the legislation was permanently established at Milan.

These are the only distinguishing features of the constitution of the Italian republic worth recording.

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After the reading of the constitution, the names of the members of the colleges, and of the government, were read over.

The members of the government were as follow:

Bonaparté, president.
Melzi, vice-president.
Guicciardi, sec. of state.
Spanocchi, grand judge.

The first consul then invited the vice-president to place himself by his side; he took him by the hand and embraced him. The assembly appeared grateful for this spontaneous mark of affection. Citizen Prina then said, "If the hand that has created and defended us will guide us, no obstacle can stop us, and our confidence will be equal to that admiration with which the hero to whom we owe our happiness inspires us."

The first consul then broke up the sitting and retired to his palace amid the loudest acclamations.

The object of the visit to Lyons being thus attained, the first consul returned to Paris, where he arrived on the 30th. Azarra, the Spanish minister, had arrived at Amiens on the 29th.

This important transaction at Lyons having terminated so completely to the satisfaction of the French government, it should seem that it had now some time to spare for attending to the points to be discussed at Amiens.

Another circumstance transpired in the course of the month of January, which developed most alarmingly the extent of Gallic ambition, and which altered most materially the basis on which the preliminary articles of peace were signed. A treaty was officially published, which had been concluded in March 1801, at Madrid, by which Spain ceded Louisiana to France, and by the arrangements of which treaty, the dutchy of Parma, and the island of Elba, were also to belong to that nation, at the decease of the reigning duke of Parma, an event confidently looked for at no long interval.

These enormous accessions of power which France had made in the very commencement of peace, together with the unexpected delays which took place at the congress of Amiens, and which were entirely imputed to the French government, caused the greatest uneasiness throughout the British empire, and excited the most universal indignation. In Germany, the affairs of the indemhities to the different princes for their losses went on but slowly. Austria (whose compensations for her vast losses were not to be at all proportionate either to them, or to those of the powers who were the friends of France,) was confessedly careless and dilatory in its proceedings. The French government, then occupied with the *consulta* at Lyons, and the definitive treaty with England, seemed content, for a short time, to leave the German empire to itself, and not to interfere in the internal regulation of its affairs. After the acquisition of Lombardy, the court of the Thuilleries had no object so interesting before it as the congress at Amiens, and the consequences which it calculated must result from the restoration of the peace.

In the mean time, the month of January 1802 had seen added to the French empire, either immediately or in reversion, the countries of Lombardy, Louisiana, Parma, and the island of Elba.

CHAP.

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CHAP. VIII.

Remarks on the State of France subsequent to her recent Acquisitions.—Her clandestine Treaties with Spain—Portugal—and the Porte.—Her bad Faith therein.—Return of the First Consul to Paris—great State assumed by him—despotic Conduct and Caprice.—Interference with Switzerland, Pays de Vaud, and the Valais.—Projects for the Revival of Commerce, Manufactures, and the Arts, in France.—General Le Clerc's Dispatches.—Cantheaume's Squadron sails for St. Domingo.—Proceedings of the Consulta *laid before the Diet at Ratisbon.—Delays at Amiens—British Armaments in consequence.—Signing of the Definitive Treaty—Domestic Events to that Period.—Articles of the Treaty of Amiens.—Accession of Sweden and Denmark to the Russian Convention.—Armed Neutrality abandoned.*

THE course which the affairs of the Cisalpine had taken, and the great increase which the empire of Bonaparté had received by the accession of such a territory, not only altered most materially the relative situation of France, from the time of signing the preliminaries, but directly operated upon the very foundation of one of the most important articles of that arrangement.

The possession of the island of Malta had appeared to both the contracting parties as an object of the first rate importance. The agreement between England and France was, that it should be neutral, and its neutrality was to be secured by every precaution that it was possible to take.

All the great powers of Europe were invited to the guarantee of this neutrality, and it was also settled that the internal organization of the island for its own defence should be such as to secure it as much as possible from falling into the hands of either of the rival powers.

It was upon this principle, that although the island was to be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, yet it was stipulated that there should be neither an English nor a French *langue* subsisting at Malta. The *langues* of those nations were to be suppressed, and in their place a Maltese *langue* was to be created, whose knights were to be chosen from the principal inhabitants and merchants of the island. Neither French troops nor British were to be admitted in the garrisons of the different forts; but as the period fixed for its evacuation was short, and it was not likely that a Maltese army could be so speedily formed as should be powerful enough to secure, in every event, the neutrality of the island, it was agreed that it should be garrisoned by Neapolitan troops, until, in the judgment of the guarantying powers, it should have a

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force of its own adequate to its defence.

At the time of the preliminary articles this arrangement seemed as good a one as could be made for preserving the neutrality of the island.

If it had been garrisoned by Russian troops, it would have been to surrender the island to Russia; but the possession of Malta by the king of Naples gave no alarm or uneasiness to any power, and at the time of signing the preliminaries, Naples appeared as likely to remain a neutral power as any other in Europe. The treaty of Luneville expressly guarantied and declared that the Cisalpine republic should be an independent state: had it been suffered to retain any form of an independent government, unconnected with France, (except as a weak ally, which might, in extreme dangers, claim the protection of that state which had given to it a political existence,) in such case, the king of Naples might be well considered as an independent and neutral sovereign, under whose protection the island of Malta might enjoy that neutrality, which it was the professed object of both the contracting parties to secure. As long as any independent states were suffered to exist between France and Naples, so long might the king of Naples be considered, in some degree, as an independent sovereign, and one likely to preserve his neutrality; but, from the moment that Bonaparté openly seized for himself, and in his own name, all the north of Italy, and extended his empire to the very frontiers of the Neapolitan territory, from that moment there could be no hopes of the king of Naples being able to preserve either independence or neutrality; he must be subservient to the dictates of Bonaparté, and, therefore, the admission of a Neapolitan garrison in Malta was nearly the same thing as the admission of one from France, as it must, to all intents and purposes, act as a French garrison, whenever the pleasure of Bonaparté should be such. In all those points of view, the assumption of the sovereignty of those countries by Bonaparté, altered most materially the basis on which the preliminary treaty was founded.

Even the alteration of the name of the new republic appeared of great consequence, as developing in some degree the ulterior projects of Bonaparté. While this state retained the name of Cisalpine, its boundaries seemed ascertained by the treaty of Luneville; but when it assumed the name of the Italian republic, and Bonaparté himself was the president of it, no bounds or limits could be set to it, save the geographical definition of Italy itself; the bounds of the Italian republic, under his presidency, must be commensurate with his ambition. For the present, there was nothing in Italy which could oppose his projects, and it did not appear unlikely that all Italy was destined to be swallowed up in this *Italian* republic. This was not the only circumstance which occurred between the signing of the preliminaries and of the definitive treaty, which deeply affected the minds and the opinions of the people of Great Britain.

A day or two after the signing of the preliminaries at London, was received, in that city, the news of the surrender of Alexandria, and that of

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of the French army in Egypt. It was firmly believed that the French government had earlier intelligence of this event than we had, and carefully concealed it till we had signed the treaty. Although, perhaps, in strict justice, both the parties to a contract are bound to inform the other of any very material circumstance which happens in the mean time, yet the wishes of the ministers of this country were so ardent for peace, that they did not think a little diplomatic advantage of that sort worthy their attention. The first article, therefore, of the preliminary treaty, "Egypt shall be evacuated," which, under the actual circumstances, was a complete and most important cession on our part, the French took credit for, in the treaty, as if the cession had been on their side. No sooner had the preliminary articles been received at Paris, than some more treaties of peace, which monsieur Talleyrand (the French minister for foreign affairs) had probably deposited upon a shelf in his *bureau*, were announced with equal solemnity, by a grand discharge of artillery and an illumination.

Among those treaties were one with the Ottoman Porte, and another with Portugal. In our treaty, as an equivalent for the vast colonial restitutions we made to France and her allies, we had expressly stipulated for the integrity of the territory of those powers, and the evacuation of the kingdom of Naples; but although the negotiation at London lasted a considerable time, and France expressly stated those cessions to our allies as equivalents for the cessions we had agreed to make to her and to her allies, yet, when the preliminaries were signed, and she had calculated that the English ministry would rather submit to be so imposed upon than recede from them, she produced the underhand, clandestine, and fraudulent treaties that she had been making at the same time separately with our allies.

By those treaties, the Porte had engaged that the French should be on an equality with the most favoured nation throughout the whole extent of the Turkish empire, and consequently that the best of her allies should not, even in a commercial view, be more favoured than those who, without provocation, invaded and plundered its dominions.

In the separate treaty with Portugal, that power was to cede to France all Portugueze Guiana, as far as the mouth of the river Amazons. This cession would have opened for the French a way into the heart of South America. France, also, upon this occasion, announced an underhand treaty she had concluded a year before with Spain, by which she was to add to her own territories, Louisiana, Parma, and the island of Elba.

The publication of these clandestine treaties exhibited, in so strong a point of view, the bad faith and boundless ambition of the French government, that many of those, who the most warmly supported the preliminary articles, began to consider that it was hardly possible under such circumstances to preserve peace with honour, and felt perfectly prepared for whatever turn the negotiation for a definitive peace might take.

The French government, from the first signature of the preliminaries, seemed to understand

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perfectly that peace was entirely in their hands; they therefore, without hesitation, exposed their whole fleet in the expedition to St. Domingo, while at the congress of Amiens they contested every point, and seemed only desirous of ascertaining how many impositions, aggressions, and acts of insolence the British government would bear, before they would finally break off the negotiations. The government of France ran no risk, for as all their additional demands were most exorbitant and unjust, they had nothing to do but to recede a little when they found British patience could bear no more. In this manner, the agreement with respect to Portugal was compromised. By the preliminaries, the integrity of the Portugueze territories was to be preserved, and for this article we paid an exorbitant price in colonial cessions. But hardly were those preliminaries signed, when the French government produced an underhand treaty which they had negotiated with Portugal separately, by which they were to be paid a second time for what they had ceded, and, as if that were not enough, they were also to receive the Portugueze Guiana. This breach of good faith was not only a robbery on Portugal, but a direct insult to this country; it was felt as such by the people, and the French government were obliged to recede so far as to compromise the affair in the following manner: England was not to insist on the absolute integrity of the dominions of the queen of Portugal, nor was France to take *all* Guiana at present; instead of the river Amazons, the Arowari, which comes within fifty miles of it, was to be the boundary. Although (in the regular order of narration) this circumstance, which formed a prominent feature in the negotiations at Amiens, should be postponed until the whole result of the congress was stated, yet this single point may be sufficient to illustrate the spirit which animated both the contracting parties at the time of the opening the congress. France, from the moment the preliminaries were signed, considered herself as secure of peace; she ventured immediately her fleets upon the ocean, and produced those treaties which had been for a long time most carefully concealed. She either, with justice, relied on the good faith and sincerity of Great Britain, or else she supposed that it must have been fear, or a failure of resources, or the determination of the British ministers to sacrifice all for peace, which could alone have induced the administration of this country to accede to them. It is probable that the latter opinion was that of the French government, for from the signing of the preliminaries they acted without the least reserve, as if indeed we had been a conquered nation, and that there was no power existing which could check its encroachments. The English government, on the other hand, sincere in the desire of peace, and overrating the power of the enemy as much as she herself was underrated by him, was ready to accede to any terms, even such as could hardly consist with her security or her honour, and was more inclined to submit to a few impositions than to break off the treaty altogether. Such were the mutual dispositions of the high contracting parties at the congress of Amiens.

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In the mean time Bonaparté was solicitous to procure the formal consent of all the great powers of Europe to the step he had taken in Italy. He lost no time in announcing the result of the *consulta* at Lyons. To the king of Prussia, who was entirely in the French interest, (as hoping, by Bonaparté's alliance, that under the name of indemnities he should be enabled to seize upon the best parts of Germany,) directed his ambassador at Paris to convey his most cordial congratulations on the subject, while Austria, in more qualified language, expressed that she felt a most *lively interest* in the event; the term was somewhat ambiguous, and there can be little doubt but that Austria must have felt deeply affected at such an accession of power to so formidable a rival, and so palpable a violation of the treaty of Luneville; for as by that treaty the Cisalpine republic was declared independent, the emperor of Germany had himself as much right to take the sovereignty of the country as Bonaparté. *Right*, however, among nations, has always yielded, and must ever yield, to superior force. The emperor was in no condition to support his guarantee of the independence of the Cisalpine republic, and therefore he was obliged to submit. Russia received this communication without any apparent satisfaction or displeasure, and England alone could not or would not interfere to alter the arrangements on the continent.

The ambition of Bonaparté was by no means satisfied with his Italian honours; he now openly assumed the most arbitrary and absolute power in France, which country, as well as Italy, he from henceforward seemed to consider as his patrimonial property. His return from Lyons was announced at Paris by repeated discharges of artillery (a compliment which none of the ancient monarchs of France ever required), and from the moment of his return he affected a greater degree of state and ceremony, and kept his generals, who were formerly his intimate companions, at a most respectful distance.

By whatever title he intended to govern France, he resolved to govern it absolutely, and settle the government in his family as a new dynasty. He not only took upon himself the *state* of a sovereign, but exercised a power more arbitrary than ever had been exercised by the former kings of France. Laharpe, a distinguished veteran of French literature, and who had the highest name and reputation as an author, at the age of seventy, offended his *consular majesty*, by expressing himself freely of the government before a company of old ladies; he was immediately banished from Paris. Madame Damas, and some other females of those *coteries*, were also banished. Duval, the author of a piece called "Edward in Scotland," (which, from some supposed similitude between the fortunes of the houses of Stuart and Bourbon, was most favourably received by the royalists,) was also banished, and it was expected he would be sent to Guiana: but he was, at length, at the earnest entreaties of mademoiselle Beauharnois (the daughter of madame Bonaparté), permitted to return. Nothing could more strongly show how completely the personal liberty of every individual

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vidual in France was unprotected by any law, than those instances. If such sentences of banishment were completely arbitrary, the pardons which followed were equally so. The caprice of the moment, and the effect of female solicitation, at length restored those authors to their families, but the circumstance proved, that not a vestige of civil liberty remained in France. Not only individuals, but the public bodies, which he had himself constituted, felt the effects of his displeasure, when they ventured to offend him. It was not to be expected that general Bonaparté, who, with the bayonets of his grenadiers, destroyed the former constitution of France, and turned out the representatives chosen by the nation, would suffer any serious opposition from persons named by himself. Notwithstanding the improbability of success, a number of men of great talents, both in the tribunat, and in the legislative council, plainly expressed their wishes for the establishment of civil liberty and law in France: they talked of the restoration of the freedom of the press, as a thing absolutely necessary, and had even the courage to reject a civil code presented by Bonaparté, which was full of absurdity and tyrannical enactments. The rejection of this code violently enraged Bonaparté; he testified his displeasure by observations which were not even bounded by the common rules of decorum, and soon found means to show those bodies that they must, for the future, be more subordinate to his will, than ever the parliament of Paris, or the provincial parliaments, were to the venerable pristine sovereigns of France. By the constitution which had been made for the regulation of the French government, one fifth of those bodies were to go out annually by ballot, and he took care so to manage it, that every man of talents, in either of the assemblies, who appeared averse from his projects, should be removed from the councils. Among those who were removed this year, was Chenier, one of the most distinguished of the jacobin party, the celebrated author of the Marseillois Hymn, and most of the patriotic songs which came out during the revolution, and contributed a great deal towards it. Bailleul, one of the most able politicians in France, Daunou, author of the constitution, Barthelemy, and Benjamin Constant, were also removed. Benjamin Constant was a young man, possessed of the most commanding eloquence. He, always, in the tribunat professed to be unwilling, during the war, to check or thwart the measures of government. He always spoke of his country as being then, as it were, in a state of siege, and that, therefore, a temporary surrender of its liberties and laws might be made; but whenever he spoke with hope of the return of peace, it was principally on the ground that, when that so much wished for event should take place, the *military*, as well as the revolutionary system, might for ever cease, and that the empire of rational liberty and the law might be established in their place. Such sentiments, boldly avowed by a legislator of the most consummate talents, gave hopes of better times to the true republicans in France; but to Bonaparté's government they were exceeding dangerous; usurped and

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and despotic power could never stand the test of cool and free discussion, in times of peace. Bonaparté was well aware of this, and therefore, in every constitution he ever made for any country, he laid it down as the first principle, that the legislative, or mock representative body, must never originate any thing, must never discuss any point but what the government should send to them for discussion, or rather for their acceptance. Besides this precaution, he showed them, in the present instance, that he had reserved to himself power at any time to check the ebullitions of public spirit in any of those assemblies. Whoever ventured to displease him might be certain of being displaced at the end of the year, and of never again resuming his seat.

This was a stretch of absolute dominion, more absolute, perhaps, than had ever been assumed by any executive power over its senate. The senators of Rome, and the members of the parliament of Paris, had their seats for life, and therefore could and often did display some spirit of independence; but by the French constitution, as it now stands, the political existence of a senator ceases, from the time he has displeased the government. After those expulsions, the first consul had an easy and complying senate, who were ready to accept his civil code, or any other code he should present them, his legion of honour, or any project that came into his head, however absurd or unjust. The public bodies dared no longer express a sentiment of freedom, and if any individual ventured either to converse or write with freedom, the examples of *Laharpe*, and of the author of "Edward in Scotland," held out sufficient terrors. An imprudent word might send the father of a family to Guiana, and it could not reasonably be expected that mademoiselle Beauharnois would always undertake to solicit pardon for those who offended the first consul.

Bonaparté having thus triumphantly terminated the bloodless conquest of the fairest portion of Italy; having, without the slightest idea that it would give the British ministry any uneasiness, announced to the world the secret treaty of March 1801, concluded with Spain, by which Louisiana, the dominions of the duke of Parma, and the important station in the Mediterranean, the island of Elba, were irrevocably united as component parts of his empire; the clandestine treaties with Portugal and with the Porte; having sent the largest armament which ever sailed for the new world, to secure the old dominion of France, and to take possession of its new acquisitions, even before he had concluded peace with Great Britain; it might be supposed that such uncontrolled, unquestioned, and complete display of power and policy would have checked the restless activity of his mind, and that he now would relax in inactivity and pleasures, after the unceasing toils of so many years: but those who so calculated, soon saw, to their surprise, that the lust of empire was in him an appetite not to be satiated; fresh encroachments upon what remained independent in Europe, and fresh attempts still more to aggrandize the country who had adopted him, marked, unceasingly, his subsequent measures.

On the 6th of February, letters of

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of a most menacing nature were sent, by orders of the first consul, to the canton of Berne, in which the immediate interference of France was threatened, under the pretence of the dissensions prevailing among the Swiss themselves; but in the Valais more immediate and unequivocal proceedings on the part of France transpired.

In February general Thureau, celebrated for his atrocious massacres in La Vendee, arrived early in that month in the Valais; set aside all the constituted authorities throughout that little state and its dependencies, possessed himself of the public treasury, the archives of the government, and the post office, and publicly announced it as the intention of France to incorporate that republic with her dominions. The Pays de Vaud, which lies between France and the Valais, was already formally annexed to her dominions; and Switzerland began to tremble at what she apprehended must be the consequence of these encroachments: either the directly becoming a French province, or the imposition of a constitution which would virtually cause her to become one.

Nor were the efforts of the first consul less active with regard to internal arrangements; chambers of commerce and agriculture were established throughout his empire; societies for the encouragement of the arts and manufactures universally established; rewards for eminency in every branch of the fine arts lavishly promised, whilst the arranging the plunder of Italy in the utmost splendour at Paris, promised to secure to that capital the resort and influx of strangers, which once crowded to Rome and the other ravaged cities of Italy. Were such alone the efforts made by France to restore her trade and her finances, the means would have been as laudable and legitimate as the ends: but the first consul did not limit thus his exertions; he manifested, both directly and through his influence with Spain, with Holland, with Genoa, and the other subjugated powers, the most marked hostilities against the commerce of the British empire. Our intercourse with Piedmont was completely cut off, which always had been so beneficial a source of advantage to many branches of our manufacture. Our trade with Genoa, with Tuscany, with Spain, was expressly interdicted under the severest prohibitions. In the north of Europe our situation was nearly as alarming; British goods were excluded all transit through the states of Holland under the severest penalties, and it was much to be apprehended that our future connection with Germany would in a great measure depend upon the will and pleasure of a rival, who in such a moment as the present, so far from conciliating, did not even think it necessary to conceal his rooted enmity.

About this period also was dispatched, under the admiral Gantheaume, a strong squadron of French men of war from the Mediterranean, to reinforce the armament which sailed for St. Domingo, in the month of December 1801, under admiral Villaret Joyeuse and general Le Clerc, and from whence news was now eagerly expected.

On the first of March citizen Bacher laid before the diet at Ratisbon

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Ratisbon a declaration* from the minister of foreign affairs of France (Talleyrand), communicating the result of the *consulta* at Lyons. This instrument declared the appointment of the first consul to the presidency of the Italian republic; that he conceded to the voluntary wish of its most enlightened citizens; that the measure was indispensable to its freedom, and solely undertaken by him to prevent rivalry of pretensions, and the perpetual feuds which might be expected, but which must, under his government (which he assures the diet shall be energetic, paramount, and ascendant,) be harmonized and tranquil.

On the 12th, the long expected intelligence arrived at Brest from St. Domingo, and was considered upon the whole as highly favourable to the parent country; not that there was no resistance on the part of Toussaint and the blacks to the repossession of the island by the French, but that such resistance was impotent and ineffectual. The general Le Clerc debarked in force on the 4th of February, and got possession of several forts and the whole of the country between the Cape and Fort Dauphine. The negroes, by the orders of general Christophe, had set fire to the Cape Town, but the French arrived in time to save a part of that devoted city. The letters of the commanders of the army and fleet were couched in the most triumphant terms: complete success, and the reestablishment of the French power in the settlement, in a very short time, was by them confidently promised.

Whether the opposition which was experienced by general Le Clerc at St. Domingo was of as trifling a nature as his letters announced, or whether it was considered by Bonaparté as likely to throw serious obstacles in the way of his great object, certain it is that about this period some degree of activity began to prevail at the congress of Amiens.

Hitherto the situation of the marquis of Cornwallis had been extremely irksome and disagreeable: the definitive treaty had been lingering now more than three months, during which time Bonaparté had realized every project his wildest ambition could form, without check or interruption; and while thus occupied, it became notorious to all Europe that the ultimate pacification with Great Britain was designedly protracted: means were not wanting for such an object; the delay of the Dutch and Spanish ministers, and the absence of the first consul in the south, presented plausible excuses for dilatoriness in the early part of the negotiation; but when those causes no longer existed, vexatious and frivolous impediments were suggested on the part of Spain and Holland, evidently for the purposes of delay. With the British minister it was far otherwise: the alarming increase of power, since the signing the preliminaries, to France was no obstacle, although, as we have shown, some of the articles of the preliminaries could not now be executed either in the letter or in the spirit. The British minister hurried on the negotiation to the utmost of his power, but ineffectually.

* Vide "State Papers," page 648.

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At length some faint remains of British spirit began to appear: the disarming system, which had proceeded to a considerable extent, was suspended; we had already sent out a strong fleet of observation to the West Indies, to watch the motions of the Brest fleet; a squadron had also sailed from the Mediterranean*, in consequence of the sailing of Gantheaume with a reinforcement for St. Domingo. Those movements, however, arose from the original source of so much disquietude and expense; the impolitic and unprecedented permission of the vast fleet and army of Brest to sail from France, before peace had been concluded: but the armaments which the ministry now thought it necessary to equip, were calculated to coerce France to the concluding the definitive treaty at all events, and upon whatever terms she might dictate; accordingly, orders were issued, about the beginning of March, for the fitting out and victualling the whole of the men of war at Portsmouth capable of being sent to sea, frigates and sloops included, in all about thirty sail.

And in consequence of similar orders, admiral Cornwallis, who still commanded the channel fleet, dispatched from Torbay six sail of the line† on a cruize, and victualled for five months: all the different offices connected with the naval department, the dock-yards, &c. were put in motion; and at the crisis when the country at large was cherishing the hopes of a happy and permanent peace, every symptom appeared of fresh warfare and contention.

Whether this manifestation of displeasure on the part of Great Britain, and the consequences it threatened; or whether the opposition experienced at St. Domingo, or from the cooperation of both causes on the mind of Bonaparté, he now, without further shift or subterfuge, seemed to wish to expedite the negotiation at Amiens to a conclusion.

There remained now apparently but two points to occupy the attention of the French government; the definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain, and the German indemnities. The latter arrangement was permitted to slumber, and the pressure now caused by the angry measures of Great Britain, and the partial failure of the Brest armament, disposed measures of an active nature to supersede the supineness that had hitherto prevailed at Amiens.

Yet at the close of this long protracted negotiation, so far from receding from the advantages which France clearly had in the preliminary treaty, her minister absolutely insisted on higher terms than even that had given her. Nor did the aggrandizement of that power in the intervening period, in violation of all subsisting treaties, and of the spirit of the basis of that which they were about to conclude, produce in the slightest degree (although the British minister offered to throw into the same scale Egypt, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, and all the conquests we had made during the war,) the disposition to recede from her exorbitant demands.

Proceeding on this principle, the French government interposed so

* The Warrior, Zealous, Defence, and Bellona, of 74 guns each, part of Sir J. Saumarez's fleet.

† Edgar, Excellent, Magnificent, Bellerophon, Robust, and Audacious, of 74.

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many unexpected points of debate, during the negotiation, which protracted it to such a length, that the inhabitants of both countries, who were equally anxious and sincere for the amicable termination of the treaty, were in constant apprehension of its being broken off abruptly.

At length, either from the causes we have already alluded to, or because nothing more was to be gained by procrastination, it became the will and pleasure of the first consul that the long expected treaty should be signed; accordingly that ceremony took place on the 27th of March.

The inhabitants of Amiens were apprized of the moment of the signature's taking place, and were invited to witness the solemnity. The welcome event was announced the next day at Paris by the minister for foreign affairs, and proclaimed under the firing of cannon, and every demonstration of joy usual on the receipt of the most flattering and welcome intelligence.

On the 29th of March, Mr. Moore, assistant secretary to the mission, arrived in London at nine o'clock in the morning of that day, with the news of the definitive treaty of peace having been signed at Amiens, at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th instant, by the plenipotentiaries of the different powers, parties thereto. Thus, after a feverish interval of five months, during which period the most important revolutions had taken place in the states of Europe, whilst the scale of French power was daily preponderating, and that of England visibly "kicking the beam;" the great object of the British ministers and the general wish of the people of England was accomplished.

The domestic events which preceded this celebrated treaty, from the commencement of the year, were few and unimportant. The trial and punishment of the infatuated and misguided mutineers at Bantry Bay, which took place early in the month of January, we have already noticed; and the account of the crime and execution of governor Joseph Wall, in command at Goree, 1782, which engrossed an uncommon share of the public interest, we have gone into at some length in another part of this work*. Those severe but salutary acts of justice, which regarding only the crime, equally awarded death to disobedience to the officer, and to the extreme severity of those in command, were satisfactory proofs of the equitable and sound principles of the English law.

On the 18th of March there was a numerous meeting of the livery of London, assembled in common hall, in order to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning for the repeal of the income tax. The measure met with universal approbation, and it was carried unanimously. In the resolutions on this subject were enumerated the serious evils attending this tax; its destructive operation upon the trading world, and its injustice in making no discrimination between fluctuating and certain income. They stated, that it was hostile to the liberties and morals of the people, and that no modification could render it equitable, just, or efficient,

* Vide "Appendix to the Chronicle,"

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and that for these, and many other reasons too numerous to be here detailed, that a petition should be presented to parliament, praying its repeal, by Mr. alderman Combe; that the representatives for the city of London should be instructed to support it; and that every exertion should be made to get rid of a tax, at once so oppressive and inquisitorial. It was accordingly presented to parliament, which, with its consequences, we shall notice in its proper place.

The deaths of John Fitzgibbon, earl of Clare, lord high chancellor of Ireland, and of Francis Russell, duke of Bedford, about this period, both characters of no common stamp, are worthy of commemoration in our historic page. Of the former we have taken particular notice in our selection appropriated for such purposes, and the latter gave occasion for an eulogium, pronounced upon him in the house of commons by Mr. Fox, and which shall be noticed in its place.

We shall briefly enumerate the leading and material points which the treaty of Amiens embraced, and shall defer our particular consideration of them till we shall have laid before our readers the parliamentary proceedings of the year prior thereto, and connected with it*.

Art. I. declares the reestablishment of peace between the contracting parties, and that each shall use their utmost endeavours towards its maintenance.

Art. II. stipulates for the restoration of all prisoners of war or hostages, within six weeks from the date of the ratification; each party respectively discharging all advances made by any of the contracting parties for the maintenance of the prisoners in the countries where they have been detained. A commission to be appointed to determine the compensation to be made under this article.

Art. III. His Britannic majesty restores to France, Spain, and Batavia, all the possessions and colonies which may have been occupied or conquered during the war, with the exception of Trinidad and Ceylon, which, by articles IV. and V. Spain and Batavia severally cedes and guaranties in full possession and sovereignty to his majesty.

Art. VI. The port of the Cape of Good Hope remains to the Batavian republic in full sovereignty, in the same manner as previous to the war, and the ships of every kind belonging to the other contracting parties shall be allowed to enter the said port, and there purchase provisions as heretofore, without being liable to pay other imposts than such as the Batavian republic subjects its own ships to.

Art. VII. The territories and possessions of her most Faithful majesty are maintained in their integrity, such as they were antecedent to the war, excepting at the river Arowari, from where it empties itself into the ocean above Cape North, near the islands Nuove and Penetentia, about 1 and 1-3d degrees of north latitude to its source, and afterwards in a right line drawn from that source to the Rio Ranto, towards the west;—the northern bank being the French boundary of the French Guiana, and the south bank the boundary of the Portugueze Guiana; the navigation

* Vide official copy in the "State Papers," page 608.

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of the river being open to both. The settlement of boundaries in Europe made between the courts of Madrid and Lisbon by the treaty of Badajos is confirmed by this article.

Art. VIII. The territories, possessions, &c. of the Sublime Porte are maintained in their integrity as they were before the war.

Art. IX. The republic of the Seven Islands is recognised.

Art. X. The islands of Malta, Goza, and Camino, are to be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, under conditions expressed in thirteen articles, to the following effect:—the knights of the order are invited to return to Malta, and there elect a grand master; any election made previous to the signing of the preliminaries to be null and void. In order to the greater independence of the chapter, no individual belonging either to England or France to be admitted into the order. A Maltese language to be established; proofs of nobility not necessary to admission of knights into this language; they shall, however, enjoy all the privileges, &c. of the other knights, and at least half of the municipal, administrative, civil, judicial, and other employments depending on the government, shall be filled by the inhabitants of the islands of Malta, Goza, and Camino. The British troops to evacuate the island and its dependencies within three months from the exchange of the ratifications, or sooner if possible, when it is to be given up to the order, provided the grand master, or commissioners properly authorised, are there to receive it, and the Sicilian troops be arrived. The king of Naples is be invited to send 2000 troops, natives of his dominions, to serve in garrison in the island for one year after the restoration of the knights, or longer, should not the Maltese force be at that period deemed competent by the guarantying powers, to garrison the island. The independence and neutrality of Malta and its dependencies are proclaimed, and the former guaranteed by Great Britain, France, Austria, Spain, Russia, and Prussia, the four latter powers being invited to accede to the stipulations. The ports to be open to the vessels of all nations, with the exceptions of those belonging to the Barbary powers.

Art. XI. The French troops shall evacuate Naples and the Roman states, and the British shall evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and all the ports and islands that they occupy in the Mediterranean and Adriatic.

Art. XII. directs the evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, named in the treaty, to be made in Europe within one month; on the continents and seas of America and Africa in three months; and on the continent and seas of Asia in six months after the ratification.

Art. XIII. The fortifications, &c. of the ceded places to be delivered in the state they were in at the signing of the preliminaries. Three years to be allowed to persons to dispose of their property in the cases of cession, and in the interim to be allowed the exercise of their religion, and the enjoyments of their fortunes.

Art. XIV. All sequestrations, &c. imposed by either party, to be taken off on the signature of the treaty; all cases of law or equity between the subjects of any of the parties, to be referred to a competent tribunal.

Art. XV. The fisheries on the coasts of Newfoundland and its dependencies,

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pendencies, and in the gulph of St. Lawrence, to be placed on the same footing as they were previous to the war. The French fishermen and the inhabitants of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, are to be allowed to cut such wood as may be necessary for them in the bays of Fortune and Despair during the first year, reckoning from the ratification of the treaty.

Art. XVI. stipulates the restoration of all captures at sea, made in the Channel or North Seas, after a space of twelve days, reckoning from the ratification of the preliminary articles: after one month as far as the Canary islands, as well in the Mediterranean as in the Ocean; after two months from the Canary islands to the equator; and after five months in all other parts of the world.

Art. XVII. Ambassadors, &c. to enjoy the same privileges, &c. as before the war.

Art. XVIII. The branches of the house of Nassau to receive an equivalent compensation for the losses which they may prove to have sustained, as well with respect to private property as by the change of consitution adopted in the Batavian republic.

Art. XIX. The present definitive treaty is declared common to the Sublime Porte, which is invited to transmit its act of accession as soon as possible.

Art. XX. The contracting parties to deliver up, upon authorized application, persons accused of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcies, committed subsequent to the conclusion of this treaty, provided the evidence of the crime shall be such that the laws of the place in which the accused person shall be discovered, would have authorized the detaining and bringing him to trial, had the offence been committed there; the party making the requisition to defray all expenses attending its execution.

Art. XXI. The contracting parties promise to observe all the articles faithfully and sincerely, and generally reciprocally to guaranty them.

Art. XXII. The present treaty to be ratified by the contracting parties within thirty days, or sooner if possible, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in due form at Paris.

Done at Amiens, 27th March 1802.

A separate article guards against any prejudice that might arise in future to the powers or to the persons concerned, by the omission of some titles, which might have taken place in the treaty: and that the French and English languages made use of in the copies of the treaty should not form a precedent, or in any manner prejudice the contracting powers whose language was not made use of; and some other matters of little moment.

And to the eigtheenth article there was appended a secret article, by which the Batavian republic was guarded from finding any part of the compensation decreed by that article to the house of Nassau *.

The contracting parties were the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the one part; and the French republic, his majesty the king of Spain, &c. and the Batavian republic, on the other.

A very few days after the arrival

* The above treaty was printed at Paris, and circulated by couriers to Holland, Spain, &c. &c. &c. the night before it was signed at Amiens.

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of the news in England of the conclusion of this treaty, an official letter from lord St. Helen's at Petersburgh, announced the agreement of the courts of Sweden and Denmark to the convention signed with Russia, respecting the rights of neutral powers; and that the Swedish ambassador had been distinctly informed by the count de Hotschoubey, the Russian minister, that as the motives which had occasioned the late revival of the system of armed neutrality were now happily done away, that system was considered by the court of Russia as absolutely annulled and abandoned, not only as a general code of maritime law, but even in its more limited meaning, of a specific engagement between Russia and the other confederates.

By this declaration, joined to the effect of the treaty of Amiens, Great Britain was in peace and friendship with all the powers of Europe, and it did not appear that there could be any questions in reserve which were important enough soon to embroil the political system of Europe: and the treaties of Luneville and Amiens appeared to have permanently settled the fate of the different nations and the extent of their dominions. Such was the position of affairs in Europe at the commencement of the month of April.

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CHAP. IX.

Parliamentary Proceedings.—Administration questioned as to the Sailing of the Brest Fleet, and the French recent Acquisitions—in the Lords—and Commons.—New Speaker.—Printers' and Booksellers' Petition.—Debate on the Prince of Wales's Claims to the Arrears of the Dutchy of Cornwall.—Supply for two Months—Debate thereon—and on Mr. Robson's Charge of the Insolvency of Government.—Debate on the American Treaty Bill.—Eulogium pronounced on the Duke of Bedford by Mr. Fox.

AFTER repeated short adjournments, both houses of parliament assembled on the 19th of January, when the earl of Carlisle, in the lords, pressed upon the attention of that house, the very great uneasiness those short and repeated intermissions of the meetings of parliament had upon the people at large. He insisted, that it was the duty of ministers to assign their motives for adjourning that house so often. He wished to be informed, whether ministers had known of the intention of France to send a vast armament from that country to the West Indies before the signing of the definitive treaty of peace? Whether that was done in consequence of an agreement between the two countries? and, whether his majesty's ministers had taken the necessary precautions to guard against the consequences that might follow from the French having such a force in the West Indies? But it was not alone the great accession of force to France in that quarter of the world which was to be dreaded; the power of Spain would be vastly augmented: five Spanish ships of the line sailed from Brest with the French fleet, and under the protection of its flag; which, added to nine, the Spanish force at the Havannah, would render that power truly formidable. And all this was done before it was known whether Great Britain had made peace with Spain or not: because, his lordship added, for any thing we knew to the contrary, we were still at war with that power. He could find no document by which he was to conclude that we were at peace with her; and that, therefore, he wished his majesty's ministers would satisfy the public upon that head. He wished then to ask ministers whether we were at peace with Spain or not? To that part of the preliminary treaty by which the island of Trinidad was ceded to this country, it did not appear that the consent of Spain had either been asked or obtained. No negotiation was carried on, nor treaty entered into between any Spanish and British minister. Was it not necessary then to know how we actually stood with respect to that country?

Lord Pelham (one of the secretaries of state) in reply, informed his lordship and the house, that it was

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was in consequence of a previous understanding between Great Britain and France, that the armament lately sailed from Brest; that, that fleet had a particular destination and a specific object in view, and that it could not be contrary to the interests of Great Britain if it succeeded in its object.

Mr. Elliot, in the house of commons, on the same day, and upon the same grounds with lord Carlisle, attacked the ministry with considerable ability. He took a view of the consequences which the sailing of the Brest fleet was, in his opinion, likely to produce on the progress and conduct of the pending negotiation. Should war recommence, he said, the French might strike an immediate and dangerous blow in some of our most important colonial possessions. They had now the means of doing so, though it was probable they would delay the execution of their hostile designs. They would probably postpone the accomplishment of their ulterior objects of aggrandizement, until they had secured the vast cessions which the preliminary treaty had proposed that we should make them. Until then, France might allow us to enjoy peace, while we should be obliged to keep up an expensive establishment in the West Indies, to guard against her machinations. "Such was the peace we were to enjoy; a peace delusive and insecure; a peace which would operate to put France in possession of that which she had so long sought, a naval force, which he much feared would enable her to accomplish that in which all her hopes and wishes centered; that which all her exertions, intrigues, and state papers for years back have been contrived and calculated to produce, namely, what she called the liberty of the seas, but which would be, in fact, the annihilation of the commerce and consequence of Great Britain."

The chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Addington), and lord Hawkesbury (secretary of state), reduced the defence of the measures of administration on the point alluded to, to two heads; first, that the sailing of the French fleet manifested no hostile purpose, and that previously to its having sailed, that there had been a communication with the British government upon the subject; and, secondly, that ministers had not neglected to take every precautionary measure to guard against any prejudicial effects that might be apprehended. For the fact of both these assertions, they claimed the confidence of the house, as at present it was too delicate a matter upon which to enter into a full explanation.

Repeated adjournments of the sitting of parliament still continued to fill up the anxious interval which occurred until the signature of the definitive treaty, and very little business of importance was discussed on the several days of meeting.

The death of the earl of Clare *, lord high chancellor of Ireland, caused a vacancy in the chair of the house of commons, his majesty having been pleased to appoint sir John Mitford, the speaker, to fill up that high office. This event was communicated to the commons

* Vide "Chronicle," and "Characters," of this volume.

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on the 9th day of February, and on the 10th the house proceeded to the election of a new speaker.

The master of the rolls (sir R. P. Arden) proposed, with an elaborate eulogium on his capacity and fitness for the situation, the right honourable Charles Abbott (principal secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland), as a member thoroughly competent to fulfil the important duties of their speaker. After a slight opposition from Mr. Sheridan, who proposed Mr. Charles Dundas (the member for Berkshire), the former gentleman was unanimously elected. He was succeeded in his situation with the lord lieutenant of Ireland by Mr. Wickham. On the succeeding day his majesty signified his assent to the measure, through the lord chancellor, in the house of lords.

On the 15th of February, Mr. Shaw Lefevre had leave given him to bring up a petition from the printers and booksellers of the cities of London and Westminster. It was signed by above 200 of the most respectable of their number. Amongst other things, their petition stated, "that by the additional duties upon paper their trade had been materially injured, as well as the progress of literature greatly fettered, and the encouragement to genius equally diminished. That those additional duties falling so immediately upon their capital, obliged them to raise the prices of their publications, so as to enable foreign countries to undersell them even in their own markets. That these duties fell very slowly upon the public, whilst they were obliged to print a considerable number of copies of every work when the press is set up, and consequently to expend large sums of money for a numerous edition, which might not all be sold in six or seven years after, perhaps never. That if they printed a less number of copies, the prices of the respective works would be still more increased and their sale proportionably diminished. They were therefore obliged to be in a considerable advance of capital to enable them to sell what they printed at prices in some proportion to those published abroad; in order to keep the market in any degree open for the sale of English books. That as the paper for these large editions was purchased at once, and the whole duty paid directly, which cannot, in general, be reimbursed in several years after, the tax was exceedingly burdensome on printers and publishers.

"That there was much reason to apprehend, that the export of the book trade would be totally annihilated, as the best English books could be printed abroad and sold at a considerably less value, than under the present circumstances they could in England; and that, in fact, some of the best stock English books were printed in France and Germany, and sold at half the price they could be afforded at home, allowing a very small profit to the bookseller."

Under these circumstances they prayed for a repeal of the additional duties, or such other relief as the house should think proper.

It was referred to a committee, and in the course of the succeeding session the additional duties were repealed, the case having been satisfactorily made out as an imposition which

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which certainly was not only burdensome to the individual, but struck directly at the very existence of English literature.

On the 17th of February, Mr. T. M. Sutton (solicitor-general to his royal highness the prince of Wales) took an opportunity, upon the chancellor of the exchequer's having moved for a select committe to take into consideration the arrears of the civil list, of calling the attention of the house to the arrears due from the dutchy of Cornwall to the prince of Wales, as his distinct and inalienable right. He stated, that from 1762 to 1783, the years of the prince's minority, the arrears amounted to 900,000*l.* and that 221,000*l.* having been voted by parliament at different times, for the use of his royal highness, there remained a balance of 679,000*l.* In stating the above, he observed, that notwithstanding the sole, undivided, and unalienable right in the prince of Wales to those revenues, it is now found, that for and during the space of nearly his whole life, one part of them has been applied to the civil list, and another to public purposes; that is, in fact, all to the purposes of the public; insomuch that if any question arose, it might be said, that no immediate claim exists between his majesty and the prince of Wales, but between the prince of Wales and the people. And with sincere and undisguised assertion he then declared, that knowing, as he did, the genuine, open, and unaffected sentiments of that illustrious personage, he could take upon him to say, that were the case even otherwise, that personage, distinguished equally for his filial affection, as he ever has been for his urbanity and goodness of heart, would undergo any inconvenience, suffer any affliction, rather than set up a claim against his royal father. These were his unalterable sentiments, these were his determined principles. His majesty, it was true, had received the products of the dutchy of Cornwall during the minority of his royal highness; but it was the receipt of them alone that enabled him to support his establishment without calling upon the public to make good the deficiencies that must otherwise have arisen. The public, of course, derived the full benefit of the revenues of his royal highness during his minority: and between him and the public the account, therefore, stood at present, the former being, to a considerable amount, the creditor of the latter.

Mr. Fox, in reply, said, "I shall certainly trouble the house with a very few words. The house is much obliged to the learned gentleman for the very clear and able manner in which he has stated the claims of his royal highness the prince of Wales with respect to the arrears due to him for the dutchy of Cornwall. I agree with my learned friend in almost every word that has fallen from him, at least as connected with the subject of his royal highness; and I do most sincerely hope, that the house will take up the matter which he has this day suggested. I not only perfectly agree with him, but I approve highly of his wisdom in stating the subject in the way he has done. There is perhaps no blame attributable either to the present or any former administration. I have thought it necessary to say a word or two in consequence of the

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learned gentleman's having intimated, that the claim of the prince of Wales has never been asserted. It never has been effectually asserted, I admit; but that it was asserted is a fact of which I must remind the house. It is a question which did appear to me to be well worthy the attention of the house. I shall not renew the discussion of the question myself, not because I am not actuated by the same opinion I was formerly, but because I am desirous it should be brought forward by some other gentleman more likely to introduce it with effect. I wish the learned gentleman would state some proposition. He thinks it would come with more propriety from another; that is a point on which we differ. The prince of Wales has considerable claims on the public, and I think his royal highness cannot be better advised than to bring them to the bar of the house of commons; who, in consequence of having overlooked his claims, have voted him considerable sums for the adjustment of the demands against him. Now with respect to these sums, I am clearly of opinion, that whatever has been voted on account of the debts of his royal highness ought to be deducted. It is, in my opinion, the greatest hardship under which any man, in any situation, could have been placed, to have been obliged, on various occasions, to have the amount of his debts stated to the public, to have been subjected to all the comments and observations which were made with regard to his royal highness, when at the same time he was entitled to much more, as a right, than he was requesting as a grant. The honourable gentleman has stated, that it was not the will of his royal highness to make any complaint to the house. I think his royal highness has acted right. I have every good wish towards the heir apparent, and it was a most painful duty to me to state what I did when the 70,000*l.* was first proposed to be appropriated out of the 120,000*l.* granted by parliament towards the liquidation of his former debts. I think I owe it to his royal highness to state the question shortly, not as affecting him, but as the more immediate business of the vote of this night. I thought the sum of 120,000*l.* not too great a sum for the prince of Wales. The honourable gentleman had stated, that prince Frederick had 100,000*l.* in the year 1742; he might have adopted a better mode of comparison, by considering it with reference to the increase of the civil list. I thought that 120,000*l.* a year was liberal, but not extravagant. Why then did I suggest to the house, and support the proposition, that this should be reduced to 50,000*l.* by applying the remainder to the payment of his debts, notwithstanding my opinion, that if in consequence of too small a provision he had incurred debts, it became parliament to pay them. I did it, because his royal highness had declared the income granted to him was sufficient. I said, it was not for his royal highness, after such a declaration, to come to parliament, and desire it to pay his debts. I mention this today, because I think it will be found to apply to the question respecting the civil list, and will become material when that subject is discussed. On the question immediately relating to the motion before

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fore the house, I shall say a few words. As the message has been presented from his majesty, and been referred to a committee of supply, (a proper respect to his majesty, though perhaps not one which the house ought as a matter of course to comply with,) I shall support the present motion, without entering into the subject. If it is to go to a select committee, it may be as well to avoid previous investigation; but it is not to be supposed by assenting to the motion I give even a momentary approbation to the application to parliament to discharge the arrears due upon the civil list. Although I am ready now to give my vote upon the subject, and state my reasons, yet the proper time will be when the accounts are discussed. There is one thing which I wish the house to attend to. It is a very material circumstance in the history of this country, that since the revolution, the practice has been to grant, soon after the king's accession to the throne, a civil list establishment for life. I know there are many persons who doubt the propriety of such a custom. I have at my leisure considered the question, and I am clearly of opinion, that our ancestors were right in giving a civil establishment for life upon the king's accession. It is granted upon the principle that you are giving an ample provision for life, and at the same time that it is a limited one: but if the civil list is to come repeatedly to parliament for payment of debts, it is highly absurd to call it a limited civil list. See to what the argument will go; will it not be the strongest argument in favour of the measure of granting the civil list from year to year, or from time to time? If you think parliament is not able to judge what sum is sufficient to give his majesty for life, you ought not to suffer parliament to give it. You ought not to grant his majesty 900,000*l.* a year as a provision for life, and at the same time remain subject to the payment of the debts he may contract beyond that sum. If there is an excess of expenditure beyond that sum, you are liable to make it good; but on the other hand, if the expenditure is less than the grant, there is no likelihood of the public getting any part of it back again. It is the very essence of a civil list that it should be limited; and his majesty ought not to be permitted to come to parliament to desire it to make the civil list equal to his expenses; but he should take care to square his expenses to the civil list. I believe gentlemen will find the application to parliament to pay the arrears of the civil list very rare; for the principle of a limited civil list proceeds on this, that the expenditure should suit the income, and not the income suit the expenditure. I will not go at large into the question, but observing only, that the politics of the present reign show I do not allude to any thing that has occurred in the course of it, I will content myself with remarking, that if the civil list was voted from year to year, there would be this disadvantage, supposing the state of politics to be the same as in the reign of king William and queen Anne, and perhaps a part of the reigns of George the First and Second. Are we sure that a prince who wanted money, and for purposes in which the in-

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terest of the nation was not concerned, would not, if he was such a character as king William, apply both to the whigs and the tories: and it might be a question whether those should not receive his support who paid him the most. With a view to the payment of his debts, a king might make choice of his minister not so much for his capacity, his integrity, and his public character, as on account of his being a person who would at various times be ready to apply to parliament and facilitate the paying of the arrears of the civil list. If you give a prince a nominally limited establishment, and at the same time afford him a hope that you will also pay his debts, you place him in a situation of running into great expenses, to defray which he must afterwards depend on parliament. That is a sort of dependence on parliament which I think ought not to exist with regard to a king. Upon the first view, therefore, of the subject, I am against paying the debts of the crown; they may be paid by setting apart a certain portion of the civil list, in the same manner as has been done with respect to the establishment of the prince of Wales. The house will certainly act with great injustice, if the rule which was applicable to the debts of his royal highness is not to be applicable to the debts of the civil list. As to the question relating to his royal highness, it cannot come before the house so well as if brought forward by the learned gentleman; but if he does not, I hope his majesty's ministers will submit it to the house as early as possible; for let me ask the house, whether it is fit or just that his royal highness should be in the situation in which he is placed, when at the same time he has a claim upon the public for a debt of such magnitude? I shall be happy if any mode can be stated by which the question may undergo legal discussion, previous to its being considered by the house. I for one, as being part of the administration of 1783, take blame to myself for not having put it in a course of inquiry. When we consider that the claim was in his royal highness the moment he came of age, we ought to censure our own negligence in leaving it to be agitated now, when he is in his fortieth year. It is neither honourable to the country, or to his royal highness. Surely the house has waited long enough; and after such a delay, it would be fair to inquire how far the revenues of his royal highness have been applied in aid of the civil list." The honourable member concluded by stating, he was clear the claim of the prince ought to be paid by the public, and that it was material and important that the question should be settled.

Mr Pitt.—" I too mean to trouble the house but with very few words. After this claim of his royal highness has been stated in the manner it has, and with so much propriety and ability, it does become the honour of the house that some proper mode should be adopted for putting it in a course of inquiry. I should think it improper to offer an opinion till I have heard every thing that can be offered upon the subject. Whatever preconceived opinion I may have formed in consequence of its having formerly been my duty to look into the subject, I should feel it improper to state that opinion till the question is fairly discussed. With respect to the other part.

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part of the subject, I agree with the honourable gentleman opposite me in one thing only, that the best time for discussing the propriety of paying the debt, or augmenting the amount of the civil list, will be when the house shall be enabled to form a judgment as to the circumstances by which the debt has been created. Till then I am not prepared, as a member of parliament, to give any opinion other than an hypothetical one; yet I must say, that the grant of a civil list for life is that which is beyond comparison to be preferred to any other; it is a practice strengthened by example, and could not be broke into without violating the constitution of the country. I must enter my protest at once to so strange a doctrine as that parliament, by granting at the commencement of a reign a civil list establishment, deprives itself of the power of augmenting its amount, if the increased rate of expense, which attaches to the crown as well as the meanest subject, should require such an augmentation. I will never admit that parliament can abridge its inherent power of increasing that grant, which is bestowed not more for the gratification of the sovereign than for the service of the public; the support of the different departments of state, and the maintenance of that splendour which is not only essential, but is the vital principle inseparably connected with the existence of a monarchical form of government. I therefore apprehend I shall differ widely from the honourable gentleman on this part of the subject. With regard to the other, respecting the claim of his royal highness, I agree with him that it ought to be brought to an ultimate decision; and I rejoice that my learned friend has taken the step he has to introduce it to the consideration of the house."

After some observations from Mr. Nicholls, a committee was moved for and appointed to consider the papers respecting the above claims.

On the same day leave was given to bring in a bill to repeal the countervailing duty on American vessels; the American government having agreed to take off the duty it had imposed on British shipping.

The period of the conclusion of the definitive treaty still continuing undecided, on the 3d of March administration was again driven to the necessity of demanding a supply on the war establishment for sixty-one days; the sum to be raised for the army was 1,270,095*l.*

Mr. Elliot, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Baker, and Dr. Lawrence, pressed on the house the fraud and perfidy of France in every transaction of that power since the signing of the preliminary articles. That the hand that signed them on the part of Great Britain, had signed the humiliation, the disgrace, and the declension of this country; that the situation of the two countries were materially altered since that treaty; and that the house was not bound by its former opinion upon them, if the circumstances which led to that opinion no longer existed. The acquisition of Louisiana and of the island of Elba he here particularly adverted to.

Lords Hawkesbury and Castlereagh, and the attorney general (Law), defended the measures of govern-

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government. They asserted that no blame belonged to administration on the subject of procrastination; that other treaties had been longer under consideration; that rational hopes might be entertained of the amicable termination of the negotiation at Amiens; but that should it be otherwise, the disappointment should be met with manliness and firmness: and lord Hawkesbury particularly and pointedly expressed himself, that, "whatever the result of the preliminaries might be, he should never regret the share he had in that transaction," and "that the experiment of peace was at least as wise as the experiment of war." The house then resolved itself into a committee of supply, when a million to be raised on exchequer bills was granted to his majesty.

When the report of the committee was brought up the next day, a conversation of an angry nature arose in consequence of some expressions made use of by Mr. Robson. In the conclusion of his speech, after having expressed his dislike of monthly votes of supplies, he added, that the country already began to feel the ill effects of them; that it was absolutely insolvent, for that public offices had refused payment of their accepted bills! He was loudly called to order, and the speaker gave it as his opinion that this charge against the government was disorderly.

Mr. Alexander hoped the honourable gentleman would retract an assertion so injurious to the credit of the country.

Mr. Robson said, he could establish the truth of the assertion by evidence; but that the expression came out in the warmth of debate, and he thought it was better not to examine it too strictly.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that if it ought not to be examined, it ought not to have been used. He considered the honourable gentleman bound either to prove his assertion, or to retract it. He wished he would name the fact he alluded to, and appoint a day for inquiring into it; otherwise, he thought he stood within the censure of the house, for having made use of such expressions.

Mr. Robson again said, that the expressions had fallen from him in the heat of debate, that he could prove it if necessary, but that it was his opinion the less that was said about it the better.

The Secretary at War said, it might be the better for him who had made this charge, but not for that house, who when it was made must wish to ascertain the truth of it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer called upon Mr. Robson, for the public office he alluded to, and repeated his words, for the purpose of their being taken down by the clerk of the house.

Mr. Robson admitted, that the chancellor of the exchequer had stated the substance of his words correctly. The office was the sick and hurt office: a government acceptance had been carried thither by a banker, a member of that house, which was refused payment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (after whispering for some time to Mr. Martin, the member alluded to,) informed the house that this transaction, on which the honourable gentleman had presumed to charge the government of the country with insolvency,

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insolvency, was about a bill of only 19*l.* 7*s.* Here the business rested for some days; but upon the 8th of March it was brought on again by the chancellor of the exchequer, who stated, that on diligent inquiry into the mode of transacting business at the different offices, it appeared that large sums of money were not kept deposited at these offices, but the payment of their draughts upon the treasury was always certain.

Mr. Martin, the member through whose hands the bill in question had passed, said, he did not wish to take any part in this business; but he thought the honourable member (Mr. Robson) had been attacked with rather too much vivacity, as if what he had asserted had been a falsehood, instead of a fact which could be proved by evidence.

Mr. Robson the next day moved for papers to be laid before that house, which would prove that many instances had occurred of similar defaults of payment at the same office.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day upon Mr. Robson's motion, which after a good deal of conversation was carried, and here this extraordinary discussion finally terminated. It appeared in the course of it, that the chancellor of the exchequer, and all the members of administration, at first disbelieved the fact, and therefore took up the business with uncommon seriousness, and a considerable degree of violence; but afterwards it appearing that the facts stated by Mr. Robson were undeniably true, and only that the conclusion was to be disputed, namely, that it showed the government to be insolvent, the chancellor of the exchequer seemed to wish to get rid of the business in any way, and therefore passed to the order of the day on Mr. Robson's motion.

We return from this digression to the 5th of March, when there was a debate of some moment in the house of commons, on the question for the second reading of the American treaty bill.

General Gascoyne thought this treaty militated against all the principles of our navigation law. He considered the Americans had already but too extensive privileges in trading to our West India colonies; and that they were enabled at Hamburgh, and other towns on the continent, to rival us in the sale of the produce of our own islands.

Mr. Vansittart said, that the object of this treaty was not to grant any exclusive privileges to America, but to take off certain countervailing duties which peculiarly pressed upon America. He took notice of the great increase of the export of our manufactures to America, and contended that it was as much to our advantage as to theirs, that the Americans should be able to supply themselves at a cheap rate, which would of course induce that country to be still greater consumers of them.

Dr. Lawrence expressed a wish that some arrangement for the foundation of a commercial treaty with France might be made before the definitive treaty was signed, and before the one in question was finally concluded, as it would be highly dangerous to the interests of this country should the contrary take place.

Lord Hawkesbury defended the policy of taking off the countervailing duties in both countries, which, in the first place, rendered their

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their commercial communication more simple, and produced this additional advantage to us, that it would enable us to re-export what we had imported from America on better terms, and in that respect prevent the rivality of other nations.

Mr. Windham considered that neither our capital nor our punctuality, would be for the future able to protect our commerce against the determined hostility of a power so enormous as France: he thought it must be the spirit of the country, and its military establishment, which could alone make it respectable for the future.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke at considerable length, on nearly the same grounds with Lord Hawkesbury: he asserted that the treaty was founded upon principles equally just and politic, both with regard to America and ourselves.

Dr. Lawrence and lord Hawkesbury severally explained, and the bill was fully committed.

The death of Francis duke of Bedford, which we have already adverted to, and which occurred on the 2d day of March, may be considered as a public concern; his vast estates, great endowments, and the premature termination of a life, the latter part of which seemed entirely devoted to the very popular pursuit of improving the system of the rural economy of his country, caused a very strong degree of interest to be universally felt on that melancholy event. During his life, as a public character, he was connected with Mr. Fox, whose political opinions and conduct he was warmly attached to, and by which he was invariably and entirely guided. At his death, as a last mark of his regard, he bequeathed (among other legacies) to that gentleman a considerable sum.

On the 16th of the same month, Mr. Fox, in moving a new writ for the borough of Tavistock, (vacated by lord John Russell, who had succeeded to his deceased brother's titles), took occasion to make a long and animated eulogium in the house of commons on his departed friend. He spoke with considerable agitation, and nearly to the following purport:

"I am well aware," said he, "that this is not exactly the place nor the occasion for entering at large into the character of the illustrious personage, whose decease has induced me to come hither to perform a painful duty. As the memory of no man was ever more generally revered, so the loss of no man was ever more greatly felt. In a case, therefore, of so much importance, I hope I shall not be blamed, if, in feeling how much the country has suffered by this event, I deviate a little from the usual practice of the house. The noble person to whom the house will perceive these observations are applied, was distinguished by something so great, something so benign, something so marked in his character, that though possessing most opulent revenues, and though placed as high in rank and wealth as hope could make him, yet he seemed to be raised to that exalted station only that his example might have the greater value. Having, therefore, so much of public calamity to deplore, the house may be assured that I shall not, at present, indulge in the expression of any of those feelings of private friendship and gratitude, which, on another occasion,

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casion, might be proper. The loss is the more afflicting, the more to be regretted, as it happened at a period when the services of this noble personage were likely to be most beneficial to society; when he was still young enough to give the hope of further services; still active enough for all the duties of public life: and while he still possessed that youthful vigour and energy which would long have enabled him to support those unwearied exertions, he displayed in every thing that tended to promote the interests of his country; exertions which afforded a sufficient pledge, that, had he lived, the remainder of his days would have been devoted to acts of public benefit. He did not live for the pleasure but for the utility of life; or rather, he lived for the highest enjoyment existence can afford, that of doing good to his fellow creatures. There are many other amiable traits in his character which I shall not attempt to describe here. I may be permitted to observe, however, that those who feel that the greatest benefit which can be done to this or any other country is to render it more productive, must be sensible that the nation is more indebted to him than to any other person for the efforts he made to improve its agriculture. What was his motive for attaching himself to this pursuit? Because he was convinced, that in the present times that was the best direction he could give to his talents and his means in promoting the real interests of his country; for his humility was such, that he conceived no pursuit too low for him to engage in, if he foresaw that it would tend to public utility. I know, that if the noble personage of whom I have spoken could look back to what passed in this world, nothing could afford him such ineffable pleasure, as the reflection that his memory should be, as his life, beneficial to mankind. I shall conclude with a passage from a very young orator, which appears particularly applicable to what I have said. 'Crime is only a curse for the time, even where successful; but virtue may be useful to the remotest posterity, and is even almost as advantageous to future generations as to its original possessor.'"

CHAP.

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CHAP. X.

Parliamentary Proceedings continued.—Debate on the Civil List Debt—in the Lords—and Commons.—Address voted.—Debate on the Prince of Wales's Claims—House resolves not to entertain them.—Considerations thereon.

AN interesting debate took place in both houses of parliament, on the subject of his majesty's message respecting the civil list. The 29th of March was the day appointed for taking it into consideration.

In the house of lords, lord Pelham (secretary of state) stated the expenditure of the civil list, under the following classes. 1st, The pensions and allowances to the royal family; 2d, the salaries of the lord chancellor, the speaker, and the judges of England and Wales; 3d, salaries of the ministers to foreign courts; 4th, tradesmen's bills; 5th, wages to the servants of the household, including the pension list. There was another class, under the head of occasional payments; and lastly, a general one for all salaries chargeable on the civil list. His lordship then observed upon the necessary increase in the expenses, on account of the increasing prices of every thing. The income of the civil list was not like the income of a private nobleman or gentleman, whose estate usually increased in value proportionally to the increased price of the necessaries of life. The civil list, on the contrary, was a permanent thing, that never could increase but by the vote of parliament, and yet, notwithstanding it had not been increased for the last sixteen years, the debt which was accumulated does not exceed one year's income. He had no doubt but their lordships would readily and gladly vote such relief to the civil list as was necessary. He concluded by moving an address declaratory of this sentiment.

Lord Fitzwilliam moved an amendment to the address, by leaving out part of it, and inserting words signifying that the house would immediately proceed to inquire into the causes of this debt, and the excess of the expenses. His lordship's argument principally turned on this point, that it was, at first sight, impossible that any debt could have been contracted, unless by a direct violation of that act of parliament which had been brought in by Mr. Burke, for the regulation of the expenses of the royal household.

Lord Hobart supported the original address, as the only manner of proceeding, which would mark a proper respect for his majesty.

Lord Holland supported the amendment, and said, he could not

vote

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vote for the payment of any of this debt without a previous inquiry. He said, that although it was distinctly admitted that the increased expenses were not in his majesty's household, yet he thought it well to apprize the house, that if the civil list had not increased of late years like the estates of private gentlemen, yet his majesty was not liable to the income tax, assessed taxes, and many others that fell upon the fortunes of private gentlemen. The fact was, that this debt principally arose from what ministers had classed as "occasional payments," and of which they did not appear much disposed to render any account. He thought this account was due to parliament, and he saw no reason why, as in the case of the prince of Wales, a sinking fund should not be created, out of his majesty's income, for the payment of his debts.

Lord Moira spoke very eloquently on the necessity of supporting the crown in its proper splendour, and against the popular opinion, that royalty was the most expensive form of government. He, however, disapproved of the large sums given under the head of "occasional payments," and in voting for the address by no means intended to preclude himself from future inquiry.

Lord Caernarvon also spoke at great length in favour of an inquiry, previous to voting a sum for the payment of this debt. Besides the "occasional payments," which amounted to so large a sum, he objected to the salary of a third secretary of state, which was chargeable on this fund.

Lord Westmoreland compared the civil list at present, with what had been the establishment for the support of royalty during the last century, and showed that the present income of the crown was less than it had been (when the present value of money was considered) for a great number of reigns. King William the Third had an income of 700,000*l.* per annum clear; and if his majesty continued to possess the hereditary revenues of the crown, which had been given in exchange for this annuity, he would be richer than he now is, by eleven millions. As he supposed it must be the wish of the house to support the crown in the same splendour as in former reigns, he supported the address. The house then divided, when there appeared

For the address -	60
Against it - - -	4
Majority -	56

In the house of commons, on the same night, the debate was opened by

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who began by observing, that though he had no doubt of the loyal attachment of the house to the person of their sovereign, and that they would be readily induced, by motives of generosity and affection, to vote that his establishment should be freed from all incumbrances; yet upon the present occasion it was not to their generosity, but to their justice, he meant to appeal. He trusted that the most diligent inquiry which could be made on this subject, would only tend to prove that his majesty did not receive out of the civil list that enormous sum, which many ignorant persons supposed, for his private expenditure. On the contrary, his majesty did not now possess a greater, or hardly an equal, income to that of any other sovereign who ever sat on the British throne.

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throne. In ancient times the income of the kings of England was so great, that they had hardly any occasion to call upon their people, and could even spare large sums for the oppression of their people. In the reigns of Charles the Second and James the Second, the revenue of the crown amounted to near two millions annually. But to come nearer to our own times, neither George the First nor George the Second had a less income than 800,000*l.* annually. His present majesty, notwithstanding the great increase of the prices of every thing, had only the same annual sum settled on him at his accession. The consequence necessarily was, that from his accession to the year 1786, debts had been incurred to the amount of a million and a half, which parliament then provided for. For the debts which had unavoidably been contracted since, he trusted parliament would now provide with equal alacrity. Having touched on the necessary increase of the expenses on the civil list, in consequence of the increased allowance to foreign ministers, to the expenses of the younger branches of the royal family, and the increased expense of his majesty's household, he said he felt perfectly convinced that parliament would be surprised at finding the debt was not greater, and that the splendour and royal munificence which became the throne, had been supported at so small an expense. He then threw out an idea, which he allowed the present was not the time to discuss, that very probably the sale of the crown lands in the West India islands might be applied to the purpose of contributing to the sum he now demanded. He concluded with moving, "that it is the opinion of the committee, that a sum not exceeding 990,053*l.* be granted to his majesty, to discharge arrears and debts due and owing on the civil list, on the 18th of January 1802."

Mr. Fox rose, and made one of the most eloquent and able speeches that he had ever delivered on any occasion. He declared, that so far from wishing to scrutinize with severity all the minute expenses of the royal family, he felt as strongly as any man, that the splendour of the throne should be preserved, and he wished as much as possible to relieve the sovereign from any difficulty or embarrassment, but he could by no means allow that the comparison which had been made between his majesty's income and that of former kings of England was at all fair. The times had completely changed; and the history of the ancient kings of England had no bearing upon the case of the present kings. If before the revolution, the kings were possessed of immense hereditary revenues, those revenues were in fact the resourses of the nation and held in trust for them. It was from those revenues that the defence of the country, and all the ordinary expenses of government, were maintained. But, since the revolution, the case is altered: now it is the parliament which provides means for the defence of the country, and for the payment of its armies. The civil list establishment is now a mere annuity for the support of the splendour and comforts of the throne. Neither would he allow that his majesty's income was less than his predecessors in any respect; besides the sum of 800,000*l.* annually, which was the income at his accession, parliament had not only discharged

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debts and incumbrances at different times, but in 1777 an additional 100,000*l.* per annum was granted. Since that time, in consequence of Mr. Burke's bill, places to the amount of 30,000*l.* per annum had ceased, which acted as an increase to the civil list. He was always of opinion that the civil list should be voted at the commencement of every reign, and that when a certain sum, namely 900,000*l.* annually had been granted, ministers had no right to let the expenses be 950,000*l.* above that income, and then call upon parliament for the difference. He thought the proper plan would be to pay the debts of the civil list by future savings, as had been done in the case of the prince of Wales. He thought the proper address for the house to present to his majesty on the occasion, would be to suggest to him, with all possible respect, that he should distrust those ministers who lead him into unnecessary expense, and that he ought in matters of finance to comply with the restrictions of parliament, and that he should square his expenses by the rules which they in their wisdom had prescribed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer shortly explained. He said that Mr. Burke himself, who had brought in the bill, did not object in 1792 to a statement of debts subsequently contracted.

Mr. Pitt replied with the most pointed sarcasm to a part of Mr. Fox's speech, in which the latter had said it would be a great hardship on the people to pay the law expenses that had been contracted by the arbitrary imprisonments and other strong measures (as they were called) of the late administration. He denied that those cases which had been cited by that honourable gentleman, had any bearing on the present case, or in the least warranted the conclusions he had drawn from them; but he would appeal, not to ancient history, but to the records of the journals of that house, that in 1783, at the time when the honourable gentleman (Mr. Fox) was secretary of state, Mr. Burke paymaster, and lord George Cavendish chancellor of the exchequer, there was an exceeding upon the civil list equal to that of 1784. The honourable gentleman certainly could not show a precedent of a similar case being stated to parliament, where the application was refused, and certainly he could not show a case which was ever more fairly laid before parliament. Some of the increased expenses necessarily grew out of the war; for instance, the increased number of foreign messengers, and of some extraordinary ambassadors. He also justified a measure which had been objected to in both houses, namely, the appointment of a third secretary of state. He said the times required extraordinary vigilance, and this measure became necessary. After answering a number of more minute objections, he contended that it must be obvious, that the increase of the expenses of the civil list, from his majesty's accession to the present moment, which had been only in a proportion as from 8 to 9¼, was by no means equal to the decreased value of money since that period. There was another circumstance which also deserved the most serious consideration. The hereditary revenue, which had been given up to the nation in exchange for the civil list, had increased to the value of 1,800,000*l.* annually, and was now

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one of the great sources of wealth which the country had derived under the present reign. He concluded a very able speech by voting for the address.

Mr. Tierney entered into a pretty full examination of the accounts presented on this occasion, and of the classes under which they were arranged. He objected to the large payments which were stated generally, as "occasional payments." He also objected to the enormous expenses charged as law expenses: he knew that in the beginning of the war fourteen or fifteen counsel were employed on the part of the crown in the state trials. This was, in his opinion, a wanton waste of the public money. The creation of the place of third secretary was, he thought, unnecessary, and the expense enormous, amounting to no less than 20,000*l.* per ann.

After some observations from other gentlemen, and after the amendment was put and negatived, the question on the original address was put, and the house divided,

Ayes	- -	226
Noes	- -	51
Majority	-	175

On the 31st of March, being two days after the debate on the civil list, a very serious debate took place in the house of commons, with respect to the claims of the prince of Wales on account of the arrears due from his revenues in Cornwall.

Mr. Manners Sutton rose to make his promised motion upon this subject; the motion was, that a committee be appointed to inquire what sums arising from the revenues of the dutchy of Cornwall had been received, and under what authority, since the birth of his royal highness, till the period of his arriving at the age of twenty-one years. He also wished to inquire into, what sums had been advanced towards the payment of his royal highness's debts up to the 27th of June 1795. If the house should resolve upon the appointment of the committee, there would be two questions for their consideration: 1st, Whether his royal highness be or be not entitled to the arrears of the revenues of the dutchy of Cornwall? and whether, if he be, those arrears have not been expended for the public service? He then proceeded to the claims of his royal highness. In the first place, this claim was founded upon a grant of Edward the Third, to his son the Black Prince. He conveyed that dutchy and its revenue to his son for his maintenance, when that prince was but eight years old. The object of this grant was to secure the heir apparent an income independent of the crown, and the consequence of it has been to vest the dutchy in the prince of Wales for ever since, from the moment of his birth. The prince of Wales was therefore entitled to the revenues of it from the moment of his birth. It therefore would be an extraordinary thing to assert, that the king had a right to hold those revenues till the moment of the prince arriving at the age of twenty-one, and without rendering any account of them. When he said, his majesty had retained them, he by no means meant that he had retained them for his own use; those revenues were otherwise applied. Great doubts had been entertained on this subject, and by high legal authorities: the first doubt was, whether the king had not, as guardian to his children, a claim on those revenues. This doubt was however

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however soon got rid of, it being clear that this oppressive sort of guardianship was got rid of entirely by the act of king Charles the Second. Another doubt was whether the king had not, by some sort of prerogative, a power to claim those revenues. This doubt was also disposed of, it being clear that his prerogative was limited by the grant itself. The learned gentleman then mentioned the many princes of Wales who had been formally invested with this dutchy when under age; among the rest, Henry the Fifth, who received it at ten years of age. Prince Arthur, son of Henry the Seventh, was invested immediately upon his birth, and after his death his brother, afterwards Henry the Eighth, succeeded him. After stating all the cases of former princes of Wales, who were acknowledged dukes of Cornwall from their birth, he cited, as the most modern and recent that could be produced, that the father of the present king, being under age at the accession of George the Second, had an account rendered him, at the time of his coming of age, of the revenues of that dutchy from the day of his father's accession to the crown. The same rights were evidently vested in his royal highness from his birth; and the late chancellor of the exchequer must admit, that the surplus revenues of the dutchy of Cornwall had been applied to the aid of the civil list. The principal motive which induced his royal highness to bring this question forward, was an anxious desire to stand well in the eye of the public, and to prove to them, that if his rights had been duly acknowledged, he should have been no burden to the people, but that all his expenses, whether incurred prudently or not, would have fallen on himself. The learned gentleman concluded a very able statement, by moving that a select committee should be appointed to inquire into the application of the revenues of Cornwall during the minority of his royal highness; as also respecting the several sums which have been voted by parliament for the discharge of the prince's debts.

Sir Ralph Milbank seconded the motion, and expressed the firmest conviction of the justice of the prince's claims.

Mr. Fuller quoted precedents from the journals of the house, to prove that the dutchy of Cornwall was considered independent of the crown, and belonging to the prince of Wales. He thought the house even bound by the precedents in the records of their journals.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer discussed this subject at very considerable length: he confessed that the claim of the prince by no means appeared to his judgment to be so clear and indisputable as had been stated by the learned gentleman who moved the present question; and highly as he respected the legal knowledge and great talents of the honourable mover, yet there were other professional gentlemen, whose learning and talents he was also bound to respect highly, who entertained an idea very different on the point of law, from that which had been expressed by the learned gentleman. The point of law, which had been stated as clearly with the claim of the prince, was, that the statute of Charles II. abolishing military tenures, services, &c. abolished generally the old right of ward existing in the guardian, and which applied to the present case. There had

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had been opinions of the highest authority, that this statute did not divest his majesty of the ancient right of ward to the revenues of the dutchy, until what the law calls *livery of seisin* was demanded on the part of his royal highness. As this was merely a question of law, it became him to speak with diffidence upon it; but he could assure the house, that some of the highest legal authorities had held an opinion adverse from the claim of the prince. He thought it would be sufficient to state, that it was a doubtful question of law, to convince the house that it was not their province to determine it. If the prince had a legal right, he had undoubtedly a legal redress by *petition of right*, or in some other shape. Although this was his opinion on the matter of right, yet he would not wish to be considered as having advised that or any other measure. As to the other point, the balance of accounts between the prince and the public, which the learned gentleman had stated, that his royal highness only wished to have brought forward for the purpose of setting himself well in the eyes of the public, he could not but observe, that this motive reflected the highest honour on his royal highness, and that the statement of it must produce that effect, so necessary both to his situation and to the welfare of the country: but highly as he admired the motive which actuated his royal highness, he could by no means admit, that the balance of accounts between the prince and the public (if this claim was admitted) would turn out to be in favour of the prince. If it was allowed, to the fullest extent, that the prince of Wales was absolutely entitled, from his birth, to the revenues of the dutchy, yet it by no means followed that the expenses of his maintenance and education during his minority should not be defrayed out of those revenues, but be borne entirely by his majesty out of his civil list, and yet it was merely on this supposition that the idea of a large balance due to the prince was founded. He could by no means believe, that it was the intention of Edward the Third, who first made this grant to his young son, the Black Prince, that the whole revenues of the dutchy were to be appropriated for the prince, and yet that all the expense of his maintenance was to be defrayed by himself. However, he did not mean to give any decided opinion upon the question. His great objection to the present motion was, that its object was, first to decide the legal right, which he thought the house could not do; and afterwards to order an account. As he could not approve of or support the motion, and yet did not wish absolutely to oppose it, he concluded by moving, "that the other orders of the day be now read."

Mr. Erskine then rose and supported, in a very able and argumentative speech, the claims of the prince. He admitted, that if the point of law was doubtful, it should be submitted to another tribunal. But he considered the point so perfectly settled, that in a question between the prince of Wales and the king, it was the house of commons that ought to examine the subject, especially when the object of it was to determine how the accounts between the prince and the public stood, or whether the prince was really a debtor to the nation, or a creditor. The learned gentleman then examined all the precedents of the

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the predecessors of his royal highness, the former princes of Wales, and proved that it was always considered, that they were entitled to the revenues of the dutchy. Although, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, and of James the First, there appeared some disposition in those monarchs to keep those revenues to themselves, yet the very proceedings in consequence of such dispositions, and the declarations of the legislature, proved the right of the prince to "livery of seisin" in his minority. In the reign of Edward the Fourth, this "livery" was given to his son at eight months old, and the charter of "livery," confirmed by the lords spiritual and temporal, recited, "that the duke of Cornwall was entitled to livery, the same as if he had been of the age of twenty-one." This being the acknowledged law of the land, so soon after the original grant, he could not conceive how the meaning of the grant could be misunderstood in 1802; and yet the only legal doubt that could be advanced was, whether the statute of Charles the Second failed in its general operation, as to this dutchy, for want of "livery of seisin," when it was always acknowledged in express terms, that the prince was entitled to this "livery" from his birth. He thought it would be a very ungracious thing to have a litigation between his majesty and the prince. He thought it was also unnecessary, for he could not conceive that a committee could entertain a doubt upon the subject, when the documents were laid before them. As to the balance of accounts he should say nothing: however small it might turn out to be in favour of the prince, yet it would afford him the pleasure of showing the public, that he had not been a burden to the country.

The Master of Rolls did not wish to express a decided opinion upon the subject, but recalled to the recollection of the house, that this was the first time that these claims had ever been mentioned in the house in so confident a manner. This claim was stated on the one side as strictly legal; on the other side, doubts were entertained: surely this was not the tribunal before which doubtful points of property should be litigated? As to the idea that the point was so clear, that it was not worth sending to a legal tribunal, nothing could be more fallacious than that argument, for we heard daily in our courts points agitated, which to the majority of the profession appeared perfectly clear. He considered that the education of the heir apparent was the exclusive prerogative of the crown, and that his majesty alone was the proper judge of the disbursements necessary. If his majesty was not accountable, neither was the public. The great principle upon which he opposed the appointment of the committee was, that if the house should take upon itself the determination of legal questions, it would appear to him an assumption of judicial power, and a violation both of the principles and practice of the constitution.

Mr. Fox saw the question in a point of view entirely different from that in which the last speaker, the chancellor of the exchequer, viewed it. In order that the question might be more distinctly understood, he begged the clerk would read again the motion: (this being done), he declared he could see

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no point of law in it, nor no question of right which the house was called upon to decide. The motion only proposed that the committee should inquire into the monies received during the prince's minority, on account of his dutchy of Cornwall, of the application of this money, and also of the sums voted by parliament on account of the debts of his royal highness. All those objects were mere questions of fact, and did not in the least contain any doubtful question of law. It had been asked, what was the use of inquiring into those facts, if the house was not at liberty to ground any proceedings upon such inquiry? The answer to this was obvious; the inquiry would give his royal highness the satisfaction of showing the public, whether he ought fairly to be considered as their debtor or creditor. This was itself an object of the utmost importance; but certainly, if it appeared to parliament that he was their creditor, there could be no objection to applying whatever small balance their might be to the discharge of his debts, and to relieve his income from those embarrassments under which it has so long laboured. If it was said that the prince of Wales was the only minor in the kingdom, whom the law did not entitle to demand on account, when he came to age, of his revenues, nothing could appear to him a stronger reason for calling for legislative interference in his case. If it was allowed that the case of the prince of Wales was different from that of any other subject in the kingdom, it was in vain to attempt to confound it with common cases, by sending it to the ordinary tribunals. He was as much attached as any man to the general principle of keeping the legislative and judicial powers as distinct as possible; but there were some cases in every country, and at all times, which the legislative power was called upon to determine; and what case could more call on the interference of the legislative body than the case of the heir apparent to the crown having a large claim upon the nation, which both delicacy and legal forms made it difficult for him to establish in the ordinary tribunals of justice? As for this point not having been made in 1783, he confessed that it had at that time been entirely overlooked by his royal highness's confidential friends, but they had never doubted of the justice of the claim; when the point was made, he was surprised that no legal gentleman who opposed the motion ventured to express an opinion against this claim, or pointed out any way in which the question might be legally decided. It would be a most disingenuous conduct from this house to the prince, to tell him, "We do not know whether we owe you money or not; try the point at law; but we will tell you this, that if you succeed, we do not know how you can enforce your remedy." If the inquiry should be gone into, and the claim appear clear, he then thought the prince should receive what was due to him: if it was doubtful, then they should send it to a legal decision, freed from all the technical difficulties, which the forms of law might oppose to the examination of so important a question.

[In the course of his speech, Mr. Fox insisted that, independently of the dutchy of Cornwall, the prince

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prince of Wales had a right to be maintained and educated by his father, as heir apparent to the crown, and that the same full account ought to be given of the revenues of Cornwall, as had been given to the duke of York, on his coming of age, of the revenues of Osnaburgh.]

He concluded by expressing a confident hope that the house would agree to the original motion.

The Attorney General said, he should be very willing to listen to any application that might be made on the part of his royal highness, to enable him to maintain his rank and dignity, but the present he considered a mere dry question of right: he was not at all surprised at the subject having been overlooked by Mr. Fox and his colleagues in 1783; for it certainly was not an idea that would occur very obviously, that after the prince had been maintained for twenty-one years, in all the splendour due to his elevated rank, that he should afterwards have a claim to receive all the money received during his minority for that purpose. He considered that the original grant of the dutchy to the Black Prince, was for the purpose of his education and maintenance, and that it could never be the intention of Edward the Third, that this money should be locked up in a banker's chest, as a dry accumulating fund, till that prince should come of age. He deprecated the idea of the house taking upon themselves the decision of a legal right; if a legal right did exist, it must be tried in the courts of law, as between the prince and his majesty. He thought it appeared most clearly, from the particular statement made by the chancellor of the exchequer, that the sums advanced on account of the prince of Wales, during his minority, far exceeded the amount of the revenues of the dutchy. The question, therefore, if any there was, lay completely between his royal highness and his majesty, and he thought it would be irreverent to the sovereign and detrimental to the state that the house should interfere in it. He concluded by observing, that the elegant accomplishments and splendid endowments of the prince, sufficiently proved the liberal attention which had been paid to his education, and the expense his majesty had incurred on that account. He concluded by expressing his determination to vote for the other orders of the day being read.

Mr. Tierney conceived, that those gentlemen had greatly misconceived the case, who stated the question to be merely a private question between his majesty and the prince. In fact, his majesty had nothing at all to do with the question, and his name ought not to have been mentioned in it. The question was in fact between the prince and the public. The prince advanced a claim against the public to a large amount, and he thought it would be a most ungracious answer from the public, by their representatives in the house of commons, to say, "We won't examine whether we owe you money or not; you may try it law, and then see whether you can find any redress."

Lord Hawkesbury considered the question as merely between the prince and his majesty. It was his majesty who had received the re-

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venues of Cornwall, and had disposed of them as he judged proper; if then there remained a question at all, it was a question for judicial decision, and not for legislative interference. As for his opinion, he did not entertain a doubt, but that when the revenues of the dutchy were first granted by Edward the Third to his son the Black Prince, they were granted for his maintenance and support, and not for the purpose of being accumulated till he should come of age.

Mr. Nichols said, that the acts of his majesty during the minority of the prince, were not those of "a guardian in chivalry;" such guardian had no power to grant leases of his ward's estate, for a longer term than his ward's minority; his majesty had however granted leases for a much longer term, and had received 150,000*l.* on account of those leases. If then his majesty had acted as "guardian in chivalry," the prince might have received a large sum on his coming of age on account of the renewal of those leases.

Mr. Sheridan acknowledged himself obliged to lord Hawkesbury for putting the subject in a plain intelligible point of view. What he conceived the real points for the consideration of the house were, first, who the parties were? next, whether there existed a just claim, or whether any other remedy but an application to parliament was open to the prince of Wales, even though the justice of his claim should be admitted? He said, so far, the lawyers having pointed out how the prince might successfully pursue his claim, if it was just, the house had received upon this occasion no more law from them than his royal highness was likely to receive money from the treasury. He thought in private life it would not be deemed fair or honourable for a debtor to refuse all explanation, or every proposal for accommodation, respecting a debt, and to tell his creditor, "to recover it as well as he could by law." In the present claim of the prince of Wales upon the public, he conceived it would be equally unhandsome to hold out such language to his royal highness. Besides, if his royal highness should succeed at law, and obtain a verdict against his majesty, it is to parliament he must afterwards come for the payment of the money, so adjudged to be due to him. This was by no means a hostile proceeding on the part of the prince; he had acted with the utmost delicacy to his royal father; but he felt that he had also a duty to his creditors. The commissioners for the payment of his debts had struck off ten per cent. of all his debts, and paid the remainder in debentures, bearing a great discount. The prince conceived himself in honour bound to pay his creditors the whole amount of their demands, and therefore conceiving his claim upon the public to be a just one, he wished to be enabled completely to discharge his debts.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer justified the conduct of the commissioners for settling the prince's debts.

Mr. Jefferies (of Coventry) stated the considerable losses he had sustained by that mode of payment.

The Solicitor General argued against

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against the prince's claim, upon the reasonableness of applying the revenues of Cornwall to the maintenance and education of the prince during his minority.

Sir Francis Burdett supported the claims of the prince, whom he wished to see maintained in splendour and independence. He considered that he had been treated in an unworthy and degrading manner by those ministers, who, in other respects, were guilty of the most lavish prodigality.

After some observations from Mr. Tyrhitt, lord Temple, Mr. Dent, and some other gentlemen,

Mr. Manners Sutton made a very able reply. He said, one of his learned friends had conceded the question of right; another of them had stated, that the question was merely whether the revenues of the dutchy ought to have been applied to the support of the prince during his minority? and a third had considered it merely a question between the prince and his majesty. He differed from all those opinions, and conceived it was a simple question, whether the public had a right to receive those revenues in the prince's minority and apply them in aid of the civil list? Whether, in fact, the public was not a debtor to his royal highness? As to a petition of right, which had been suggested, one of the best legal authorities in the country had declared that it would not lie in a matter of personal property. He conceived that his majesty had nothing to do with the question, but that it lay merely between the prince and the public.

After a short explanation from the solicitor-general, the house divided,

For the order of the day	160
Against it - - - - -	103
Majority against entering into the prince's claims	57

This division, against government, shows the sense of the house to have been strongly in favour of entering into the prince of Wales's claims as duke of Cornwall upon the country; nor could it be conjectured what rational motive the minister could have in refusing to his royal highness, that justice which the meanest subject would have in a parity of circumstances, a right to require and to obtain; and which to refuse, assuredly, in the eyes of the public, left the prince an injured and oppressed individual. He had long been supposed to have been indebted for considerable sums; his debts were far from being liquidated; his income contracted to a sum much inferior to the support of that splendour which sound policy as well as established usage had rendered indispensably requisite to his high station. He now came forward, before the high council of the nation, solemnly and formally to state that he was not the debtor but the creditor of the public; that the sums he had received as a bounty, were but a part of his right; that they were insufficient to any other purpose, save that of compelling him to relinquish his royal establishment, that his creditors might be satisfied by the fruit of his retrenchment; that should he attain the object of his claim, his sole object was the discharge of his remaining debts, and the residue of those which had been (contrary to the good faith which should be found in the conduct of princes) com-

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compromised; and that, at all events, he might be suffered to make his case out for his own satisfaction and that of the public, whatever might result from it.

This was assuredly a subject which called for the examination and intervention of parliament. Legal redress was not only an indelicate mode of proceeding between such parties as must in that case have been the litigants; but also extremely difficult and uncertain in its own nature: yet to this just and reasonable and temperate requisition, was objected by the minister, that there was no precedent for such a claim; that many great legal opinions were adverse from its being brought forward; that it was not quite certain that the balance would appear in the prince's favour; and that some doubt existed upon the mode and correctness of the calculations which had been made use of in the prince's statement.

To expose the futility and frivolity of this mode of reasoning would be to waste the time, and weary the patience of our readers. Suffice it, that it did not receive the sanction of the public opinion, and, in times of less interest, would doubtless have excited a considerable degree of resentment and unpopularity against those who acted so unjust, so unwise, and so impolitic a part. But the definitive treaty, the signing of which about this time was made publicly known, and the repeal of the income tax, which was now confidently asserted would be one of the immediate acts of the government, engaged, to the exclusion of every other topic, the public interest and attention.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XI.

Parliamentary Proceedings continued.—Budget for the Year brought forward.—Conversation in the House of Lords on the Definitive Treaty.—Sir Francis Burdett's Motion for an Inquiry into the Conduct of the late Administration—Amendment moved by Lord Belgrave—withdrawn—original Motion negatived by a great Majority.—New Militia Bill.—Motion to take into Consideration the Definitive Treaty on the 14th of May—in the House of Lords by Lord Grenville—in the Commons by Mr. Windham—Debates thereon in both Houses.—Motions by Lord Carlisle for Papers relating to the Definitive Treaty in the Lords—by Mr. Elliott in the Commons—Debates thereon in both Houses.—Motion by Dr. Lawrence for Papers respecting East India Affairs.

THE length of time which had elapsed between the signing the preliminaries and the definitive treaty, the uncertainty of the negotiation itself having a favourable issue, and the doubts which necessarily resulted from the uncertainty whether it should be for a war or a peace establishment that the country was to provide, delayed, for a considerable time, the production of the budget for the year. It was not till the 5th of April that it was brought forward. It was the greatest which had ever before been brought forward in the house of commons, as, besides the loan to cover the expenses of the year, the minister had resolved to give up the income tax, and fund the 56,000,000*l.* with which it was charged. The total sum to be funded this year amounted to 97,934,000*l.* of which 56,445,000*l.* was previously charged on the income tax. Eleven millions odd had been funded on account of outstanding exchequer bills, and the loan for the year 1802 had created a capital of 30,351,000*l.* The interest of the immense sum which was to be funded this year amounted to 3,211,202*l.* This was of course the sum for which the new taxes were to provide. The following were those destined to meet this burden:

	£.
Malt and beer	2,000,000
Assessed taxes	1,000,000
Exports and imports	1,000,000
	4,000,000

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a short recapitulation of the supplies which had been voted up to the present day, being for a term of five months, proceeded to state what would be necessary for the ensuing seven months. He assured the committee, that when the definitive treaty should be signed, no time would be lost in making such reductions in the army and navy, as the situation of the country

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try would justify. The terms on which the loan had been effected, warranted him in congratulating the house and the country upon the great confidence expressed by the monied persons in the extent and stability of our resources. In this bargain 100*l.* in money was given for every 131*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* in stock. The three per cent. consols were taken at 75¾. As to the income tax, he highly approved of the wisdom which planned this tax, and the spirit which so long supported it; it was to that, in a great measure, that he attributed the comforts we now enjoyed, and our success in the arduous contest we had maintained. After professing great regret at finding it his unavoidable duty to propose new taxes to the amount of the interest of so large a sum as 97,934,437*l.*, he submitted the following taxes to the committee, as likely to be efficacious and as little burdensome as possible to the people:

Malt, Hops, and Beer.

On malt he proposed to lay a tax of 1*s.* 0¼*d.* in the bushel. On hops, 2¼*d.* and 3-20th in the pound, so as to make the hop duty 3*d.* per lb. On strong beer, he proposed a tax of 2*s.* a barrel. He was sorry that the price of malt liquor, now a necessary of life, should be raised on the public, but it now became necessary to lay on such taxes as would be likely to be effectual. This tax he calculated at 2,000,000*l.*

Assessed Taxes.

On this point he proposed not so much to raise a new tax as to increase the old one in a *ratio* of nearly one third. However this increase might be felt by some, yet it must be recollected, on the other hand, that the pressure of the income tax was now taken off. He calculated this at 1,000,000*l.*

Exports and Imports.

As to this tax, he proposed it without any regret, and even with pleasure, for it had met the perfect approbation of many of the most intelligent men who had been consulted on the occasion. The convoy duty was now going to be taken off, and this tax substituted in its place. It would be lighter than the convoy duty, and proportioned in such a manner as to do no injury to commerce. Those taxes taken all together amounted to 4,000,000*l.* which exceeded by near 800,000*l.* the supply that was wanting.

After having stated the new taxes that would be necessary, he gave an outline of his plan with respect to the consolidated and sinking funds. There were, in fact, two sinking funds now subsisting: the first had been created in 1786, by the vote of 1,000,000*l.* annually for the reduction of the national debt. The second had been created by the resolution of the house in 1792, that one per cent. of every loan to be made in future should go to the discharge of the capital so created. He wished to consolidate these two sinking funds, and enable them to operate jointly on the consolidated debt. Considering the national debt at 500,000,000*l.* the sum, great as it is, might be discharged in forty-five years. He hoped much that a firm and temperate system, uniting the spirit of conciliation with that of firmness, without ever insulting other nations, would insure a continuance

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tinuance of peace and security. He concluded, by moving a resolution, that 25,000,000*l.* should be raised by way of loan.

Mr. Whitbread, after many observations on the new taxes which would affect the brewers, approved much of the general principles on which Mr. Addington had rested his hopes of future peace. He approved also highly of the repeal of the income tax; and although the chancellor of the exchequer approved in words of the conduct of his predecessor in finding out this solid system of finance, yet by his actions in renouncing it, he expressed a severe but merited condemnation and sarcasm at the same time.

Mr. Pitt most ably defended his conduct against the attacks of Mr. Whitbread, against whom and his colleagues in opposition he directed some severe attacks, for abandoning their posts in parliament, under the idea of the country being irretrievably ruined, while he himself was introducing this most efficient and solid system of finance.

After a few other observations from different gentlemen, the resolutions were agreed to without a division.

On the 10th of April, in the house of lords, lord Carlisle called the attention of the house of lords to some points which he conceived of the utmost importance to the country. "It was," he said, "understood, at the treaty of Amiens, the interests of the prince of Orange were to have been particularly attended to. A compensation was even stipulated for him in the treaty; but scarcely was that treaty signed, when the French and Dutch plenipotentiaries retired to a corner of the room, and signed between themselves an article, by which it was expressly provided that Holland was not to contribute, in any way whatsoever, to this compensation. And yet it was notorious to all the world that it was the government of Holland which had plundered the prince of Orange of property to the value of more than 100,000*l.* annual revenue!" His lordship then proceeded to take notice of other defects in the definitive treaty. The right of cutting logwood was gone. The treaty of Methuen, and the commercial advantages we enjoyed in right of it with Portugal, were at an end. We could no longer navigate to the Dutch spice islands in British bottoms. This was indeed a glorious peace for Holland, in exactly the same proportion as it was shameful to us! His lordship concluded, by calling the particular attention of the house to the indemnities of the prince of Orange, and thought every explanation was due to the house on that subject.

Lord Pelham, not conceiving that any of those points were regularly before the house in discussion, declined, for the present, entering into any explanation on the subject.

Lord Grenville said, it would not be difficult to get over the point of form, by framing a motion suitable to the object of the noble lord's speech. He thought the house ought to address his majesty, beseeching him to suspend the ratification of the definitive treaty till satisfaction was given the country on all those great objects which he had before called their attention to, and to some of those points the noble

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noble lord had so properly adverted. He still considered, as the most important point to be settled, that the treaty of 1787 should be renewed. Without such renewal he thought our governments in India could not stand. Independent of this most important consideration, there was one point of commerce alone, in which we would lose half a million annually in consequence of the non-renewal of the treaty. France might, for the future, supply the Bengal provinces with salt. His lordship concluded without making any specific motion, but trusted that ministers would give as much information as their duty would allow them on these important topics.

After these observations, no motion having been made, the house passed to the order of the day.

In the house of commons, on the 12th of April,

Sir Francis Burdett brought forward his promised motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the late administration. He considered that this was the time to examine the accounts of blood and treasure so wantonly lavished during the late war. It was a time to examine what was the object of it, if fixed object it ever had. It appeared to him to have been a war against the liberties, properties, laws, constitution, manners, customs, habits, and characters of the English nation. It professed to resist innovation, and it introduced the greatest innovations which were ever known in this country, and he firmly believed it was to produce this change that the war had been undertaken by the late minister. He thought that "his sounding steps would not be heard amidst the din of war." Sir Francis, at great length, and with much severity, commented on all the measures of the late administration, which he represented in the strongest language as contrary to the constitution, laws, and independence of this country, and to have led to the destruction of its safety, freedom, and honour. He then dwelt at considerable length on the affairs of Ireland, and on the old complaints respecting Cold-bath prison and governor *Aris*, and concluded by moving that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to inquire into the conduct of the late administration, at home and abroad, during the war.

Mr. Sturt seconded the motion.

Lord Temple rose to reply to the speech of the honourable baronet; a speech in which he considered there was more assumption and less argument than in any he had ever heard delivered in that house. The honourable baronet had advanced no new topic upon the present occasion; he had only again gone over grounds, upon which the opinion of the house had been taken over and over again. He still persisted in considering the war as a war of aggression on our part, although it had been repeatedly and most clearly proved, that its object was to repel that system of jacobin principles and jacobin policy which threatened the overthrow of every civilized government, and was more particularly directed against the British constitution. He considered the speech of the honourable baronet as much better calculated for a tavern audience than for that house. When he talked of bastiles with such vehemence, he would remind him, that at the destruction of the bastile there was only found in it one poor prisoner, whereas

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whereas since, every castle in France has been converted into a prison to immure the wretched inhabitants of that country. As to the hon. baronet's opinion of the views of the United Irishmen, that opinion had been completely contradicted by the declarations of Arthur O'Conner and the rest of his confederates. As to his relation (Mr. Pitt), he most sincerely believed him to have been the saviour of the country, and the real author of its strength, energy, and present prosperity.

Mr. Archdale replied to sir Francis, principally on his statement of Irish affairs: as to the conduct of the last administration in Ireland, he said that was an administration of self-defence; it was assailed by rebellion and civil war, and was obliged to repel force by force. He particularly approved of the government of lord Westmoreland, in whose time he said the people of Ireland had received more benefits than under any former administration. He then spoke of the jacobin party of this country, a party which once was troublesome, and might still have been formidable, if, in the course of this war of principles they had not been defeated by arguments as well as by facts, and driven into obscurity, amidst the indignation of the public. After some general and very high panegyrics on the conduct of Mr. Pitt, he said that he could on his part address the honourable baronet in these words:

"Disce, puer, virtutem ex me, verumque laborem
"Fortunam ab aliis————"

He concluded by saying, that if he had given a silent vote on this occasion, he himself would stand impeached by his own conscience.

Lord Belgrave said, that if the motion had been simply for an inquiry into the conduct of the late ministers, he should not have proposed the amendment he now meant to submit to them; but as the motion was introduced with such violent observations, he thought it would be but manly in the house to express their decided disapprobation; he therefore moved an amendment, that after the word "that," in sir Francis's motion, the remaining words should be left out, and an insertion in their place of the thanks of the house to his majesty's late ministers.

Some conversation took place between his lordship and the speaker, about the regularity of such an amendment.

Mr. Pitt requested the noble lord would withdraw his amendment, as although he felt it was most kindly meant, yet the house had had no notice of this amendment, which was in fact a separate and distinct motion. He thought it would be better for the house to consider fairly the question before it.

Lord Belgrave consented to withdraw his amendment.

Alderman Combe said a few words on the income tax, and denied that any approbation of it had ever come from the city of London in its corporate capacity.

Mr. Ellison opposed the motion, and considered that it was to the late ministers we were indebted for the security we now enjoy.

Mr. Bouverie supported the original motion, which was opposed by sir Robert Baxter and Mr. Alexander.

Sir William Elford opposed the motion: he said there was not a word in the honourable gentleman's speech

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speech that did not more strongly apply to the parliament of the country than to the late ministers. He was sorry the forms of the house prevented the question being put on the amendment.

The house then divided; for the motion 39, against it 246.

Lord Belgrave then gave notice, that on a future day he should again bring forward distinctly, in the shape of a motion, the amendment he had moved this night.

On the 13th of April, in the house of commons, the Secretary at War rose, and presented the outline of that plan which had been formed by his majesty's government for the regulation of the militia. While his majesty's ministers intended to preserve a system combining conciliation with firmness, and avoiding every sort of irritation which might lead to the renewal of war, yet they must be always prepared to defend the country against every attack. France, which was by much our strongest neighbour, was very much increased of late in her territories and military strength; it had in fact taken much more of a military form, and for the future Britain would be looked upon with a soldier's eye. It was therefore necessary for us to adopt precautions against the consequences of a future war. It was necessary therefore for us to cultivate a military spirit in this country. He trusted that his majesty was now possessed of as able and experienced officers for disciplining his army as there were in Europe. We never possessed a greater number of brave and skilful officers than had been bred up in the last war, many of them too in the flower of their age. Although the state of the regular army was, as might be expected from the exertions of the royal duke who commanded it, most formidable, yet, in considering our peace establishment, it was necessary to consider the number and organization of the militia: he thought the militia should not be less than 70,000, of which he was happy to state that Scotland would contribute 10,000. Of the 60,000 which were to form the militia of England, he thought the best way would be to call out but 40,000 in the first instance, the remaining 20,000 when occasion should require. The Scotch militia he wished to be called out in the same proportion. He then entered into the detail of the different improvements his majesty's ministers intended to introduce into the militia system. The question being put,

Mr. Sheridan returned thanks to the right honourable gentleman for his very clear statement. He agreed in much the greater part of what had fallen from him. He agreed that at the present time every retrenchment that was consistent with prudent precaution ought to be made. In regulating our military establishment, it was necessary to consider the great establishment of our formidable rival. He had ever been a determined friend to the militia system, which he considered the constitutional defence of the country, and nothing had given him more regret than to see the system endangered by the practice of drafting from the militia force into the regular army: this was in fact making mere drill sergeants of the noblemen and gentlemen whose influence and attention had raised the militia regiments and disciplined them. The honourable member then, after paying the highest compliments

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pliments to our navy, begged to call the attention of the house to that miserable pittance which was given to our brave naval officers in peace as their half-pay. Independently of the duty of gratitude, by which we were bound liberally to reward all those who had rendered us such distinguished service in war, he thought state policy required that we should give our naval officers something like a comfortable subsistence in time of peace. We knew how highly their valour and their skill were thought of all over Europe; and if we did not bind them to our service, foreign powers would endeavour to attract them to theirs. The half-pay of a lieutenant now did not exceed 50*l.* per annum. He should not press those observations further at present: he thought it was sufficient to throw out the idea to the consideration of the house and the government.

Mr. Foster highly approved of the ideas thrown out by the secretary of war, and hoped that the plan of consolidating the militia laws, and the other improvements in the system, might be extended to Ireland.

The Secretary of War said, he was glad the right honourable gentleman had put him in mind of this. He certainly wished the Irish militia to be put on the same footing with the English.

Mr. Wickham made a few observations to the same purport.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill, as also a similar bill for Scotland.

Prior to the day which was appointed for the discussion of the definitive treaty, many questions were asked by the opposition. On the 3d of May, in the house of commons,

Mr. Windham rose to request that a day might be appointed for the consideration of the definitive treaty. He could by no means agree with an observation which had been made by lord Hawkesbury, that it was unusual to have an inquiry on a definitive treaty, when the preliminary treaty had received the approbation of the house. The points on which he proposed to touch were, 1st, those which, though they existed at the time of the preliminary treaty, were not then known to the house; 2dly, what had happened since the preliminaries; 3dly, whether the principles of the preliminaries had been departed from; and 4thly, what were the points in the definitive treaty which did not exist at the time of signing the preliminaries? Under the first head he classed the cession of Louisiana, and of the island of Elba, and the new boundaries of French Guiana. On all these topics, he contended that the French had behaved with the most marked ill faith, and had obtained advantages which neither parliament nor the country dreamed of at the time of signing the preliminaries; as to the value of Louisiana, he considered it incalculable, and that it gave them all South America. Since the preliminaries, the French government has seized upon the Italian republic: they sent out a most powerful armament to the West Indies, to re-establish their power in that part of the world. Among the points in which this definitive treaty differed the most from the preliminaries, was the fate of Malta. By the preliminaries that island was to belong to the independent order of Malta, but France has since confiscated their possessions

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both in France and in the Italian republic. Spain has acted in a similar manner; by which conduct, this order, that was to be independent, is reduced to one fifth of its former revenues, and is utterly incapable of maintaining its independence. The actual revenues of the order are now but 30,000*l.* annually, which is evidently not enough to maintain its garrisons and fortifications. Malta he therefore considered as a French island. As to the Cape of Good Hope too, which had been yielded to the Dutch in full sovereignty, what was to prevent them from yielding it to France? After touching on the non-renewal of treaties, the entire omission of the interests of the prince of Orange, and indeed the desertion of all our allies, he concluded by moving, that the house do, on the 18th of May, take into consideration the definitive treaty concluded at Amiens.

Mr. Elliot seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that the motion was an extremely proper one, and he was glad that it was made: he could not himself have made it, because it was contrary to the established practice for any of his majesty's government to make a similar motion; but he was glad that it came from another quarter, as it would allow his majesty's ministers an opportunity of defending the treaty they had made. He did not, however, think this was the time to examine the various objections his right honourable friend had made; he should reserve himself to enter at length into the subject, when it should be regularly before the house. He should, however, say, that as to the surrender of the island of Elba, it was not the act of his majesty's ministers, but of a state, whose independence we had acknowledged. As to the occupation of the Italian republic by France, it was certainly a point of the utmost importance, and what every one who felt an anxious jealousy of the aggrandizement of France must sincerely regret; but yet he did not suppose that his right honourable friend would advise the renewal of war on that ground. As to the non-renewal of certain treaties, respecting commercial arrangements, he could assure the right honourable gentleman, that that omission, as he seemed to consider it, was perfectly deliberate and wilful on our part; and he trusted that when the time came for fully discussing the merits of this treaty, the house would, in that respect, agree with his majesty's ministers in the propriety of their conduct. After giving a short answer to several of the points touched upon in the speech of the right honourable gentleman, he lamented that he had not gone a little further, and stated what was the object of the objections he intended to make; whether it was by way of opposing the restitutions agreed by the treaty that this country should make? or whether it was only a general censure on the treaty, and a condemnation of the ministers who concluded it? It, however, appeared to him that it was too long to keep the public mind in suspense, on such an important subject for a fortnight: he therefore should move, as an amendment to the motion of his honourable friend, that instead of the words 18th of May, the 11th should be substituted in the motion.

Mr. Thomas Grenville expressed great

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great astonishment, that a fortnight should be considered too long a time for gentlemen to bestow to make themselves masters of that important subject, and to obtain that information without which discussion was idle. If this treaty contained no other feature, but the omission to renew our former treaties on which our sovereignty in India depended, even the consideration of a subject, involving so many complicated relations and bearings would require at least a fortnight. If it was really the intention of his majesty's ministers to give a full, fair, and candid discussion, why should that discussion be so precipitated? This desire of precipitation certainly seemed very inconsistent: it appeared like the conduct of school-boys, who, when they are obliged to swallow a nauseous draught, gulp it all down at once. As he was convinced the necessary information could not be obtained in less than a fortnight, he should vote for the original motion.

Lord Hawkesbury said, that he should delay fully answering the objections of Mr. Windham till the day appointed for the discussion. But he said it was evident, that although every time for information ought to be given, yet on a business of such extreme importance, and so deeply interesting to the feelings of the nation, there should be no unnecessary delay. As to the cessions of the isle of Elba, Louisiana, and the acceptance of the first consul of the presidency of the Italian republic, these were events which the public had been perfectly apprized of for several months, and certainly did not require at this moment any delay, in order to form an opinion about. In point of fact, the definitive treaty had been for a considerable time before the public, as it had been published by France very shortly after it was signed. He had not heard any thing stated by either of his right honourable friends, which could afford the least clue to judge what was the information required.

Mr. Windham then mentioned, that probably a good part of the fortnight would be occupied in motions for such papers as might appear to him and his friends necessary for the purpose of having that information on the subject that was required.

Mr. Pitt hoped that his right honourable friend would to-morrow state distinctly what papers he wished to move for. He said, that his speech had shown such a mass of information, that he could not conceive that much more was wanting to him. The amendment was then carried.

In the house of lords, on the 4th of May,

Lord Grenville called the attention of the house to the same subject: he said, that he had carefully abstained from offering any objections, after the approval of the preliminary treaty, to the signing of the definitive, as he wished to cause no obstructions to the complete establishment of peace; but now that the ratification has taken place, and the public faith and honour are irrevocably pledged, he thought the time was come to examine this peace in all its bearings, to see how far it differed from what the nation had a right to expect from the preliminaries. The Methuen treaty is now given up, and we have ceded

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to France a most important maritime position at the mouth of the river of Amazons, which in a manner throws Brazil, and with it our East India commerce (in war time), at the mercy of France. The house of Orange too has been plundered of landed property to the value of 100,000*l.* annually, merely from the attachment of that prince to our interests, and those losses are carelessly mentioned as losses suffered by the house of Nassau. We should, under those circumstances, have certainly done more; we should have insisted upon complete restitution of all that was forfeited in our cause. As to his hereditary rights and dignities, where was he to receive compensation for their loss? There was no definite obligation imposed upon any body, and while the British ambassador was signing the treaty, the Dutch ambassador, by a private understanding with the French minister, was discharging his country from that obligation under which it was understood to be bound. As to the observations he intended to offer respecting Malta, and other points in which the definitive treaty differed from the preliminaries, he found himself anticipated by the political, reflections of a French Paper, which seemed authorized by their government. That paper states, and very truly, that the definitive treaty was still more glorious for France than the preliminaries, and that as to Malta, the arrangements are all in favour of France; for while Malta is Neapolitan, it may in fact be considered French. The French commentator laid most particular stress on the advantages France and her allies had acquired by the non-renewal of former treaties. Independently of the great commercial advantages which England was allowed to possess in all those treaties, advantages which contributed so much to the great superiority of her navy, there were some points in those treaties which were degrading to the allies of France; for instance, that article which obliged the Dutch to lower their flag to that of England. This species of vassalage was done away with, the old law was destroyed, a new public law commences, and other nations might one day have their act of navigation. His lordship, after forcibly arguing in support of these observations, touched upon points which, though of great consequence in themselves, must yet be considered of lesser importance. The cession of Louisiana, and the occupation of Italy, both which events occurred since the preliminary treaty, seemed to require that we should, at least, have demanded some equivalent. By the non-renewal of treaties we seemed to have abandoned both the gum trade and our right of cutting logwood at Honduras. His lordship then read to the house the last speech of William the Third to his parliament, which appeared in some sort a dying legacy to the country. He at that time felt perfectly aware of the dangers which the great power and restless ambition of the French monarch threatened all Europe with. He had, with unremitting zeal and skilful management, formed the grandest coalition against France which was ever made. This speech pointed out to the country, in the most forcible language, the great danger that threatened Europe from the French king placing his grandson on

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on the throne of Spain; but infinitely greater dangers now menaced it. His lordship concluded by moving, "that the house do take into their consideration, on Friday se'nnight, the definitive treaty of peace concluded at Amiens."

Lord Pelham could not see that there was any necessity for discussing the definitive treaty in that house, unless merely to ground a vote of censure against ministers. He must confess that the peace was not exactly such a one as might have been wished by this country; but, such as it was, he would venture to say, that by far a majority of the people of this country would prefer it to a renewal of the war. Ministers had done as much as it was in their power to do, and he was sure impossibilities would not be required from them. With respect to their allies, Portugal and the prince of Orange, they had certainly by no means abandoned their interests, although they had not been able to obtain them such terms as they could have wished. He concluded by moving an amendment, that instead of Friday the 14th, should be inserted, Wednesday the 12th.

Lord Thurlow conceived the noble mover was extremely irregular in entering so much in detail upon a motion merely to fix a day for a discussion. As to subsisting treaties, they were always at an end when war was commenced between those who were parties to them. It behoved therefore those who plunged the country in hostilities not to have set those treaties loose in that manner; for after war was begun, it by no means followed that those treaties must be renewed at the peace, that depended on the will of the contracting parties.

Lord Carlisle was surprised at the noble secretary's not perceiving that any arguments had been adduced by the noble lord who made this motion for a discussion of the treaty. He thought every sentence, or rather every period, he had uttered was a strong argument in favour of a discussion. He declared, that it was not his intention to move a censure on ministers, his views were of a more liberal and dignified nature; it was to call upon their lordships firmly and manfully to meet the dangers and difficulties in which this treaty had left the country, and to endeavour to prevent them. This he thought might still be done without a renewal of hostilities. He thought moreover, that if ministers had been more firm and decided in the interval between the preliminaries and definitive treaty, there would then have been no occasion for discussing the definitive treaty after the preliminaries had been approved of.

The Lord Chancellor was glad that such a motion had been made, as from the share he had in his majesty's councils, he naturally wished for an opportunity of defending the measures which he had advised, and yet, according to the established practise, no motion for discussing a definitive treaty could come from his majesty's ministers. If, by the omission of naming the former treaties, they were to be considered as abrogated, then indeed his majesty's ministers would deserve for ever to be dismissed from his councils and presence.

Lord Auckland heard, with great satisfaction, the opinions of several noble lords respecting our rights in India. He asserted, that they did not depend upon any treaties made

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with France; they were ours as sovereigns of Bengal:

After some additional observations from the chancellor and lord Grenville, the amendment was adopted, and the lords were ordered to be specially summoned for the night appointed for the discussion.

On the same day, in the house of commons, the Secretary at War moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable his majesty to avail himself of the offers of service of different yeomen and volunteer corps: in the preface to his motion, he stated, with great force, the necessity there was, at the present times, of cultivating and keeping up a military spirit in this country. Although he sincerely hoped the present peace would for a long time meet no interruption, yet it was absolutely necessary that we should always be in a situation to assemble speedily a considerable body of men for the defence of the country, in case of a sudden rupture with France. He proposed to encourage the existence of those corps, by giving certain indemnities to the officers and men serving in them. An exemption from serving in the militia was to be extended to all the corps, both of yeomanry and volunteers; besides that, the yeomen were to be exempted from the horse duty, and the hair-powder tax, and from which last tax the volunteers were also to be exempted. He again insisted, that it was only by cultivating this military character among all ranks, that our national independence and glory could be maintained.

Mr. Spencer Stanhope objected to this plan, as being contrary to the usages of the constitution to keep up such a force in time of profound peace.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer considered that as one of the most extraordinary objections he had ever heard. To his judgment, nothing appeared more admirable than the constitution of our volunteer establishment, an establishment that could only exist in a free country. The readiness of government to place arms in the hands of large bodies of citizens, and of those citizens to receive them, showed the mutual confidence which subsisted between them. It proved that government had no designs against the liberty of the subject, and that the subject felt an interest in the protection of the government.

After a few words in explanation by Mr. Stanhope, leave was given to bring in the bill.

On the 5th of May, in the house of lords,

Lord Carlisle moved, "that an humble address be laid before his majesty, praying him to direct copies to be laid before the house, of the separate convention concluded at Amiens, in explanation of the 18th article of the definitive treaty, which stipulated for compensation to the prince of Orange." His lordship seemed to consider that ministers had entirely deserted the interests of that illustrious prince; they had indeed agreed in the definitive treaty, that compensation should be made to that branch of the house of Nassau lately settled in Holland. However contemptuous this language was, the waving the question of these compensations was a more serious injury done to that house. It did not now appear from what quarter the compensation was to come, though the loss was above 100,000*l.* annually in property.

The marquis Cornwallis disclaimed

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ed the idea of his having deserted the interests of the prince of Orange. He conceived the private agreement of two of the contracting parties as in no way binding on the others, and he did not entertain the slightest doubt but that this article of the treaty would be carried into effect, and that a full and adequate compensation would be procured for that prince and his adherents.

Lord Pelham said, such an address as was moved for could not be of any avail, as, in point of fact, government had never been apprized officially of the existence of such a convention.

Lord Carlisle expressed astonishment at this reply, as he thought his majesty's government ought to have obtained this convention by the means of their chargé d'affaires at Paris; but if they were not in possession of this information, he must withdraw his motion.

The Lord Chancellor said, that if the faith of treaties and of nations were at all to be depended upon, there was no reason to suppose the prince of Orange would not be indemnified; any private agreement between two powers could not affect the general question. He concluded by suggesting an opinion, that perhaps it would be more for the interests of the prince and his adherents, that doubts and difficulties should not be started here, as to the provisions of the treaty in that respect.

Lord Grenville thought it was a sufficient reason why such an early day should not be fixed for the discussion of the treaty, that his majesty's ministers now confessed they were not in possession of a most important document for explaining one of the principal articles.

After some explanations from the Chancellor and lord Grenville, lord Pelham said, it must not be forgot that this country had, in 1787, done a good deal for Holland, and the interests of the prince of Orange, and that it was not for the cause of this country only, but for the common cause of all the allied powers, that the prince of Orange and his adherents had risked so much.

Lord Hobart denied what had been stated by lord Carlisle, that it was in the name, and in trust for the prince of Orange, that we got possession of the Dutch colonies. We took them by force of arms. Almost all the Dutch governors replied, to the letters of the prince of Orange, that they could attend to no orders from him, dated at Hampton-court.

Lord Holland said, he never could admit the principle laid down by the lord chancellor, that it might be more prudent not to speak upon that question in the house, for fear of hurting the interests of the house of Orange. If that principle was once admitted, ministers might carry it to any length; it might be said, that all parliamentary discussions of public questions were merely to embarrass the ministers, and to give hints to the enemy.

A desultory conversation then took place, in which the *projet* of 1797 having been often mentioned,

Lord Grenville took an opportunity to say, he had the authority of the late chancellor of the exchequer, the late secretary at war, and he believed he might add that of two noble lords then present, to say, that it was not the intention of his majesty's ministers to recede in the smallest degree from the terms of that *projet*.

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Lord Carlisle was permitted to withdraw his motion.

The next day, in the house of commons,

Mr. W. Elliot rose to move for papers connected with the definitive treaty. The first paper he moved to be laid before the house was the treaty of Badajos. In introducing his motion, he commented with great severity on the conduct of government towards Portugal in the definitive treaty. He said, we asserted the integrity of Portugal in words, and at the same time guarantied her dismemberment. This seemed as if it had been done merely to display our weakness and inability to protect our allies. He expatiated at very considerable length on the importance he conceived the cessions in Guiana were of to France, as giving her the commerce, if not the territories of the Brazils.

Lord Hawkesbury had no objection to the production of the treaty, but disapproved highly of the observations made by the honourable gentleman in support of his motion. He observed, that at the time when the Egyptian expedition took up the whole of our disposeable force and we had not the means of defending Portugal, at her application we released her from all engagements, allowed her to make a peace most prejudicial to our commercial interests, and even voted her a subsidy to enable her to get better terms; this was doing all we could for Portugal, and it could not be expected that we should not now conclude a peace for ourselves, unless every thing was restored to Portugal which she had ceded by that treaty.

After some observations from Dr. Lawrence and lord Temple,

Mr. T. Grenville went at considerable length into the subject, and differed altogether from the noble secretary, who supposed we were not bound by our alliance to recover back for Portugal what she had so ceded in a moment of difficulty and danger. He thought the late administration would have seen the obligation in a very different light.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was surprised that gentlemen should so often make mistakes on a subject which had been so repeatedly explained. Before the preliminaries were signed, we knew of the treaty of Badajos, by which the river Arowari was to be the boundary between French and Portugueze Guiana; but for fear Portugal might be induced to make still further sacrifices, the integrity of her territory was guarantied after the treaty of Badajos was known. He felt convinced, that when the day came for discussing the treaty regularly, ministers would be able to justify their conduct in a manner that would satisfy both the house and the country. The motion was then agreed to.

On the 6th of May, in the house of commons, lord Temple moved for papers relative to the island of Malta, which were granted without opposition. He then moved that a copy of the treaty of Luneville should be laid before the house.

Lord Hawkesbury objected to this motion, as there was no parliamentary reason assigned for it. The treaty of Luneville had been concluded a year and a half ago, and was a matter of public notoriety.

Mr. Pitt rather disapproved of the

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the mode taken by the noble lord and his friends, upon the present occasion. Their objects seemed to be to hunt down, one by one, the separate stipulations of the treaty, and that not in the most regular manner. It was much the best way, in his opinion, to discuss the treaty together as a whole, and not examine it by piecemeal. As for the treaty of Luneville, which was now moved for, it was not a British transaction: Great Britain had nothing to do with it; and we know that those who made it have violated it. The business of the assumption of the Italian republic is certainly an outrageous breach of the treaty of Luneville; but as we had nothing to do with that treaty, we must consider that and several other questions only as they bear upon the relative situation of the contracting parties to the treaty of Amiens.

After a few observations from other gentlemen, the motion was negatived.

On the same day, in the house of lords,

Lord Spencer made a similar motion with respect to papers concerning the island of Malta, which he prefaced with a very long speech, in which his lordship entered very fully into the situation which this treaty, professing to restore the island to the order, and the acts of France confiscating most of its property, would place the island of Malta in; having all the subsisting *langues* dependent on France, having no revenues to support their own establishment, they must necessarily be dependent on France. The Neapolitan garrison of 2000 men would never be able to prevent France from possessing herself of the island; on the contrary, they would give her a pretence for seizing it upon the slightest quarrel with Naples. The island of Malta was connected with the most important interests of the British empire, and ought not to have been ceded to France.

Lord Hobart did not object to the production of the papers, but said, he should reserve, till the treaty was regularly under discussion, the arguments which it would then be his duty to offer on this as well as every other part of the treaty.

Lord Grenville thought we should have retained Malta in our hands, as soon as the emperor of Russia had refused to guaranty it. He wished much that the house should be in possession of the information those papers were likely to convey.

Lord Holland did not consider this island of that superior importance which many persons conceived it of. For his part he should prefer retaining the Isle of Elba, or any island that would give us access to an Italian port. The motion was agreed to.

On the 10th of May there were other debates in the house of lords on motions for the production of papers.

Lord Holland moved for the production of copies of the treaties between France and Portugal; not only those which had been recently concluded, but also the convention proposed at Campo Formio in 1797, and which, as his lordship was informed, this country would not allow Portugal to sign. His lordship thought we had been guilty of a breach of good faith to Portugal, in the first place, in suffering her to fall into so helpless a state

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as to be obliged to sign the treaty of Badajos; for he contended that it was merely our choosing to break the treaty of *El-Arisch*, that made it necessary for us to send to Egypt that army which had been destined for Portugal. He also considered we had acted an unfriendly part towards Portugal, in not allowing her, in 1797, to make as good a peace as she could for herself.

Lord Pelham objected to the production of papers to which we were no parties, and many of them confidential and not proper to be laid before the house.

Lord Grenville insisted, that this country had not forced Portugal into the war; on the contrary, had done all she could to prevent it, and keep her neutral. The British government had not insisted on her fulfilling any engagement to this country which stood in the way of her neutrality.

The marquis of Sligo said, that it most cetainly was not as an ally of England, but as an ally of Spain, that Portugal had engaged in the war: the district she had lost in Europe was of very little consequence. The motion was lost.

The same night, lord Minto called the attention of the house to the affairs of the Italian republic, and of the island of Elba. He took this opportunity, which was the first he had had (having been absent at Vienna) to express the astonishment and sorrow with which he had heard of the preliminaries, from which the definitive treaty but little differed. He then adverted to the first consul assuming the sovereignty of Italy, at a time when we were negotiating the peace. He considered even, that the circumstance of changing the name of the state from Cisalpine to the Italian republic, seemed to show that he intended it, in time, to swallow up the whole of Italy. He considered this circumstance a sufficient ground for breaking off the treaty. After also stating the importance of the island of Elba, he moved an humble address to his majesty for all the papers relating to the proceedings of Lyons, and also the occupation of the Isle of Elba.

Lord Pelham said, there could be no use in such a motion, as government were not in possession of the papers moved for. He admitted that the aggrandizement of France, during the negotiation, was a circumstance which, in other times and other circumstances, might be a ground of war. Whether it was necessarily so in the present circumstances was one of the points which would be discussed on the day that the definitive treaty should come before their consideration.

Lord Fitzwilliam asked, what representation ministers had made against this transaction when they heard of it?

Lord Hobart objected against this irregular mode of putting questions.

Lord Carysfort begged that the opinion delivered by the noble secretary of state might be remembered in that house, namely, that in other times, and under other circumstances, such conduct on the part of France would be a ground of war.

Lord Grenville reprobated the refusal to give an answer to a question that appeared to him so fair; he could perceive no objection to the question, whether any representation had been made or not?

Lord

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Lord Auckland defended ministers for refusing. They were not bound to answer any question but such as came before the house regularly in the shape of motion.

The question was then put and carried.

The last question connected with the definitive treaty, which called forth a debate, prior to the discussion of the treaty itself, was a motion for papers respecting East India affairs. This debate took place in the commons on the 12th.

Dr. Lawrence made his promised motion. He began by a historical account of the progress of our influence and establishments in the East Indies, where we first appeared merely in the character of merchants. Even in the memory of some persons present, our East India possessions had been looked upon as very subordinate in their value, and greater importance was attached to a barren rock, near Newfoundland, than to the cession of Madras, at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is true, that our aggrandizement in that country was sanctioned by the example of France. The governor of Pondicherry first began the system of territorial acquisition, and we did the same thing merely in self defence. They obtained some grants in India. We also obtained grants from the highest authority in India; the Great Mogul, supreme sovereign of the country. The validity of these grants had been acknowledged by former France, in former treaties, which are not now renewed. By those treaties) France was prohibited from erecting any forts in Bengal, and had acknowledged the nabob of Arcot our ally, from whom we derived our grants in the Carnatic, while they renounced that family from which they derived their grants. All those advantages, he conceived, we had thrown away by omitting in the definitive treaty to renew the former treaties. By the same omission we were exposed to the Dutch claim of limiting our commerce in the eastern seas. He concluded by moving, that there should be laid before the house, an account of the acquisitions made, or pretended to be made, by his Christian majesty on the coasts of Coromondel and Orissa, from between the years 1748 and 1763.

Mr. Dundas laid it down as a general maxim, that whether our claims were to be decided by negotiation or the sword, still when our rights are clear and indisputable, nothing should be done or said by us to bring them into doubt, and yet he was afraid that such motions as the present could have no other tendency. No doubts had ever before been entertained on this subject, and he did not like to see that which was clear in principle made doubtful in debate. After taking a very accurate view of the rise and progress of our East Indian power, he inferred that we held our possessions in that country by right of conquest, which right we reconciled to the inhabitants by the wise respect paid to their prejudices. Whatever allowances we were inclined to make to the prejudices of the natives, whatever regulations we might think advisable, still, with respect to every European power, we might say distinctly, "we have gained the country by our arms, and by our arms we will keep it." Ever since the treaty of 1763, which acknowledged our sovereignty in Bengal, Bahar,

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Bahar, and Orissa, France had not the least right to interfere in that country. We were *de facto* sovereigns of a considerable portion of India, whereas France does not now possess an inch of ground there, except in virtue of the definitive treaty. He considered that it was the best policy not to renew those treaties, as we held by a clearer title, that of conquest and power. If France was disposed to revive old claims upon India, it was not to be supposed a few scraps of paper laid on the table of that house would prevent her; but it never could be reasonably supposed that the country would relinquish its just rights in India, let who would set up claims against them. We never wanted either arguments or strength to resist French encroachments on our sovereignty in India. He could not, however, see the policy in starting difficulties which France had never started, and arguing upon points which had not yet been disputed. He admitted that he did not himself approve of all the articles of the peace, but yet he would be sorry to labour to convince the nation that it was a bad peace. As ministers would be absolutely without apology, if they surrendered the sovereignty we possess in India, he recommended to the learned gentleman to put his motions in his pocket.

Mr. T. Grenville replied at some length to Mr. Dundas. He argued on the importance of having our rights ascertained and acknowledged by treaty. As to our rights in India, so far from their being perfectly clear, France has constantly disputed them. He therefore conceived it highly imprudent to cede the Cape and Cochin to Holland, the dependent ally of France, untill at least France should, by the renewal of former treaties, acquiesce in those rights, which although no member of that house could doubt that we were entitled to, yet it was important that France should acknowledge.

Lord Hawkesbury opposed the production of the papers moved, as not considering that any grounds had been laid for an inquiry. It was true France, or any other power, might advance what claims they pleased; but there never was a time when it was less likely that France should advance such claims than at present. As to our sovereignty in India, it had been often formally acknowledged by France, and was now undisputed.

Mr. Jones said a few words against the motion; and,

Lord Temple supported it; contending that this country would have derived material advantages from the renewal of the treaties. The motion was then negatived without a division, as were several other motions brought forward by Dr. Lawrence, for other papers respecting the claims of the French in India, and the treaties which had now been suffered to expire. This was the last debate in parliament on the points preliminary to the discussion of the merits of the definitive treaty, which, on the next day, called forth the most important debate in both houses, which had taken place during that session, or perhaps in any other.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XII.

Debate on the Definitive Treaty in the House of Lords.—Speeches of Lord Grenville, Duke of Norfolk, Lords Pelham, Mulgrave, Auckland, Caernarvon, Westmoreland, Ellenborough, Darnley, Rosslyn, Duke of Richmond, Lord Eldon (Chancellor), Camden, Hobart, Spencer.—Lord Grenville's Address lost.—Address moved in the Commons same Day by Mr. Windham.—Speeches of Lords Folkstone, Hawkesbury, Mr. T. Grenville, Dundas—(Adjournment of a Day—Debate resumed)—Sir William Young, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Temple, General Maitland, Dr. Lawrence, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Sheridan----Division----Mr. Windham's Address negatived.

THE important and long expected debate on the definitive treaty took place, on the 13th of May, in both houses. In the house of lords, after some previous observations by lord Stanhope, who moved that strangers should withdraw, (while he endeavoured to impress upon his noble audience, the dangers that might in future arise from the French nation having taken under their patronage the American, Fulton, the inventor of the *batteau plongeur*, or diving boat*,)

Lord Grenville rose, in order to make a motion respecting the treaty which was now for the consideration of the house. He and his noble friends had already frequently advanced arguments against the treaty, while those whose duty it was to defend it had remained silent. It had been his opinion that repeated opportunities should have been taken for discussing the treaty, before its merits were to have been decided on. His majesty's ministers, however, thought otherwise, and had hitherto remained silent. It might be asked, what was the use of discussion now? Was it wished to overturn the treaty which had been concluded? He should be sorry to bring forward any motion if he could not answer those questions. Whatever disadvantages might result from this unfortunate treaty, yet it had been made by that power, to whom the constitution had given the right of making treaties which should bind the country; it had been ratified by his majesty; the great seal of the kingdom had been put to it; and it would be adding dishonour to our disasters if we should now recede from it, or not carry it into full effect. The faith of the country must at all events be preserved. The first proposition he should make to the house was, to declare to his majesty their opinion, that the public faith was pledged to the observance of the

* Vide "Useful Projects."

peace;

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peace; that it was an obligation on the country to preserve it inviolable. After such a declaration, what objection could there remain to a discussion? Why should he not be allowed to urge the house to set a mark on those impolitic and weak ministers who had negotiated such a treaty, and whose counsels had concluded it? It was not his wish to disturb the treaty now it was made, but only to lay before the house the dangerous tendency of its provisions, that future ministers might be warned against advising a measure so disadvantageous to the country. He wished also to point out the dangers which this treaty brought upon the country, in order that we might adopt a true courage, by preparing to meet them. He therefore intended now to propose, that an address should be laid before his majesty, expressive of the determination of that house to preserve inviolate the treaty, and then to represent to his majesty the state of the country, the dangers which threatened it, and the means of avoiding them; for this purpose, he must advert to the arguments which had been used against the preliminary treaties, and the events which had taken place since. He had already stated to the house his objections to the preliminaries; but if the definitive treaty had been conformable to the preliminaries and the relative situation of France and Spain, and the rest of Europe had remained the same, he should not now have proposed any new measure; but he now found that the terms of the definitive treaty were infinitely more prejudicial than those of the preliminaries. It had been already stated, that in all negotiations for peace, the basis was either the *status quo ante bellum*, or the state before the war; or else the *uti possidetis*, or the condition of the country after the war. Instead of our negotiators proceeding distinctly on either of those grounds, they had applied them both in the manner the most prejudicial that was possible to this country: they had applied the first principle to England, who was to give up all she had taken during the war to France; and they applied the last principle to France, by allowing her to remain in possession of all she had since acquired. The arrangement which was to have been desired was, that we should have diminished the power of France on the continent, in proportion to the sacrifices we made with respect to the colonies we had ceded. Ministers, however, appeared to have made no attempt at weakening the power of France on the continent; but by the concessions they had made, had given France the power of weakening us in our colonial possessions. The great lord Chatham had adopted a different principle, when he said, that every preliminary treaty should be as definitive as possible. In the interval between the preliminaries and the definitive treaty, we had allowed a naval armistice, during which the French government, in spite of our entreaties and our threats, sent to the West Indies a considerable armament, which obliged us also to send a much greater force there than ever we had done during the war. The first fruits of the peace were, that we were under the necessity of keeping up a fleet of thirty-five sail of the line in the West Indies. Whether the expedition to St. Domingo was likely to be ultimately advantageous

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geous or disadvantageous to France, ministers should not have permitted it to sail till the preliminary articles had been converted into a definitive treaty, nor should it have been allowed to sail until the first consul had renounced that important cession which had been made to him in Italy (the presidency of the Cisalpine republic). As to the pacific disposition of the French government, he could see nothing of it, *they evidently evinced a design to exclude the commerce of this country from the continent of Europe.* As to the fate of the prince of Orange, and the situation of Portugal, those subjects were indeed mentioned with some regret, but the indemnity which was mentioned in the treaty for the prince of Orange was a sort of an indemnity which France might give or withhold as she pleased. As to the island of Malta, nothing could be more absurd than the placing it under the guarantee of six powers, who could not be expected to be brought to agree on any one point respecting the island. The treaty professed to restore it to the order of Malta: this was still more absurd; for how could it be said that such an order was in existence, when almost all the funds necessary for the support of it had been confiscated? The expenses of the order of Malta (principally in fortifications and garrisons), on an average of the last ten years, was 130,000*l.* annually. Their revenues from the island of Malta were only 34,000*l.* in the whole, and only 8000*l.* came into the coffers of the knights. Of those revenues which supported the order, France has, at the time of the suppression of the French *langue*, confiscated 58,000*l.* annually. Spain has confiscated 27,000*l.* per annum. The property of the order also in Piedmont and Lombardy had been confiscated, so that of their former income of 130,000*l.* only 20,000*l.* was now left, which was evidently insufficient to keep up the fortifications, or prepare for the defence of the island. The order of Malta was therefore extinct as a power, and must necessarily come under the influence and into the pay of France. The grand master would be elected by their nomination, and the whole order would be subordinate to them. In the West India islands, the proprietors of property in the settlements ceded to England were to have the right of removing themselves and their properties at their pleasure; but in the colonies ceded by us to France, the proprietors were to be absolutely subject to the regulations of the French government. With respect to our claims for the maintenance of French prisoners, a most audacious imposition had been practised against us: we had been obliged to make allowance for Russian prisoners, who had been armed, clothed, and destined, by a positive stipulation, to act against us. By the non-renewal of treaties the situation of this country was rendered much worse than it had been. By the non-renewal of the treaty of Utrecht, France might now acquire exclusive commercial privileges in Spanish South America. By the non-renewal of the treaty of 1783, France might exclude us from the gum trade on the coast of Africa. If the definitive treaty had been perfectly agreeable to the preliminaries which parliament had approved of, he should admit that the house was bound to sanction it. Since the preliminaries, however, France,

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France, by taking possession of Italy, had given ground for the renewal of war. His lordship then proceeded to compare a picture of the situation of the country before the negotiation, when we were masters of the West Indies, and derived great resources from thence, with the state in which the definitive treaty has left it. We had now left France all her preponderating strength upon the continent, and confirmed her in the possession of Italy. We had also given her very important settlements in India, without stipulating that they should not be fortified. Our right of sovereignty in India was not recognized, and the Cape of Good Hope was ceded. He considered the Cape of Good Hope as an object of the first importance to our Indian empire, both from the facilities it afforded to sending over troops, and as a station which, in the hands of our enemies, would greatly annoy our Indian trade, and make it necessary for us to send strong convoys with our homeward and outward bound fleets. By ceding the Cape to Holland, we had in fact ceded it to France. In the West Indies we had ceded Martinique and Tobago, and had facilitated the means of their recovering St. Domingo. In the Mediterranean too, where our naval superiority was most important, we had dispossessed ourselves of Malta, Minorca, and even the island of Elba, which France wanted, merely to exclude us from the port of Leghorn. We were now excluded from all the ports of Italy, and yet it must be recollected that it was from the accommodation which lord Nelson received in the ports of the king of Naples, that he was enabled to proceed to achieve the glorious victory of Aboukir. Every object of importance obtained by the valour of our navy had been ceded to France; and ministers at the same time disclaimed the plea of necessity for peace, which could alone have justified such enormous sacrifices. They, on the contrary, talked highly of the resources of the country to continue the contest. The advantages of the peace must be greater than the disadvantages of the war, or otherwise it must be evident that the peace was a bad one. What those advantages were he should now consider. First, it was said that peace would increase our commerce: on the contrary, he thought it would rather tend to diminish our commerce, by letting in the other maritime states, and France, in particular, to share it with us. Upon the question of economy he must observe, that in order to husband our revenue, it was necessary to be able to protect it, and with this view government would still be obliged to keep up a large naval and military establishment. If any security had been obtained against the renewal of war, he should rejoice at it, for we must renew it at a great disadvantage. If we recovered in three campaigns what we had given up by the treaty, he should consider it a glorious war. In this state of the country, he deemed it necessary to carry an address to the throne, containing a resolution to follow every practicable economy, that would still leave the country in a state of defence sufficient to repel any future danger. His lordship then recapitulated his arguments, and expressed a desire of introducing in the address a hope, that no time would be lost in settling, by amicable adjustment, those

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those points which had not been arranged by the definitive treaty. He therefore concluded one of the most luminous and masterly and convincing orations ever delivered in a public assembly, by moving an address which conveyed that principle, which at the same time that it acknowledged that the national faith was pledged to the observance of the treaty, humbly pointed out the great danger this country was exposed to, in consequence of the sacrifices she had made, without any adequate compensation on the part of France, and finally praying him to settle, by amicable arrangement, those points which the definitive treaty had left unsettled.

The duke of Norfolk opposed the address moved by lord Grenville, and disapproved of the tendency of the noble lord's arguments. He was thankful to those who restored to the country the blessings of peace, which he thought was in a great degree to be attributed to the removal of his majesty's late ministers from his councils. He hoped that the war would never again be renewed upon trifling points of controversy. He therefore moved as an amendment, that all the words in the address after "humbly advise" should be left out.

Lord Pelham expressed some surprise at the nature of lord Grenville's motion, for which he was not prepared. He considered that the noble lord had by no means confined himself to what he thought was the true question, namely, how far the definitive treaty agreed with the preliminaries, but rather appeared to express an aversion to any treaty of peace under the circumstances of the country, and to consider the present as only a nominal peace.

Lord Grenville denied that he had uttered an expression which could justify the construction the noble lord had put upon his speech.

Lord Pelham proceeded, and contended, that when the noble lord talked of the commercial disadvantages which peace would bring, it was arguing against the peace. One principle which pervaded the noble lord's speech he must entirely deny, namely, that what we ceded to other powers was, in fact, ceded to France. His lordship then argued at considerable length on the manner in which we had ceded Malta and the Cape, and could by no means allow that those places had been ceded to France. After a general defence of the treaty, he concluded by moving, that all the words in the address moved by lord Grenville, after "May it please your majesty," should be left out. As this amendment went further than that of the noble duke, he hoped his grace would withdraw his amendment.

Lord Mulgrave expressed his intention to support the motion of the noble lord who spoke last. With respect to Malta, he considered it in no danger of falling into the hands of the French, while the people of the island were, as it is known they are, much better affected to the English, and heartily tired of French fraternity. Although he allowed that the assumption of the presidency of the Cisalpine government by the first consul of France was an event of great importance, which had happened since the preliminaries, yet he did not think it sufficiently so to risk the breaking of the treaty altogether, and renew-

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ing the war. He recommended that we should embrace every opportunity of cultivating a permanent peace with France.

Lord Auckland, in a long and very able speech, principally confined himself to proving that the non-renewal of former treaties would not be attended with the mischievous consequences apprehended by lord Grenville; he did not conceive that a war so completely destroyed all the relations between two nations, as that every ancient right which one nation had always exercised, was entirely abrogated, unless expressly acknowledged by the subsequent treaty of peace. He did not think that we had lost any right with respect to cutting wood on the Spanish main, by its not being expressly mentioned in the treaty, nor of having our flag as formerly saluted by the Dutch; but above all, he thought that our sovereignty in India stood on much stronger grounds than the convention of 1787 with France, or the old treaties with Holland, by which she engaged not to molest our ships on the eastern seas. Our empire in India, and the security of our navigation, was protected by the strength and resources of this great country, and if France, or any other nation, advanced extravagant and ridiculous claims, they would undoubtedly be resisted. The extent of our resources were at present known; the sense of our naval and military glory would be long on our minds. The *United Kingdom* (in which word alone we were indemnified for a great part of the expenses of the war) will remain happy and unassailable as long as she shall continue true to herself, her sovereign, and her constitution.

Lord Caernarvon considered the peace so pregnant with danger, that he thought it the duty of parliament not to shrink from the investigation of that alarming situation in which the definitive treaty (to which the public faith has been pledged by his majesty's ministers) has left this country. Nothing in the events of the war, or of the relative situation of the two countries, had prepared the nation for such disgraceful and humiliating terms. Nor could he look with any confidence to the experience or abilities of such ministers, to ward off future dangers from the country; they no sooner occupied the helm, than, as if inexperience was essential to the management of public interests, they prest into their service a noble lord, beloved indeed by all men, but one whom flattery would not venture to qualify with the character of an able and experienced negotiator. Thus seconded, they opposed their private virtues and unpractised abilities to the diplomatic ability and crafty experience of those men who had, for the last nine years, raised their country to its present eminence, by their cunning and skill no less than by their arms. The noble secretary, without answering any of the objections made to the treaty by the noble mover of the address (lord Grenville), seems to consider the whole drift of that noble lord's speech as generally against peace. There was not a single expression in his lordship's speech which warranted this interpretation. He considered the peace as inadequate to our just expectations, but that, such as it was, the country was pledged to observe it. He feared that this definitive treaty deserved rather to be

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be called the preliminaries of a new war. His lordship concluded, by expressing great fears that the non-renewal of former treaties would give France a pretence to advance claims highly injurious to this country.

Lord Westmoreland defended the treaty. He did not conceive that the appointment of Bonaparté to the presidency of the Italian republic was an event of such importance as had been represented, as France had not gained a single inch of territory by this, which she was not before possessed of. He thought it of little consequence to this country whether the isle of Elba belonged to France, or to the king of Etruria, and he was so far from thinking the possession of Louisiana dangerous to the American states, that he rather thought it would excite their jealousy, and more incline them to the interests of this country. He therefore by no means thought that those events would have justified ministers in breaking off the treaty altogether. There was another predominating reason which inclined ministers to peace, namely, that it was the general wish of the people. His lordship concluded, by drawing a comparison of the state of Great Britain and of France, which comparison was very favourable to the former power.

Lord Ellenborough replied to the observations and arguments which had been urged against this treaty. He emphatically begged leave, in the first place, as an individual, to return his most grateful thanks to those ministers who had restored to this country the blessings of peace. The objections that he heard to this treaty did not weigh as a feather in his mind against the advantages of the cessation of hostilities. He was astonished to hear men of talents argue that the public law of Europe was a dead letter, because certain treaties were not renewed. Those treaties were replete with articles wholly inapplicable to the present political situation of Europe; and the general law of nations, which was founded on principles of immutable justice, was less liable to misconstruction, and more to be relied on than any single treaty, or collection of treaties. His majesty's late ministers, and doubtless the noble lord among the number, when they were negotiating at Lisle, sent an express injunction against the renewal of some of the articles of the treaty at Utrecht. As to our sovereignty in India, he thought it stood on much firmer foundations, than on the acknowledgment of France. It depended upon the right of conquest in a legitimate war, and upon the established right of possession. Our government is now older than any existing government in India, having subsisted above forty years. This right could not be strengthened by any article of a treaty; and the power that would so much want justice and moderation as to attempt to dispute this claim, would not be bound long by any treaty. He by no means could allow that the order of Malta was reduced to that extreme state of poverty which the noble lord supposed, and as for the Cape of Good Hope, he thought it was a post that we did well to get rid of, as it could not be retained but at an enormous expense: every chaldron of coals that we had sent out there cost the nation 26*l.* 10*s.*

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As to the right of freely navigating the Indian seas, who could prevent us from it? He did not think it would be manly to insist upon a weak nation like the Dutch to salute us at sea, if we did not at the same time require it from the stronger powers. He concluded by voting for the amendment moved by lord Pelham.

Lord Darnley in some respects agreed with lord Grenville, and in others with ministers. He declined voting for either of the propositions.

The earl of Roslyn, without appearing perfectly to approve of the definitive treaty; yet as it was acknowledged that, such as it was, the country was bound by it, he should not oppose it. He therefore voted for lord Pelham's amendment.

The duke of Richmond spoke ably against the treaty; but as almost every ground of objection had already been taken, his argument of course had been, in a great measure, anticipated in an earlier stage of the debate.

The principal supporters of the treaty were the lord Chancellor and lord Hobart.

The lord Chancellor entered very much at large into the merits of the treaty. As this treaty was founded on the preliminaries, he thought it was not fair to discuss it article by article. He thought the treaty should be considered all together as a whole, and viewed upon a fair comparison of the relative situations of Great Britain, France, and the rest of Europe. He was not one of those who contended that the present was a great and glorious peace, but he trusted, when fairly examined, it would be considered as good a peace as could be obtained, under all the circumstances of the relative situation of the two countries. His noble friend (lord Grenville) had first considered the difference between the articles of this definitive treaty and the preliminaries. He had, in the next place, spoken at considerable length on what he had conceived to be material omissions in the present treaty, of which the most important which he had stated was the non-renewal of old treaties, the omission to secure an indemnity to the prince of Orange, or to have our right to carry on the gum trade on the coast of Senegal, or of cutting logwood at Honduras, expressly recognized by the present treaty. On those points the noble and learned lord replied at great length to the arguments of lord Grenville. As to the omission of requiring the Dutch to salute our flag, he said, the real reason of that was, that as France and Spain had never by any treaty recognized such a right in us, it could not be expected that they would do so now in the case of Holland. His lordship then proceeded to speak of the variations which were stated between the preliminaries and the definitive treaty. Those were principally with respect to Guiana and to Malta. The cessions made by Portugal appeared to him of no very material consequence; and as to Malta, he thought the arrangement which was made was amply sufficient to protect that island from falling into the hands of the French. As to that part of the address moved by his noble friend (lord Grenville), which recommended immediate negotiation on certain points, he agreed entirely with what had fallen

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from a noble duke (the duke of Norfolk), that, that would be negotiating "with a drawn sword in our hands," and must lead to a renewal of the war. His lordship, after discussing the treaty at great length, and with great ability and minuteness, said, that he would wtih perfect confidence leave it to the house to decide whether ministers were or were not deserving of that censure which was implied in the address moved by the noble lord.

Lord Camden confessed that he was not satisfied either with the preliminaries or the definitive treaty. He thought there was by no means a sufficient reciprocity to be found in them; but, at the same time as the peace had been made, he should not object to such an address as that of the noble secretary of state (lord Pelham); he should therefore vote for the amendment.

Lord Hobart was at a loss to conceive upon what principles any noble lord who supported the preliminaries could now object to the definitive treaty. As to an objection which had been made as to the time of concluding the peace, he could recall to the recollection of the house, that a noble lord opposite (lord Grenville) had frequently mentioned in that house, before he quitted his official situation, that the question of peace had now grown a mere question about terms. It was evident that his majesty's present ministers had lost no time, after their accession to office, in opening the negotiation. The only obstacle which had protracted that measure was, the doubtful event of the campaign in Egypt, and his majesty's ministers, as well as the French government, were unwilling to treat on any basis which supposed Egypt in the possession of the other. At length, however, the persevering valour of the British army removed this obstacle, and the peace was concluded. There was another argument which might well be urged in favour of the time in which the peace was made. It was at a time when the whole nation wished for peace, and that wish was so strong that any resistance to it in the government would have operated to the disadvantage of the country in the continuance of the war. As to the value of the Cape of Good Hope, it had certainly been very much overrated by some persons. It was, in fact, a most expensive, unproductive settlement, which we could very well do without. His lordship then entered into a very minute geographical account of the province of Guiana, and of the river of Amazons and Arowari, and proved from the authority of *Condamine*, and other enlightened travellers whom he quoted, that the mouth of the river Arowari was no port for ships of war, and that the possession of Guiana to that boundary, by no means enabled France to possess herself of the trade of the Brazils, or to molest the Portugueze in the navigation of the river of Amazons. In fact, the emporium of the Portugueze trade in the province of Marignon, was the city of Para, which was at least 150 miles south-east of the Arowari. He could by no means agree with the noble lord in the addition of much importance to the cession of Cochin, now that the power of Tippoo Saib is destroyed, and the Mysore country in our possession. He allowed that the late ministers deserved full credit for the expedition to Egypt; it had been so

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far completed in their time, that the responsibility would have been with them if it had failed; but as to the expedition to the Baltic, he must assert, that when the measure was taken for maintaining our rights by force of arms, they were no longer in official situation. He concluded by supporting lord Pelham's amendment.

Lord Spencer asserted, that the expedition to the Baltic had been planned and resolved upon during the late administration.

Lord Grenville said, that he had only mentioned the danger of the cessions in Guiana in this point of view, that it would enable France, in a future war, to exclude us from the Brazils, which would, after the cession of the Cape of Good Hope, be a serious injury to our trade and navigation to India.

After some few observations from other noble lords, the question was put at about eight o'clock in the morning on lord Grenville's address as it originally stood.

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The question on lord Pelham's amendment was then carried without a division.

On the same day the question was also debated in the house of commons.

Mr. Windham, in a most eloquent speech, which occupied nearly three hours in the delivery, entered most fully into the treaty, and brought forward a number of objections, which he supported with great ability. He said, that among the many parts of this treaty to which he must object, it was indifferent with which he began; he therefore should first consider Malta. He thought it was beyond all question that this arrangement did, in fact, surrender Malta to France. We had concurred in destroying the independence of it, and degraded the order itself, by the introduction of a Maltese *langue*, with whom the German knights refused to serve. It was a mere farce to talk of a Neapolitan garrison, and the protection of Naples, when the kingdom of Naples itself was under the control of France. For his part, he should much rather that it was ceded to France directly, and that we had demanded some other place as an equivalent for it. The Cape of Good Hope too, being ceded in absolute sovereignty to the Dutch, they may give it up to France as soon as ever they please. He considered this place as of the utmost consequence, not only to our Indian commerce, but to the security of our Indian empire, in affording the facilities of conveying troops for its protection, if in our hands, or for its annoyance, if in the hands of the enemy. He must also insist, that by the cession of Portugueze Guiana,

* The following lords were in the minority on the question of the definitive treaty:

The duke of Richmond,
Marquis of Buckingham,
Lord Caernarvon,
Kenyon,
Carlisle,
Spencer,
Grenville,
Minto,
Lord Radnor,
Darlington,
Carysfort,
Fitzwilliam,
Fortescue,
Mansfield,
Warwick, and
Cawdor.

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the French would command the navigation of the river of Amazons. Louisiana was also to France an acquisition of incalculable value. France will for the future command the navigation of the two greatest rivers in the world, the Mississippi and the Amazons. Great rivers are the vital parts of countries; we might therefore, without hyperbole, be said to have ceded to France a brace of continents. Never was there such a lavish, prodigal, thoughtless spirit of cession! In addition to those foreign objects, the whole continent of Europe is left at the mercy of France. Mr. Windham then expatiated at great length on the claims which would probably be set up by France in consequence of the non-renewal of former treaties; he particularly thought that this omission in the treaty would very much endanger our Indian empire. We might pretty well learn to appreciate the fraudulent views of France by her recent conduct with respect to the island of Elba, which she first stipulated should be surrendered to the king of Etruria, and immediately after took possession of herself. French power pursued us in Asia, in America, and in every part of the world. He considered that the establishment of French power in St. Domingo was more formidable to our West India settlements than even the independence of the blacks in that island, who would have no means of extending their empire further. Mr. Windham then took a general review of the war. He thought the country was never sufficiently apprised of its danger. In his opinion, the real principle of war had been mistaken in pursuing colonial acquisitions. He then proceeded to speak of the expeditions of Toulon and Quiberon, of which he highly approved, and of which a right honourable friend of his (Mr. Pitt) had the manliness to claim his share of the responsibility.

Mr. Pitt spoke to order. He thought his right honourable friend out of order, in mentioning the variety of opinions which prevailed on different points in the conduct of the war. He also submitted it to his judgment, whether he was entirely free from those obligations which were in force when they were together the confidential servants of his majesty.

[Mr. Windham was then proceeding to take upon himself the whole responsibility of the Quiberon business, when Mr. Pitt again objected, and considered that he had not a right to speak of opinions delivered in official confidence.]

Mr. Windham, then, at great length, repeated the opinions he had so often delivered on the principles of the war and its proper object. He lamented the triumph of jacobinism, and feared every thing from the restless ambition and perfidy of France, armed as she now was with immense power. The danger he thought was infinitely greater, because the people appeared insensible of it. Our great naval victories seemed hardly to produce the proper feeling on the minds of our countrymen; their universal cry was for peace: with such a power as France now is, and as she is possessed of this immense power, he thought it absolutely necessary to take such measures of defence as now are left us against any future attack. He concluded

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cluded a very long and eloquent speech with moving an address similar to that moved by lord Grenville in the house of lords.

Lord Folkstone seconded the motion. He said, that the British flag was degraded and disgraced by this treaty as far as any treaty could do it. It was a treaty built on jacobin principles and confirming jacobin power. We had abandoned Portugal to spoliation, and in our treatment of the prince of Orange, we had added insult to injury. He saw nothing left for the country but dishonour, degradation, and ruin.

Lord Hawkesbury then rose. [His lordship's speech was by much the ablest defence of the treaty which was made in either house of parliament.] He said he was happy that the whole subject now came before the house at once, and he trusted that he should be able to prove this treaty to be not only expedient, but advantageous and honourable to the country. The circumstances which immediately preceded the negotiation were as follows: Almost as soon as his majesty's present ministers had accepted their situations, the news arrived of our allies the Austrians being defeated in a great battle, which was very soon followed by the treaty of Luneville. The situation of Europe was now materially changed with respect to Great Britain. Instead of being at the head of a great confederacy, a powerful confederacy was formed against her, under the direction of France. Under these circumstances, after sending a fleet to the Baltic, we opened a negotiation with France. We certainly could not then pretend to unsettle that which had been settled at the treaty of Luneville, and assented to by the whole Germanic empire. The treaty which had been made secured the integrity of the British empire, obtained better conditions for our allies than could have been expected when the negotiation began, and confirmed the acquisition of two of the most important possessions in the East and West Indies. Such a treaty he could not conceive any thing less than honourable. The first class of objections which he should consider were those that went against the conclusion of a definitive treaty, on account of the events which took place on the continent after the signing of the preliminaries. He must confess he regretted much a great many of those events, not entirely on account of their intrinsic importance, but much more so by reason of the dispositions they indicated in the French government; but he could not at the same time think that they would justify our breaking off the negotiation altogether. He could by no means agree with the opinion of some gentlemen, that whenever any continental power became involved with France, it was our business, without considering how the question affected our external or internal interests, immediately to embark in a war about it. If it was not expedient for us to continue the war for Holland and the Netherlands, much less so was it to continue it for Italy. Besides, the first intimation which his majesty received of the new constitution of Italy, was followed by accounts of the congratulations of the court of Berlin, and the acquiescence of Austria and Russia. As to the cession of Louisiana by Spain to France, this was certainly an event of importance, but that very colony had been

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been before ceded by France to Spain in a private convention, which took place between the signing of the preliminaries and definitive treaty of 1763. As to the value of Louisiana, it must also be recollected, that formerly, when it was in the possession of France, they made nothing of it, although, at the same time, they made their West India islands highly valuable. As to the American states being brought into danger by this event, he thought much too highly of their power and resources, and that if they were jealous of the neighbourhood of the French, they would be the more inclined to the cause of this country. As to the faults of omission which were alleged against the present treaty, the principal stress appeared to be laid on the non-renewal of treaties, and yet it appeared that the events of the war had so completely unhinged the foundations of all former treaties, that it would be almost impossible, if they were renewed, to bring them at all to bear on the present political situation of Europe. Had we sanctioned the treaty of Luneville, for example, we should then have made ourselves parties to the dismemberment of the Germanic empire. At present, we have, at least, the satisfaction of saying, that if we have not been able to recover for Europe her rights, at least we have been no parties to her wrongs. As to commercial treaties, they involve so many subjects, so many points of discussion, that they necessarily take a great deal of time to settle. The prohibition of our manufactures could not be carried on to the same extent in peace as in war; and if it came only to a war of duties between Great Britain and France, the exclusion of French wines and brandy would be a heavier loss to them, than the exclusion of our manufactures would be to us. He did not conceive that our rights in India, or at Honduras, were in the least affected by the non-renewal of certain articles in former treaties. But there was no point which appeared more completely to be mistaken than that which respected our flag. The fact was, that this country had for centuries claimed a sovereignty of the seas, and from this sovereignty, that other nations should lower their flags to us. No express sipulation had ever been introduced in our treaties with France and Spain to this purpose, and yet the right had been always acknowledged. The reason that the express stipulation was only with Holland, was, because there had once been a war between this country and Holland upon that very point, and therefore the right had been at the peace, and by subsequent treaties, expressly recognized with respect to Holland, and if this had not now been again mentioned, it was because, with Holland, as well as other countries, we chose to stand upon our ancient and long exercised right. We had ceded nothing in this respect. The next general head of objections was the variations between this definitive treaty and the preliminaries. As to the allowances made to France on account of Russian prisoners, it was by no means unreasonable: it was in fact a new principle introduced by us at the treaty of 1763, that each state should maintain its subjects when prisoners in the enemy's country. France had never acted on this principle with Austria, or any power, when it would have evidently been her interest to have done so: and therefore, when she consented

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consented to adopt this principle with respect to us (although the balance of prisoners was much against her), it was by no means unreasonable for us to expect to be allowed to set off against our demand the expenses of the Russian prisoners, who were taken by them when in our pay. The balance still remained considerably in our favour. The next point was the situation of Portugal. On this subject he must state, that this government had done every thing in its power respecting Portugal. If it had divided its army between Portugal and Egypt, they would probably have failed in both places. They had been, however, extremely anxious for the security of Portugal, and had recommended in the most pressing manner to the Portugueze government to change their general in chief, who was an old man, incapable from years of the active exertions that a campaign would require. Had this been done, we should have given Portugal every assistance in our power. The government of Portugal, however, refused, and after that country was invaded and conquered, we paid a subsidy of 300,000*l.* to enable them to make better terms for themselves, and now at the definitive treaty we had got better terms for Portugal than she was able to procure for herself; and some of her foreign possessions, which she had ceded, were still to remain in her possession. As to the question of Malta, it would be recollected that it was our original intention, in taking possession of Malta, to restore it to the order. Afterwards we had thought of placing it under the protection of Russia; but the strange and ill judged politics of that court prevented this. Afterwards the politics of Russia changed, and the present emperor refused Malta. He could have wished that the king of Naples had been something of a more powerful protector, but he saw no reason to doubt his fidelity. When gentlemen expatiated on the great acquisitions which France had made this war, they never spoke of her losses, nor of what we had acquired. They dwelt on Louisiana, but did not mention Mysore or India. They did not either compare the relative situation of the West India colonies of the two countries. The English colonies, flourishing, improved, and increased by the addition of Trinidad, while St. Domingo, the principal French colony, was in a most precarious state. They did not compare the navy and commerce of the two countries; the French navy had been in the war reduced more than a half, and their commerce absolutely destroyed. He could not pretend to say this peace, or any other which could be made in the present times, was secure, but he could not see that any additional security would be gained by a continuance of war. France, besides, now appeared to be returning to her old maxims of religion and politics. A renewal of the war appeared only likely to plunge her back into the revolutionary system, which would afford less security. The resources and the spirit of the country should be spared as much as possible: they had in some sort been worn out by the long duration of the war, and required to be cherished by peace. After having endeavoured to prove the interests and honour of the British empire had been preserved, its allies not neglected, and no degrading or dishonourable article introduced in the treaty, his lordship concluded

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concluded by moving an address to his majesty, the substance of which was to assure his majesty, that "the house were fully sensible that his majesty had wisely consulted the interests of his people in forming a definitive treaty on the basis of the preliminaries; that they relied on his majesty's known disposition to adhere with the most scrupulous fidelity to his engagements, but that they entertained a perfect confidence that he would be always prepared to defend, against every encroachment, the great sources of the wealth, commerce, and naval power of the empire; and that they were firmly persuaded his majesty's faithful subjects would be always ready to support the honour of his crown, and the rights, laws, and liberties of their country, with the same spirit they had manifested during the war, which was now happily brought to a conclusion.

Mr. Wellesley Pole seconded the motion.

Mr. T. Grenville opposed the motion and the definitive treaty in a very long and able speech. He examined the treaty in its several parts, and urged his objections nearly on the same grounds which his noble relative (lord Grenville) had taken in the house of lords.

Mr. Dundas complained of many misrepresentations which had been made of what had fallen from him with respect to India. As to the inconsistency which he was charged with for changing his mind respecting the importance of the convention of 1787, from the time he consented to the negotiation at Lisle to the present, he should answer, that the circumstances of the case had entirely and most notoriously changed, and that we had now an undisputed sovereignty in India. He must confess, however, that it was with the utmost regret he had heard of the cession of the Cape of Good Hope. He always thought that this was a post of the utmost importance to this country. He thought so in theory before we had it, and he was the more convinced of it, from the use which was made of it after it had been in our possession. He looked upon it as a most excellent *depôt* both commercial and military. In a word, he considered it the great bulwark of India. With regard to Malta too, he considered it an island of the greatest importance, one of the finest ports in the world. It was not merely for commercial purposes that he should wish to see the British flag flying at Malta: it was also to give assurance to all the surrounding nations, of the protection of the British arms in case they should be attacked. And when to these considerations he added the desire of the Maltese themselves, that they should be under the British government, the surrender of this island gave him the deepest concern. Notwithstanding that he stated those points in the treaty of which he disapproved, yet he could by no means adopt the address of his right honourable friend (Mr. Windham), which appeared to be pointed against the peace itself: the adoption of such an address, he conceived, would be mischievous. He concluded by declaring he should vote for the amendment proposed by the noble secretary.

On the motion of general Gascoyne, it was resolved, on account of the lateness of the hour, and the magnitude of the question, to adjourn the debate till the next day.

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When the question was resumed, and Lord Hawkesbury's amendment having been read from the chair,

Sir William Young resumed the debate. After defending the conduct of his friends, in so frequently provoking discussions on the different parts of the treaty, he expressed his entire coincidence with them in this question, and preferred the address as moved by his right honourable friend (Mr. Windham), to the amendment of the noble secretary, which he thought did not express our claims with sufficient spirit and vigour. In entering into the examination of the treaty, he said it was evident that Malta must be now considered completely French. As to the Maltese *langue*, he could speak from actual observation, having resided for some time on the island, that the inhabitants were extremely ignorant and poor; that there were but four or five merchants on the whole island; and that the majority of the natives spoke either the Arab language, or some language that was a jargon compounded of many languages. The inhabitants were certainly not persons to be associated with any ancient order of nobility. He next adverted to Louisiana, which he considered not only of the greatest intrinsic importance; but still more important from the advantages it afforded the possessors of making themselves masters of Mexico. In St. Domingo, the rebellion of the negroes had given a pretence to the French of keeping up such an army, as would be extremely dangerous to us in future wars. He thought it was in vain to hope for lasting peace with France. Ambition has been always the ruling spirit of republics. What Rome has been, France will be. As the present treaty had been ratified, he wished to see it preserved; but preserved on the principles of the address moved by his right honourable friend (Mr. Windham).

Lord Castlereagh defended the treaty nearly on the same ground with lord Hawkesbury. He put in review all the events which had taken place since the preliminaries, and although he acknowledged their importance, still he did not consider that they afforded sufficient cause for renewing hostilities. He then, after commenting on the different articles of the treaty, and answering many of the objections which had been made to them, called the attention of the house to the astonishing commercial rise of this country, even during the war. Our imports had increased from nineteen millions to thirty millions; our exports from twenty-four to forty-three millions; our tonnage and our number of seamen had increased in the same proportion. The exports or the imports of France did not exceed seven or eight millions; and, therefore, there was little probability of her overtaking us in a commercial contest. On this ground, his lordship expatiated for a considerable time, and with great ability. He concluded, by trusting that there would be an establishment so vigorous, constantly kept up, as would be abundantly sufficient, in case of a future contest, to maintain our rights, our independence, and our honour.

Lord Temple said, he should not go over the whole of the treaty, as the principal points of it had already been fully discussed. He could not but complain, however, of the line of argument taken by the noble lord who spoke last, and by the noble secretary

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secretary (lord Hawkesbury). They had asked, as if it was the only question, Was it better to renew the war on account of the aggrandizement of France, or to make peace? This was not the true state of the question. The question was, whether, with our successes and resources, we were not entitled to more than his majesty's ministers had obtained? The question was also, whether we should not have obtained a compensation for the advantages which France had obtained in the mean time? He could not agree that the articles of the definitive treaty must exactly agree with the preliminaries, when the situation of Europe was changed in the mean time. The alteration of the relative situation of the powers contracting, certainly altered the basis on which the preliminaries were founded. We certainly had a right to an adequate compensation for the advantages which France in the mean time had obtained. With respect to Malta, it had been said, that it was entrusted to the protection of an independent power. He wished it could be proved that Naples was really an independent power. It had been said that Malta was of no use to us in times of peace, but he believed it would be allowed that it might serve as a *depôt* for provisions for our army, and that it would serve to defeat the projects of French expeditions. With respect to the entire merits of the treaty, he must ask, Had we obtained any of the objects of the war? Did this treaty give us indemnity or security? Or, did it afford protection to our allies? Certainly not. The king of Sardinia was not even named in the treaty. Portugal was now completely subservient to France, and as for the independence of Naples, the arrangement about the island of Elba proved that that country was perfectly dependent on France. The indemnity which was to be given to the prince of Orange, according to the pleasure of France, was rather an insult offered to that prince, than a sufficient indemnity for his losses. This peace, even in the opinion of his majesty's ministers, appeared insecure, for they thought it would be necessary to keep up a very high military establishment, even in time of peace. When the many and forcible objections which had been made to this treaty were fairly considered, he did not think that he or his friends could, with justice, be said to wish for war, because they proposed that these points should be submitted to amicable arrangement.

General Maitland contended that we had materially assisted our allies, and particularly Portugal. That country knew well how to appreciate the difference between that boundary which we had procured for her in Guiana, from that which she had negotiated for herself. He could by no means agree with those who thought that Louisiana and Guiana, must necessarily give the French Mexico and South America. He never could consider the colony of Louisiana as dangerous to the independence of the United States. As to the Cape of Good Hope, he considered that its importance had somewhat diminished by the conquest of Tippoo, which gave such ample security to our dominions in India, that we did not want the Cape of Good Hope to make them more sure. He concluded by expressing

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pressing his approbation of the treaty, and giving his vote for the amendment.

The Master of the Rolls defended the treaty at considerable length.

Dr. Lawrence urged with great force several of the objections which had already been made.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not surprised at such a motion as the present, coming from that right honourable gentleman, who had before considered the peace itself as ruinous, and the preliminaries to have been the death-blow of the country. It would be of little avail to endeavour to justify the terms of the treaty, to him who inveighed against any treaty with the government of France. He condemned the mode in which this treaty had been attacked by piecemeal, but as it had been attacked in that manner, he found himself obliged to defend it in the same way. [He then went over the several articles of the treaty which had been objected to, and defended them nearly on the same principles which lord Hawkesbury had done]. He considered, however, that the fair way of considering the treaty was as an entire thing; and that the true question was, whether it was better to make such a peace, or continue the war. He never had attempted to paint in false colours the present peace; he never spoke of it in exulting language, nor called it a glorious peace, but he thought it such a peace as was better than a continuation of the war, and such as the country could sign with honour. He did not think any additional security for its permanence could be obtained by the war, and saw no reason why it might not be lasting. It was his most sincere wish and prayer, that it might be lasting, but if it should be disturbed, the country would still feel the benefit of having its resources saved during the continuance of it. As long as the country was determined to provide for its own security, he thought it in no great danger of attack. It was now on a proud eminence, and, as he thought, might continue so, as long as it adhered to the principle of not invading the rights of others, nor suffering its own to be invaded. By a system of conciliation and firmness, he thought the country might long enjoy its present preeminence. He could hardly wish its preeminence to be higher than it is, and he trusted it would never be lower. He concluded by again expressing the strong desire of all his majesty's ministers, that the peace should be long preserved. He supported the amendment of lord Hawkesbury.

Mr. Sheridan rose at about two o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of moving another amendment to the address, stating, "that the omissions of various opportunities of negotiating peace, and particularly the rejection of the overtures of the first consul in 1800, had led to such a state of affairs, as to justify the important sacrifices which his majesty had been advised to make." Mr. Sheridan's speech, which was a masterpiece of eloquence, and replete with sallies of wit, was principally directed against the conduct of his majesty's late ministers, whom he supposed to be now in secret coalition with the present. Instead of the security and the indemnity they had promised from the war, they had gotten the isles of Ceylon and Trinidad. They might call the one the island of *security*, and the other

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other the island of *indemnity*. We had failed in every object for which they plunged this country in war. Instead of checking the aggrandizement of France, their conduct had raised it to such a height, as to endanger the existence of all the nations which surround it. France was now infinitely stronger and more formidable than at any period since the revolution, and he thought it was owing to the misconduct of the late ministers that it was so. Some of them had always appeared dreadfully alarmed at jacobinism, but fearless of every thing else. For his part, his fears and alarms had begun where theirs had ended. He saw the immense power of France now consolidated; all its continental enemies subdued, or won over to its interests; and he saw nothing to prevent the ruler of France from directing this mighty power entirely against Great Britain in another war, which he might soon provoke, or declare against us. All this danger he attributed to the misconduct of the late ministers, against whom he inveighed severely: he also inveighed against the secret coalition which he supposed to exist between the present ministers and the *ex*-ministers. They affected to be separate and distinct, but they were all still *right honourable and honourable friends*. This mysterious connection had nothing manly in its principle, and he highly disapproved of it; otherwise he should feel strongly inclined to support the measures of the present administration.

Mr. Grey said, he was ready to give his unqualified support to the treaty, but could not vote for that part of the amendment, which implied an approbation of that war, which he had always considered unjust in its origin, calamitous in its conduct, and disgraceful in its termination.

Mr. William Smith, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Bouverie declared, that upon the same principle they could not vote for the amendment, although they approved of the conduct of ministers in making the peace.

Mr. Windham made a short reply to the leading objections to his address: he said, that although that address might be construed into a censure on ministers, that was by no means the intention or the object of it.

The house divided on Mr. Windham's address: Ayes 20; noes 276. Majority 256.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XIII.

Considerations on the Definitive Treaty.—Debate in the House of Lords on the second Reading of the Militia Bill—in the House of Commons on Bull-Baiting.—Mr. Canning's Motion on the Cultivation of Trinidad—Debate thereon.—Bill for the Relief of the Clergy—brought in by Sir William Scott—Debate on the second Reading of it in the Commons—and in the Lords.—Supply.—Flattering Statement of the Finances by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Irish Finance.—Conversation on Indian Affairs in both Houses.—Prorogation and Dissolution of Parliament.

HAVING thus gone into detail at considerable length on the highly interesting debate on the subject of the definitive treaty, we shall now endeavour to lay before our readers some considerations and reflections which immediately belong to it, and endeavour to point out, with clearness and precision, wherein it differed from the spirit of all former treaties concluded by Great Britain; wherein it differed from the preliminary articles of peace, which should have formed its exact and precise basis; and finally consider whether it left England in possession of a tranquillity to which "its tone, its temper, and its terms," promised permanent stability, or whether it was to be considered as only conducive to "an hollow and armed truce," of short and probably very limited duration.

It should seem, on a first glance at the provisions of the peace of Amiens, that Great Britain, after having maintained a contest unexampled in interest, length, and vigour, had retained by them, not only the possessions with which she began the war, but had retired from it with increase of military fame, and the acquisition of two certainly very valuable possessions, not only as with respect to their intrinsic value, but as adding great additional security to her former dominions, and likely to increase to a considerable degree her commerce and her resources.

That thus she had much improved her relative situation with respect to her enemies, whilst, to secure the permanency of peace, she had removed every cause of jealousy and dissatisfaction, by restoring to them a long list of the most valuable and important conquests.

To the statist and politician, however, who was guided by the maxims of a Burleigh, a Temple, and a Chatham; who believed it an established and indispensable principle that the security and general interests of Europe must be inviolably protected as the sole means of preserving the repose and safety of its individual states, and consequently

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quently that the independence of Great Britain, depended upon that of the different continental powers, (those maxims, whose operations had won and secured to her the proud preeminence she possessed in the civilized world,) this celebrated and momentous treaty appeared in a far different point of view.

If, indeed, the politics of Great Britain were to become as insulated as her territory, if she were now only to be regarded as a separate power, totally independent on her continental neighbours, and an unconcerned spectator of all that hereafter might agitate them, (and this line of conduct the first consul seemed magisterially to point out for her, nor were there wanting at home some so besotted as to concede to this *dictate,)* then, indeed, and then only, might the terms of the peace be considered as safe and honourable: but if, on the contrary, agreeably to the wisdom and experience of ages, she was yet to consider herself as forming a component part of the great community of Europe; if her fate was to be determined by the preservation or the extinction of the balance of power; if she must stand or fall with the continental powers; then, indeed, might she look forward with alarm and apprehension to the consequences of a peace, by which acquisitions so enormous, aggrandisement so gigantic, and power so uncontrolled, were secured to an insatiable, bitter, and unrelenting enemy.

The first point which strikes us in our proposed investigation of the treaty of Amiens, is the wide, nay almost entire deviation of it from the preliminary articles. It has been laid down by the greatest authorities that preliminaries should strictly define the terms of the treaty itself. The usage in every preceding treaty warranted this maxim, and the abandonment of it on the present occasion gave the most manifest advantages to our enemy, who was thus enabled to dispose of his hitherto blocked up fleets and armaments exactly as he could have wished, had they been superior in point of force, by the expedition of St. Domingo; and further, by seizing that interval, which he never could; under the circumstances which preceded the preliminaries, have attempted, to encroach on his unprotected neighbours, and to add the most important acquisitions to his empire both in Europe and America.

Nor did we require any concessions either to ourselves or our allies for those advantages so acquired, and which, in justice and in the spirit of self-preservation, we should have done; on the contrary, we fell instead of rising in our terms, and threw ourselves completely on the forbearance and generosity of the first consul, in the hope of his not taking future advantage of such manifest impolicy and weakness.

The provision in the definitive treaty for the sale of the property of our enemies in the islands ceded to us, while none was made for British subjects under similar circumstances, was assuredly, on the face of it, inequitable, nor could it produce any other consequence save that of transferring to our enemies an acquired and growing capital to an immense amount, which had arisen from the spirit of enterprise, commercial resources, boundless activity, and, above all, confidence

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in the protection and good faith of government, of the numerous English adventurers and settlers in the conquered colonies from France and her allies.

A similar spirit of injustice pervaded the article which related to prisoners of war; for, in the exchange, the Russian prisoners made in Holland by the French army were set off against the French prisoners taken by England!

The unprecedented and most extraordinary omission in the treaty of Amiens of all former treaties, which collectively formed the basis and the security of the political relations, the system of all commercial and territorial security, and the best protection of all constituted authority, throughout Europe, was most fatal in its principles, and threatened in its baneful operation the most destructive consequences to the civilized world. It was in effect surrendering to France the right which she has constantly assumed, since her revolutionary projects commenced, of destroying, wherever her power or her influence extended, all vestiges of received and acknowledged public law, and causing all nations to submit to those she has imposed in their stead, and which are founded upon those treaties which she had since that period obtained, by force or fraud, from most of the powers of Europe. Independently of the surrender of the general principle, which at once reduces all former treaties, prior to that of Amiens, to useless lumber, this abrogation affected (inasmuch as it placed in a disputable point) many rights and privileges of Great Britain, of an honorary, commercial, and territorial nature; rights which Great Britain had secured at the expense of her best blood and treasure, and which, at the conclusion of every former war, were guarded by all the jealous precision with which our greatest statesmen had conducted the negotiations for peace. To enumerate all that were thus abandoned by this fatal omission would far exceed our limits; but we shall instance, as sufficient for our purpose, the prescriptive rights of the British flag, the proud and glorious exercise of which formed the best security for our national importance; our right of restraining French commerce in India, the principle of which was established by the convention of 1787; the right of carrying on that most profitable branch of commerce, the gum trade, on the coast of Africa, which solely depended upon our former treaties with France; and the privilege of cutting logwood in the bay of Honduras.

In direct contradistinction to all established usage, the definitive treaty made no mention whatever of any commercial arrangement between England and any of the other contracting parties. In her recent treaties, concluded with Russia, with Portugal, and the Porte, France took care explicitly to put the rights of navigation and commerce on the most advantageous footing for herself; whilst that of Amiens passed over such subjects as of no importance: by which omission we virtually surrendered our trade with Spain, with Holland, with Portugal, Tuscany, Genoa, in short, with every power under the control and influence of France; and which might have been preserved by an adherence to those principles of negotiation

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negotiation that have been sanctioned by all former experience and by all former usage.

The abandonment of our allies is another and a melancholy instance of the deviation of the treaty under our consideration, from all former ones, the more extraordinary, as it was pretended, that so far from being worsted we had been victorious in the contest; and when we undertook expressly to stipulate for them, (the prince of Orange and the queen of Portugal are those to whom we directly allude,) the article professedly in favour of the former was so undefined and loose, that he is left at the mercy of his enemies by it; he is not only expelled from his country and his high situation, in consequence of his alliance with us, but the miserable indemnification for his vast losses, which he is promised there, is fraudulently withheld from him by that power who ought in justice to have provided it, and which must in the event be given to him by the eleemosynary bounty of the British nation.

Both in Europe and in America, notwithstanding the express condition that the integrity of Portugal should be preserved, has that power been compelled to make the most important sacrifices. A large proportion of the Portugueze Guiana; the command of the navigation of the river Amazons, with the province of Olivenza, are the cessions which she has been called upon to make, and are the bitter fruits of her fidelity to Great Britain. Thus have we cut up by the roots the prospect of future alliance with any of the powers of Europe, by this flagrant breach of policy and good faith. And without alliances can we support any contest against that vast power which this peace has confirmed to France? or, can we suppose that any European power will ever again risk the loss of colonies, as Portugal, or of political existence, as the prince of Orange, upon the honour and good faith of Great Britain?

Thus far have we considered the treaty as differing from all those that preceded it; our next object will be to show wherein it differed from the preliminaries, to which the ministry were solemnly pledged, and to which alone the sanction of parliament had been given.

We have already, in a former part of our work, shown, that while Great Britain was ineffectually urging the termination of the treaty at Amiens for four tedious months of suspense and anxiety, France, ever intent on her projects of aggrandisement, had, in that time, added a considerable portion of Italy to her European empire, and had vauntingly promulged her clandestine and fraudulent treaties with Spain and the Porte, by which Louisiana, Parma and its dependencies, the island of Elba, and the trade of the Levant, were securely and solidly attached to her dominion. These acquisitions considered generally, during the negotiation for peace, entirely altered the relative situation of the two great contracting powers: they were no longer situated as they were at the signing of the preliminaries, and to have placed them again on the same footing, some equivalent should have been given to Great Britain or her allies. That this was not done, nor that it was ever required to be done, we have sufficient and melancholy proof.

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But if we look more narrowly into the nature of these acquisitions, we shall find that they were for the most part such as rendered it impossible for Great Britain, without giving up every principle on which they were framed, to execute some of the most important articles of the treaty.

Passing over Louisiana, Parma, and the Isle of Elba, and considering them only under the head of immense additional dominion to France, and, as such, grounds sufficient for breaking off the treaty, or at least requiring an ample equivalent to Great Britain had our negotiation gone on with spirit, we shall confine ourselves solely to the consequences which inevitably attached to the annexation of the Italian republic to the French empire.

The importance of the possession of the island of Malta, and the jealousy with which it was regarded by Great Britain and France, need not here be expatiated upon. Every precaution was suggested to preserve it independent; the principal was, the placing it in the hands of Naples, until it should be able, from its own revenue and resources, to protect itself. It was of course to be evacuated by the British force then in possession. That the English ministry were sincere in their wish for the fulfilment of these stipulations there is little doubt. Their eagerness to conclude a peace upon any terms was sufficiently apparent. What the objects of France were it is not more difficult to determine; she had already struck at the possibility of the island's ever becoming independent, by confiscating in her own dominions, and procuring the same measure to be adopted in Piedmont, Lombardy, and Spain, all the property of the order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who were the sovereigns of Malta. In the treaty of Amiens she had introduced in the proposed constitution of the island (to which indeed the English ministry consented) an article by which the spirit of democracy would in its operation be completely diffused throughout it, than which nothing could be now favourable to French views and policy. And now, by the recent acquisition of the whole of the north of Italy, the future possession of the island to France was rendered as practicable as it was eagerly coveted by that power; for as Naples would now be always at the mercy of her near and powerful neighbour, she could not dare to dispute the orders of the *Consul-President:* so that to give up Malta to Naples was, in effect, a virtual surrender of that important station to France, which in our possession in peace would have secured our trade in the Levant, "would have interposed between the ambition of France and Egypt, and, in time of war would have been a watch-tower in the storm to direct the frighted natives of Italy to the haven of British protection."

Such were the principal points in which the spirit and the letter of the preliminaries were violated by the definitive treaty. The general policy of its provisions are next to be considered; and here the bare contrast of our situation at the signing of the preliminaries, and at that of the definitive treaty, will sufficiently enable the reader to judge for himself. At the first of these periods we had conquered colonies which alone imported between two and three millions

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lions yearly; we commanded and we possessed the commerce of the world; we had the most important military stations in both hemispheres; our enemy was crippled in his resources, and a prisoner in his own ports; our expenses, though vast, were not more than commensurate with our means, supported as they were by the increase, indeed total monopoly, of trade; and our resources and public spirit vigorous and unimpaired. At the latter epoch, we had surrendered St. Domingo and the West India islands, Pondicherry and the East India settlements, Malta and the Cape! It is true, at the expense of our ancient allies we were to receive Ceylon and Trinidad. Were these an equipoise to the immense recent acquisitions of France? the rivers Amazons and Mississippi with Louisiana in America; her usurpation of Italy; her union of the Netherlands; her frontier of the Rhine; her almost direct dominion over Spain and Holland; her king-making in Etruria; her seizure of the most valuable part of the Sardinian dominions; in fine, her rapid approach to universal monarchy? And for what did we acquiesce in this enormous system of aggrandisement? For what had we been so prodigal of this unexampled mass of cession? For an armed peace; for a small deduction of expense; for the diminution of our commerce by the restoration to France and her allies of the vast colonial possessions we had enriched by the capital and exertions of our merchants and settlers, and by our having omitted, in the negotiation at Amiens, contrary to invariable policy, to enter into any commercial arrangement, which might have prevented the effects of that hostile spirit which our implacable enemy had constantly, and even pending the negotiation, manifested against our trade?

But the pacific intentions and disposition of the first consul has been urged, and that too by administration, in the great council of the nation, as an excuse and a security for the terms of the peace. On the impolicy of making that depend upon the life or temper of an individual, which should have been placed far beyond the reach of such precarious contingency, it is needless to remark; but it is worth while to consider upon what data they formed this so favourable an opinion of him; nor can it be easily decided, whether it arose from his having, from the moment of the signature of the preliminaries, persecuted our commerce in the most direct manner; or his having, during the negotiations at Amiens, made the most important acquisitions by fraudulent means; or his clandestine and injurious treaties with the other powers of Europe, in opposition, and pointed directly at the interests of Great Britain; or his direct robbery of the king of Naples; or his intemperate interference in the concerns of every neighbour; or, was it forgotten by them, that the first consul was Bonaparté, the man who planned, and commanded the expedition to Egypt.

On the whole, then, it must be concluded, upon every principle of human reason, from every deduction from analogy or experience, that the peace of Amiens carries within it the spirit of inevitable and speedy warfare; that its duration will be determined solely by the convenience of the first consul; or by the moment when the conquered colo-

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nies shall be restored; or finally by the caprice and ambition of the most uncontrolled, most powerful, and therefore most dangerous, despot Europe ever saw *.

The remainder of the session was occupied by a great press of public business, but which gave rise to few, and comparatively very unimportant, debates; which we shall, however, as concisely as possible, lay in their order before our readers.

On the 26th of May, when the order of the day was read in the house of lords for the second reading of the militia bill,

Lord Hobart rose to explain the nature of the bill. As to its first object, the consolidation of the various militia laws now existing, this was, he believed, a measure which would be universally approved of by their lordships; but he was aware, that the second object of the bill, which went to augment the militia, might afford some objections. Some noble lords might think, that ministers had no confidence in the permanence of the peace: he could assure them, that was not the case; ministers hoped, that the same spirit of conciliation which induced France to enter into the peace would also incline her to preserve it; but it was notorious, from the changes which the last war had made in the relative situation of the powers of the continent, that more than our ancient peace establishment, or ordinary precautions, was necessary in the present circumstances of affairs. The immense increase of the power of France, and the extent of her present sea-coasts, required a much greater state of preparation for defence on our side than was formerly necessary. The constitution of this country did not warrant a large military force in time of peace: the people naturally looked to it with jealousy; and the militia was considered the most constitutional defence of the country. The number (60,000) which was now proposed, was no more than what was the ancient establishment of the militia, when the country was less populous than it is at present, by nearly three millions of people. Of this number, only 40,000 were to be called out in the first instance; but his majesty was to have the power of increasing the number, as he judged necessary.

Lord Fitzwilliam had no objection to that part of the bill which went to the consolidation of the former militia bills; but he objected strongly to that part which went to a considerable augmentation of the militia forces. He saw no reason existing now, to justify a measure which would be severely felt by the people at large. He dwelt with considerable force and feeling on the hardships which the poor would feel by increasing the number of the militia. The richest peer paid no more to raise the militia than the poorest farmer on his estate, nor the most wealthy merchant than the porter who carried out parcels from his door. The rich could easily purchase exemption; while the poor,

* It was as wisely as it was acutely remarked, by one of the greatest statesmen of this or of any other age, that the treaty of Amiens had been concluded on two principles directly opposite; and, on each, in opposition to our own interests. France was allowed to treat upon the *uti possidetis*, while Great Britain has been content to negotiate on the *statu quo ante bellum*. On either principle, solely acted on, the balance of power might have been preserved.

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who could not afford to pay for substitutes, were obliged to forsake their callings, by which their families were supported, and now serve in the militia. It was principally on the ground of this inequality, and the militia system acting as a heavy annual tax on the poorer classes, that he should oppose the augmentation of it beyond what was absolutely necessary. On these grounds he moved, that the second reading should be postponed till that day three months.

Lord Caernarvon thought that the militia system had been much injured by the many changes it had received of late in the war office, when the secretaries affected to consider the militia as but an awkward army, which specially required their superintendence; and he considered this bill as a consolidation of all the mischiefs which the former changes had brought about. His lordship agreed entirely with lord Fitzwilliam, as to the inequality of the tax, which fell principally on the poor, and from which many of the rich were entirely exempt; but all of them could exempt themselves at the expense of paying a substitute. The families of those who serve in the militia are also left as a burden on those who pay the poor's rates. He also objected to that part of the bill which dispensed with the antient qualification in land for subaltern officers.

The marquis of Buckingham supported the bill. He had himself spent some of the happiest years of his life in the militia, and was as much attached to it as any man. He had felt it as a violation of the principles of the militia system, to draft men from those regiments into the regulars; but he did not oppose it at the time, because he was given to understand, that the exigency of the times was so pressing, that it was necessary to get men for the army in almost any way. As to the last peace, whether it was a secure one, or as bad as he considered it, in either case he approved of the augmentation of the militia, both on account of the present state of Europe, and to prevent the necessity of raising new corps at the commencement of another war, as we had done in the two last.

Lord Romney followed nearly the same line of argument which had been taken by lords Fitzwilliam and Caernarvon, and voted for the postponing of the second reading.

Lord Darnley supported the bill, and said he could not see why, if 40,000 was a constitutional militia establishment, the addition of 20,000 to the number, in case of emergency, could make it unconstitutional. He thought this a much better way, than to be obliged to have recourse to the raising new corps at the commencement of every war.

The earl of Radnor approved of the augmentation in the militia, on the ground that the relative situation of the country is very different now from what it was at the end of the American war, and therefore the peace establishment must necessarily be considerably larger. He disapproved very much of drafting men from the militia to the regulars, which was in fact making mere recruiting serjeants of the many noblemen and gentlemen who were officers in the militia. He considered that this made a very efficient part of the defensive force of the empire, and concluded by supporting the bill.

Lord Pelham denied that any

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unfair arts were made use of to entice the soldiers of the militia to enlist in the regular army. He said that his noble friend (lord Hobart) had been much misunderstood, when he was supposed to say, that this peace had every appearance of being lasting: his argument was merely, that, whether it was likely to be lasting or not, still the present measure was advisable, on account of the altered state of France. He contended, that the power of calling out the supplementary militia did not at all deprive that house of its constitutional privilege of voting what army it judged expedient; for whenever the crown should judge it necessary to call out the supplementary militia, ministers must apply to parliament for money for their pay and clothing; and every noble lord would have an opportunity of delivering his sentiments on the alleged necessity. He could by no means admit, that the burden of the militia was unequally divided as had been stated, or that it was thrown on the poor more than on the rich: he had heard there were clubs where, upon a poor man's subscribing half a guinea, a substitute would be found for him if drawn. He concluded by professing his decided opinion of the absolute necessity of the measure.

The question was then put on the second reading of the bill, and carried by a majority of 22 to 6.

On the 24th of May there was a very animated debate in the house of commons, on a subject perhaps not interesting to the general politics of the country; but with respect to the morals of the lower class of people, and the general cause of humanity, of considerable importance.

Mr. Dent moved the order of the day for the second reading of the bill to abolish bull-baiting.

Sir Richard Hill seconded the motion, in a speech which showed a considerable degree of feeling. After some very forcible arguments, drawn from that degree of compassion and mercy to the brute creation which the feelings of humanity and the precepts of the gospel equally prescribe, he read some extracts from the *Bury* newspaper, and several private letters from the most respectable quarters, to prove the degree of cruelty which was often practised on those animals, to give them that degree of fury which was necessary to wind them up to the state fit to afford the most amusement at their baiting. The honourable baronet concluded by supporting the bill very strongly, both on the ground of humanity and religion.

Mr. Windham, in a very long and able speech, opposed the second reading of the bill. He said, that the practice of bull-baiting was dying away of itself, and was by no means universal in this country: it required no legislative interference, and he thought the discussion of paltry local complaints were unworthy of the legislature of a great nation, and more particularly so at times like the present, which called for the most serious attention from that house. He not only conceived this discussion entirely beneath the dignity of the house, but objected to the manner it was brought forward and supported. It had been considered in a minute, microscopic manner; and the sufferings of the bull appeared the only object which had been considered. This was by no means a fair mode of judging. The face of the most lovely female would

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would not bear this sort of examination; and beauty itself would appear deformed, if microscopically examined. There were two great parties united in this attempt to reform the morals of the people: first, the methodists, who wish to banish all sports and joy from the people, in order that their minds may be more prepared for the reception of their fanatical doctrines; secondly, the jacobins, who also wished to give a character of seriousness and gravity to the people, that their attention might be easier turned to their political theories. In fact those two parties seemed now to be united together, to banish all rural sports, and destroy the old English character. He doubted whether a bull-baiter, or a sportsman, had ever distinguished himself in disaffection, or as a member of the corresponding society. The game that they hunted was kings and governments. However far removed methodism and jacobinism might appear to be from each other, yet they mutually prepared the mind for the reception of the doctrines of the other party. He then contended, that horse-racing and hunting were more immoral amusements than either boxing or bull-baiting. At a horse-race, he said, there was always collected the rabble of every neighbouring town, the sharpers of the metropolis, markers at billiard tables, apprentices who have embezzled their masters' property; in short, infamous characters of every description. In hunting, the animal that was hunted suffered as much as a bull that is baited. The rich have their sports, their balls, their parties of pleasure, and their *pic nics*: why were the poor to be envied every enjoyment of life? And yet it was known that the tones of an organ did not offend so much the ears of a puritan, as did the notes of a fiddle those of a magistrate who was not himself of the party. The whole neighbourhood of Berkeley-square was thrown the other night into the greatest commotion and alarm, at the discovery that some domestics were assembled at a neighbouring public-house, and were actually dancing to the music of a *black fiddler*. With what different feelings did Sterne enter into and describe the amusements of the lower orders of society! After denying that cruelties, such as had been described, were usually practised on bulls that were to be baited, he ridiculed, with great force, that delicate and feminine compassion, and that methodistical mercy, in which he conceived the bill to originate. He concluded by opposing the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Courtenay replied to Mr. Windham, in a speech replete with wit and humour. He could not, however, conceive the subject trifling, when the right honourable gentleman had so clearly proved how many advantages result from the practice of bull-baiting: he had shown that methodism and jacobinism were both leagued against the practice, and that reform had been prevented, and the constitution saved, by the continuance of it. Surely, then, the house could not hesitate in throwing out the bill. He had also shown, that the bull has a pleasure in being baited, and expatiated on the great merits of the old English breed of bull-dogs. It might happen, that a Corsican bull would be some time or another to be baited; in such case the enemies of the peace would have fine amusement, and,

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and, like Spanish knights, might assume new titles on the approaching bull-fight. One might be called *Don Plumboso Lurcher*; another, the Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance, and so on. He concluded by ironically declaring, that from those considerations he must oppose the bill.

General Gascoyne considered bull-baiting as an amusement to which the lower class was entitled, and a subject not proper for the interference of the legislature. He was sorry to see a disposition among many members of the house to deprive the poor of their recreations, and force them to pass their time chanting at conventicles. He hoped the measure would be rejected.

Mr. Wilberforce was of opinion, that this amusement fostered every bad and base principle of human nature; and he was sorry to find it had so able an advocate as his right honourable friend. He had made diligent inquiry into this practice, and, from the most respectable evidence, was convinced that shocking barbarities were practised to give the bull that degree of ferocity which was necessary for the amusement of the spectators. Sometimes the horns were sawed off, and a pungent liquid poured into them: at other times, fire was used to stimulate their exertions. "Wretched indeed must be the condition of the lower orders of Englishmen, if all their happiness was confined to such barbarities." Such a libel upon the lower orders of Englishmen would be a strong argument indeed for jacobins to use. It has been a received, and justly approved of, notion, that the most brave were usually the most humane. How then could it be supposed, that a martial spirit could be cultivated by a practice as cowardly as it was cruel? for in this savage amusement, the bull is tied to a stake, and fights under every disadvantage. He was astonished that his right honourable friend could for a moment have compared it to horse-racing, where the animals who are contending suffer nothing at all. He conceived that, without cruelty or savage amusements, the people of England could find in their sports and athletic exercises sufficient recreations; he therefore was a friend to the bill.

Mr. William Smith declared, he thought the right honourable gentleman, from the terrors of jacobinism, had gone as wild as any bull which ever was baited. He considered bull-baiting as a disgrace to the country; as a practice that tended to brutalize the lower orders of people: he therefore thought it ought as soon as possible to be abolished.

Mr. Newbolt expressed a similar opinion.

Mr. Frankland spoke at considerable length against the bill. He deprecated, what he conceived, the too frequent appeals made to the passions of the house. He compared this sport of the vulgar with the sports of the rich: he instanced, particularly, stag-hunting, when the animal was fed and pampered up, not with a view of torture, but that it might yield better sport. It often happened that the stag lost his life in the chase: sometimes his heart was broken; at other times the dogs would fasten upon his chest and tear him to pieces; and yet it would be a libel on our sovereign and the most exalted characters in the nation, to call this a savage sport.

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sport. It would be also a libel on the constitution, which had provided a fixed establishment for this purpose. In the petitions which were presented in favour of this bill, he could not but observe that the wording was almost exactly the same, and that there were a great number of *Mollies* and *Jennies* among the petitioners. He then followed nearly the same line of argument that Mr. Windham had taken, and concluded by opposing the bill.

Mr. Sheridan said, he should not have spoken on the question, if it was not for some observations which had fallen from the last speaker. He at first doubted seriously whether he did not mean to oppose the bill in the same ironical way, in which it had been opposed by a friend of his (Mr. Courtenay); but on attending to the animation with which he delivered his sentiments, he discovered that he was serious. One gentleman (general Gascoyne) had said, that bull-baiting added many recruits to the army in Lancashire, and increased the population of the country. This would be a very good argument to a recruiting serjeant, but a very bad one to the house. As to the right honourable gentleman's (Mr. Windham) pronouncing the subject to be so trifling as to be unworthy the serious consideration of the house, if he had really thought it so, he would not have deemed it necessary to make so elaborate a speech on the occasion: a speech abounding in quotations from all authors ancient and modern. If he had but displayed as much ability, address, and eloquence, in the discussion on the definitive treaty, he would probably not have been left in so small a minority. He felt, indeed, for the irritation of mind which that right honourable gentleman must feel on account of the peace, and did not wonder at his endeavouring now to foment a war between the dogs and the bulls. It was a little astonishing, however, that that right honourable gentleman, who had considered the subject of so little importance, should yet suppose it to be the joint effect of methodism and jacobinism, leagued against the constitution. He denied that there was any similitude at all between this savage amusement, and those of hunting, shooting, or fishing, and he was not surprised at hearing an honourable advocate for the practice say, that he had been at these exhibitions over and over again. It was, indeed, necessary to be a frequent spectator, in order to be inured to such sights. That gentleman had added, that it was not for the sake of cruelty that the animal was tortured, but for sport. It was of little consequence on what account cruelty was practised on animals; whether from beastly appetite, the effect of gluttony; whether from mere sport, or from downright wickedness: the animal suffered equal tortures in every case. As for our deriving useful lessons from animals, he confessed it was often the case, but it was from animals in a state of nature, and not of torture and coercion. You may

"Learn from the little Nautilus to sail,"

but nothing but barbarity and the most savage cruelty could be learned from the system of bull-baiting as now practised. Such practices called for legislative interference, as degrading the national character, tending to brutalize

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talize the people, and being an offence *contra bonos mores*. Whether magistrates had by the existing law a power to prevent these exhibitions of cruelty he knew not, but thought it time to apply a remedy to the evil.

After a short reply from Mr. Dent,

General Gascoyne rose, and moved as an amendment, that the bill should be read this day three months; which amendment being adopted by a majority of thirteen, the bill was lost for the session.

On the 27th of May, a debate took place in the house of commons on Mr. Canning's motion respecting the cultivation of the isle of Trinidad.

Mr. Canning began his speech by mentioning, that having been prevented from giving his opinion in parliament, on the definitive treaty, by circumstances which it was not necessary to explain, he should not, now that it had received the sanction of parliament, attempt to give his opinion upon it, but should confine his attention to considering how to make the best of the peace we have concluded. It was merely with this intention that he had now risen, to call the attention of the house to one of those important acquisitions which we had retained, namely, the island of Trinidada. It was the connection between that which appeared the only mode of bringing this island into cultivation, and the opinion which the house and the public had already expressed on the African slave trade, which first turned his thoughts to this subject. If the whole island was to be at once brought into cultivation by newly imported negroes, it would produce an extension of the slave trade to a degree, which must appal the feelings of every member of that house. He did not mean on that occasion to enter into a long discussion on the slave trade; he should merely refer to the recorded opinion of that house upon the subject. He neither wished to depreciate the value of Trinidada, or to obstruct its improvement. He did not wish to embarrass the present government by the discussion; but he should have felt it his duty, under any administration that could exist, to lay before parliament those important considerations which appeared to him to flow from the cultivation of newly acquired settlements in the West Indies. He should first, however, mention this fact, that very shortly after the signing of the preliminaries, a paper was circulated, not only in the city of London, but in the Leeward islands, purporting to be a copy of the plan for the allotment and sale of the unclaimed lands in the island: this paper contained such a description of the fertility and situation of this colony, as must hold out strong temptations to the monied men. A notice was also given in that house by the chancellor of the exchequer, that for defraying the debt of the civil list, there would probably be a sale of the crown lands in the West India islands. Putting these circumstances together, he had taken the liberty of putting a question to the chancellor of the exchequer in that house, whether this intention extended to the unclaimed lands in Trinidad. Not having received any explicit answer to that question, he saw no other course than to submit the matter to the opinion of parliament. He wished to prevent the immediate, and, as it would strike him, the improvident

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improvident sale of the lands in Trinidad, in a manner which must completely frustrate the opinion already expressed by that house on the question of the slave trade. He did not mean in the slightest degree to touch the slave trade as it now exists, or the vested interests of the West India merchants; on the contrary, he wished to maintain them against those dangers which he thought this unlimited extension of the slave trade would threaten them with. There were two distinct points to which he should direct his argument: 1st, how far the house is pledged not to adopt any measure, which must operate to a great extension of the slave trade; and, 2d, what is the best account to which Trinidada could be turned in every view of colonial and national policy? In arguing on the first point, he desired the resolution of the house of commons, of the 2d of April 1792, to be read, "that the slave trade ought to be gradually abolished;" as also the address of the 6th of April 1797, to his majesty, "praying that he would direct such measures to be taken, as should gradually diminish the necessity, and lead to the termination of the slave trade;" together with his majesty's answer to that address, "that he would give directions accordingly." He then very forcibly appealed to those who had voted for that resolution and that address, whether they did not conceive themselves now bound, by their former solemn resolutions, to interfere against a measure, tending greatly to increase the evil then complained of. He could not apprehend any difference of opinion, except from two classes of persons: the 1st, those who saw something in the slave trade which pleased them for its own sake. With those men he could hold no argument: he had no fellow feeling with them; the constitutions of their minds must be totally different from what his was. The second class was those who wished for a total repeal, and would disapprove of what appeared to them to be only half measures. Only 1-25th of the island was now in cultivation, and there were 10,000 negroes there already: to cultivate the whole would require 250,000, at a moderate calculation. Jamaica contained as many in 1791, and yet the number of acres fit for sugar were less than in Trinidada. Jamaica had been nearly a century and a half in arriving at its present state of cultivation, and was in 1763 in nearly the same state as Trinidad at present. Above 800,000 negroes had been imported into Jamaica during that time; and if there was a question of suddenly cultivating such an island as Trinidad, we must make up our minds to the destruction of a million of the human species. Besides, in a military point of view, Trinidad would then be as weak as any other West India settlement, where the population would be as much to be dreaded as the invading enemy, and would employ as much of our force. He wished, on the other hand, that this island should be peopled, not by an immense importation of slaves, but by encouragement held out to settlers, which might be drawn from the meritorious ranks of our West India regiments, and also from the free blacks and creoles of the other islands. Besides those sources of a new population, there was a hardy race of men, who annually frequented the island from the neighbouring

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bouring continent. Those men might be induced to settle by proper encouragement, and would make a hardy militia for the defence of the country. There was also about 1000 native Indians on the island, which would lay a foundation for a native population. He concluded, by moving an address to his majesty, "praying him not to alienate any of the uncleared lands in Trinidad, unless upon the condition that they were not to be cultivated by negroes newly imported from Africa."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he could not by any means agree with the motion of the honourable gentleman, and yet did not wish to give it a decided negative. He should therefore take a middle course. The honourable gentleman had mentioned, that he was induced to turn his attention to this subject by two reasons: 1st, a rumour of the plan for the sale of these lands; and, 2d, a kind of notice which had fallen from him, that he considered as a confirmation of it. As to the rumour, he could assure him that it had never reached his ears, and as to what was considered a notice from him, of the intention of disposing of all the crown lands in the West Indies, he never thought of Trinidad, at the time he threw out something of the sale of lands in the West Indies; St. Vincent's was the island which was then in his contemplation. He always wished as much as possible to increase the white and creole population of the West Indies. He could not, however, view the island of Trinidad in any other light than as connected with our West India possessions, taking them all together; and in this point of view he must consider the slave trade, as applied to this island, to be only a branch of the general question of the slave trade, which the honourable gentleman had left to sleep for many years, in which he sat high in office, and which his humanity had not taken the alarm upon, until peace threw this valuable island into our possession: and yet, during the last five or six years, there had been most considerable importations of slaves into St. Lucia, Martinique, Demarara, Essequibo, and Berbice, places which neither the honourable gentleman, nor his colleagues in office, who conducted the negotiations at Lisle, ever expected would be left by the peace in the possession of this country, whereas this island now constituted a valuable portion of the British empire. As to the principle of the resolution of the house of commons, "that the slave trade should be gradually abolished," to that principle he professed himself a friend now as much as ever; but it must be confessed that circumstances had occurred in the latter years, that made it difficult to act upon that principle: parliament had in fact not forfeited any pledge they had given, but circumstances had occurred which interrupted their intentions. As to the principle of that resolution, he was convinced that the present motion would by no means tend to forward it, as suppressing the importation of slaves into Trinidad would only increase the importation of them into other parts of the West Indies, and into the possessions of other nations. He never could consider the West Indies in any other light but as taken all together, in which the demands of the European market must, and for ever would be, supplied by all the islands taken together:

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gether: if then you should enact that no slaves should be imported into any one particular island, the only consequence would be, that a greater number would be imported into some other part of the West Indies; not a negro slave the less would come from Africa, but the profits of their labour would enrich other nations instead of this. The produce of St. Domingo has been for a considerable time kept back from the European market; there was therefore a necessity for an increased cultivation somewhere else; besides, he could assure the house, from letters of the highest authority, that such was the fertility of this island, that the soil would with half the labour produce a greater crop than any other West India island in our possession; so that, instead of increasing the demand for African slaves, the cultivation of a soil so fertile and productive would diminish it. He strongly hoped that in the next session of parliament the whole question would be brought before the consideration of the house; not as respecting Trinidad in particular, but as applicable to the whole of our West India colonies. He concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. Canning said, that by the declaration of the chancellor of the exchequer, it appeared that government intended to take the whole of that great moral and political question, respecting the slave trade, into their consideration, he should therefore for the present withdraw his motion, as this declaration of the intentions of government went still further than the immediate object of his motion.

Mr. Wilberforce then rose to speak on the slave trade in general, but the universal impatience of the house for the question prevented his being heard at full length. He was also several times called to order for digressing from the particular question into general considerations foreign to it.

Mr. Fuller observed, that the vanity of public speaking when it was quite unnecessary appeared to him to be the most absurd of any.

Mr. Canning then obtained leave to withdraw his motion.

On the 31st of May, upon sir William Scott's moving for the recommittal of a bill he had brought into the house of commons, for the relief of the clergy from vexatious prosecutions under the statute of Henry the Eighth,

Mr. Simeon declared himself an opposer of the bill, on the ground of its changing the constitution of the clergy, and vesting an enormous power in the hands of the bishops. It gave an enormous accession of political power to the bishops, and subjected the inferior clergy, if not to absolute slavery, at least to a very improper degree of influence. If the situation of the clergy was to become a matter of legislative interposition, he thought the distresses of the inferior classes called principally for attention. He wished that the finances of the state could afford a considerable addition to queen Anne's bounty, in order to rescue a worthy, learned, and laborious order of men from all the evils of poverty.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the necessity of this bill arose from the circumstance of a numerous class of informers having lately started up and having begun to harass the clergy by vexatious prosecutions;

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prosecutions; it was therefore necessary now to protect the clergy from this class of informers. The house had already acknowledged the necessity of some bill for the purpose, and now the present bill was brought forward by a gentleman, of most distinguished talents, who had directed his whole mind and his experience, which so eminently qualified him for the task, to the preparing such a bill. He knew it was matter of regret to his right honourable and learned friend (sir William Scott), that he could not blend in this bill the relief that he thought ought to be extended to the inferior orders of the clergy. He felt a particular esteem for the whole body of the clergy, and wished much that every one of them should be possessed not of affluence, but of a comfortable competence. On this subject he felt so strongly, that he was convinced that, however wealthy we were as a nation, and whatever military glory we might have acquired, unless we had a clergy among us superior to pecuniary wants and above indigence, something would still be wanting to our happiness, our honour, and our security. These considerations were however of such infinite importance, that they could not be hastily settled; he hoped that future provisions would settle them on a proper basis: it could however be no objection to what was at present proposed, that in future something now might be done. He therefore trusted the house would permit the bill to go into a committee.

Mr. Taylor disapproved of the bill, as giving too much power to bishops, and as entirely repealing the statute of Henry the Eighth. He thought it would be a suffi remedy to the evils complaine if it was left to a jury of t men to pronounce when non dence was "wilful." It wa his opinion, from the miscons tion of that word that all mischiefs arose. A jury coul termine every particular case of residence in its own merits, must be supposed less liabl partiality or undue influence any one man in the situati bishop.

The Master of the Rolls di entirely from the last spe and declared that he would rather see the statute of Henr Eighth abolished altogether, that the enforcement of it sl remain entirely in the hands o formers. He thought the disci of the church could not be l placed than in the hands of bishop. What would, for inst become of the discipline of army and navy, if they were to be enforced by pecuniary p ties in a court of law? Beside the law now stood, a clergy who slept in the parsonage h but neglected all the duties o function, was liable to none of penalties; whereas a man of most exemplary piety, assiduo the discharge of all the clerica ties of his parish, who slep any other house but the parso house, would be liable to such vere penalties as might occasio utter ruin. Besides, he consi it most degrading to the c to have their residence enforc the same compulsory way by w the duties on gin and tobacco levied, by the assistance of com informers. The object of this was to try whether the disci

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of the church could be carried on by means of the constitution of the church; if it failed, they had it at all times in their power to go back to the statute of Henry the Eighth. He therefore should support the bill.

The Attorney General considered many parts of the bill to be extremely objectionable, and yet he should not oppose its going into a committee. Most of the objections he had heard, only went to clauses which could be amended in the committee, and did not touch the principle of the bill. He however by no means believed that the clergy were generally exposed to those severe hardships which were stated. The fact was, that it had long been the practice, in cases where many penalties were sued for, for the judge to charge the jury to find their verdict only for one or two of them, which would not pay the informer the expenses of his prosecution. He considered it necessary to use some compulsory method to oblige the clergy to reside on their benefices. He should, however, vote for the bill going into a committee.

Mr. Windham said, the evils which the clergy suffered by means of those prosecutions were allowed to be of great magnitude. The house had in the last session expressed this opinion by suspending the operations of the statute of Henry the Eighth. For his part, instead of explaining or amending that act, he should rather repeal it altogether. He wished much that the discipline of the church should be confined within itself, and on that principle was a friend to the bill.

The question for the house going into a committee upon it was carried without a division.

On the 2d of June, in the house of lords, the attention of the house was also called to the same subject.

Lord Grenville, although conscious that in point of form it was irregular to allude to any thing which passed in the house of commons, yet, as it was notorious to their lordships that a bill was now depending there, about the residence of the clergy on their glebes, he should beg leave to offer a few observations on that subject. The morality and virtue of the people, which were the principal supports of the safety and honour of the state, depended, as he conceived, most materially on the respectability of the clergy, for the possession of which respectability, besides the attentive discharge of their sacred functions, it was necessary that they should be maintained in a certain degree of comfort and competence. His majesty's late government, to whom he had the honour of belonging, had considered this subject with the utmost attention, and for a number of years. The residence of the clergy was, in their view of the subject, but a single branch of a very comprehensive subject. He could state, with great confidence, that, from the attentive examination of the subject, which he had taken in common with his majesty's late ministers, nothing effectual could be done for the placing the clergy in that situation of respect that was due to them as a body, and which they well deserved, until a fund had been created for the augmentation of the incomes

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incomes of the inferior clergy, and that in a considerable degree. He understood, from the best authority, that one half of the clergy of England did not derive more emolument than 50*l.* per annum from their benefices, and more than half of that number did not receive more than from 20*l.* to 30*l.* a year. Whatever might be the financial situation of the country, he thought it could not be so bad as not to be able to afford the means of remunerating those who laboured in their service. He thought that it would be indecorous for this house to proceed to the discussion of the bill, when all the reverend prelates were absent at their visitations; in the mean time he thought it would be hard that the clergy should be exposed to be harassed by those prosecutions: he should therefore much wish that, for the present, the house of commons would only send up such a bill as they did last year, for suspending the operation of the statute of Henry the Eighth, and let the bill for permanent regulations lie over till next session. He concluded by apologizing for the irregularity of rising without making any specific motion, but he conceived the subject of such importance, that he could not avoid calling the attention of their lordships to it.

After some words from the lord chancellor, lord Alvanley, and lord Suffolk, there having been no specific motion made by lord Grenville, the house proceeded to the orders of the day.

On the 14th of June, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a committee of supply, recapitulated the financial operations of the session, and drew the following comparison of the sums voted in 1801, and in the present year. There had been voted in the year

	£.
1801, for the navy	19,012,227
1802, for ditto	11,678,383
A saving of nearly	8,000,000.
1801, for the army	18,997,610
1802, for ditto	10,906,414
A saving of more than	8,000,000

Which made altogether the immense difference of nearly 16,000,000*l.* less than in the preceding year, as the whole sum voted for the last year was near 41,000,000*l.* while that voted for the present year hardly exceeded 25,000,000*l.* After congratulating the house and the nation on the prosperous state of the finances and commerce of the country, after so long and expensive a war, he moved the first resolution in the committee, for raising 5,000,000*l.* by exchequer bills. This, with the other resolutions relative to the ways and means, was passed unanimously.

Mr. Corry, on the same day, after entering minutely into the detail of the Irish finances, which had not yet recovered the shock that they had received from the late rebellion and other causes, concluded by moving, as the additional ways and means for raising the supply necessary, that a tax upon exports and imports should be laid on in that country similar to what exists in England. He calculated the produce of such tax at 99,000*l.* He also proposed a tax upon Irish tonnage, which he estimated only at 7000*l.*

Mr.

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Mr. Forster drew a melancholy picture of the declining state of manufactures and commerce in Ireland. The exports had, for the last eight years, diminished regularly, while the imports as constantly increased. The linen manufacture, which was the great staple, was rapidly declining. He censured very much that system of finance in Ireland which rested principally on the encouragement of the distilleries and the consumption of spirits, to a degree which destroyed both the morals and the health of the Irish peasantry. He also disapproved highly of the management of the Irish sinking fund, which by no means gained on its national debt.

Mr. Wickham contradicted the statements of the last speaker, and insisted that both the revenues and the trade of Ireland were recovering rapidly from those temporary injuries which they had received.

Mr. Corry also proved that the decrease which the right honourable gentleman had stated, arose merely from temporary causes, and that the country was improving.

Lord Castlereagh said, that if the sinking fund of Ireland was not so operative as that of England, it was merely because it had not been so long established.

After some further observations from different gentlemen, the resolutions were put and carried.

From this debate till the end of the session the attention of parliament was principally taken up in common routine business. There was no debate of any consequence, and almost the only interesting conversation which took place was with respect to the conduct of our government in India.

Earl Suffolk, in the house of lords, in moving for certain accounts of the capital stock and bonded debts of the East India company, took occasion to animadvert very severely on the government of India, both with respect to the nabob of Arcot and of Oude. The dominions which the old nabob of Arcot, the most faithful and valuable ally we had in India, had left by his will to his grandson, of about thirteen years of age, were now occupied by British troops. He also reprobated the conduct of the British government to another Indian ally, the nabob of Oude: we had lately increased his contribution from fifty lacks of rupees to a hundred, and had seized a considerable part of his territories.

The Earl of Dartmouth declared he had no objection to the motion, but he considered most of the observations of the noble lord entirely irrelevant to it, and by no means regularly brought before the house.

The papers moved for were granted.

Mr. Sheridan, in the house of commons, explained his reasons for not pressing the motion he had given notice of with respect to the Carnatic. He thought still that all the circumstances attending the deposition of the nabob of Arcot were pregnant with the strongest suspicions against the conduct and motives of the British government in India. They were themselves the informers, the accusers, the witnesses, and the judges in their own cause, and in consequence of their decision they themselves received the forfeiture of the young prince's dominions. These circumstances, by themselves, demanded the fullest explanation, but when it was stated

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that the necessary information had not yet arrived from India, to enable the house to form a right judgment, then he felt himself precluded from pressing the business further at present. He concluded by moving, "that the petition he held in his hand, from the regents of the Carnatic, be received, and do lie upon the table."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer at first hesitated whether, in point of form, a petition from men styling themselves "the regents of the Carnatic," could be received in point of form, but (upon Mr. Sheridan's saying, he proposed the petition as coming from subjects of the British power in India) he waved any further opposition; but observed, that he by no means found any thing in the documents now before the house, to impute criminality to the British government in India; and he was inclined to believe, that when the subject could be fully examined, it would be found that no blame at all attached to the noble and emin persons who formed his majes government in that country.

The petition was then recei and ordered to lie upon the tabl

Mr. Nicholls then, after a preface, made his promised mot that an address should be prese to his majesty, praying him to c an immediate examination of claims of the son of the last na of Arcot to the dominions of father.

This motion not being secon the house adjourned.

On the 28th of June, his ma went to the house of peers in usual state, and gave his royal a to some bills that were then sented to him. After which h livered a gracious speech, cong lating parliament and the count the peace and prosperity his sub then enjoyed. The parliamen then formally prorogued, and shortly after dissolved by proc tion.

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CHAP. XIV.

Proclamation of Peace.—Illuminations.—Death of Lord Kenyon—Character.—Rewards to Dr. Jenner—to Mr. Greathead—and to Lord Hutchinson.—Celebration of Mr. Pitt's Birth day.—Proclamation for a new Parliament.—Election—for Nottingham, and Coventry—Westminster, and Middlesex.—Delay in the French Embassy to England.—Appointment, as Ambassadors, of Lord Whitworth and General Andreossy, on the Parts of England and France.—Discontents between those Countries—Causes alleged on both Sides.—Discovery of Colonel Despard's Plot.—General Reflections.

PEACE was proclaimed in the cities of London and Westminster on the 29th of April, and notwithstanding that the ardour with which the preliminary articles were received was considerably abated, by the insidious conduct of France, during the interval which had elapsed since that period, yet, generally speaking, the most lively sensations of joy were excited on the present occasion. Illuminations of the most splendid nature succeeded the ceremonial processions of the day. The house of the French minister* (Mr. Otto), the bank of England, the public offices, and the theatres, were particularly distinguished for the taste and brilliancy of their decorations, and very few accidents occurred to damp or disturb the joy and harmony of the scene. The evening too was favourable, and the streets dry and comfortable for the immense concourse of pedestrians.

The repeal of the income tax, which nearly accompanied the above joyful event, was another source of happiness to the public; and the accession of Sweden and Denmark to the convention, concluded between his majesty and the court of Russia in March 1801, and which formally put an end to the northern confederacy, was fresh cause of popularity to the minister, and of satisfaction to the people. Thus, by a

* It may be worth while here to mention, as characteristic of the national feeling and character, a circumstance which occurred (a few days before the general illumination) at the house of this gentleman in Portman-square: attracted by the preparations for the magnificent display which afterwards took place, the mob took notice that the word CONCORD was put in coloured lamps over the door; the reading of John Bull, however, was CONQUERED, and his inference, that England was *conquered* by France; disturbance and riot were about to commence, when Mr. Otto, after some fruitless attempts at explanation, prudently conceded, and substituted the word AMITY. But it did not end here, for some sailors found out that G. R. was not surmounted as usual by a crown: this they peremptorily insisted should be done, and a lamp-formed diadem was immediately put up.

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singular and fortunate coincidence, which indeed almost appeared to be the effect of uncommon good management, these palpable and fatal errors, which we have carefully and minutely pointed out in the several articles both of the Russian convention and the treaty of Amiens were overlooked, and obscured in the blaze of satisfaction and joy which on both those occasions pervaded the public mind; first, in most unexpectedly finding the preliminary articles of peace actually signed, and next in seeing the burden of the odious income tax removed, and the hostile principle of the armed neutrality for ever abandoned. The triumph therefore of Mr. Addington's popularity was complete; nor did there, at this moment, appear any probability of the peace of Europe being again speedily disturbed.

The death of lord Kenyon, lord chief justice of England, which took place on the fifth of April in this year, may be considered as a public calamity, and merits particular mention. His lordship, after having filled up the great law offices which usually precede the high situation he afterwards attained, was appointed, in the year 1788, the successor of the venerable and distinguished earl of Mansfield (who had presided over the court of king's bench nearly thirty-two years), and thus became a distinguished example of what may be attained by persevering industry, in the exercise of genuine, though not showy talent. Nor did he perhaps, upon the whole, however inferior in genius and eloquence, fall far short of his truly great predecessor in his magisterial and judicial capacity. His laudable, firm, and successful efforts to keep the channels of the law clear from the base and sordid practices of the unprincipled attornies of his own court; his persevering and ardent zeal in the repression of adultery and seduction, crimes which felt, on all occasions, the rigour due to such breaches of morality and the laws of society, during his long administration of the justice of the country; and the strictness with which he punished gamblers of every description, will long be remembered as conspicuous features of his fourteen years high and honourable discharge of the great public duty committed to his hands. In short, to borrow the words of a distinguished writer, "He was profound in legal disquisition, patient in judicial discrimination, and of the most determined integrity. He never, on any occasion, sacrificed his official to his parliamentary character. The sphere of his particular duty was the great scene of his activity, and though as a lord of parliament he never lessened his character, it was as a judge that he sought to aggrandise it."

On the 3d of June the public were highly gratified by the munificence of parliament in their vote of 10,000*l.* to doctor Jenner, the discoverer of the vaccine inoculation; and who had, in the spirit of the truest philanthropy, made it public, without stipulating for fee or reward. The committee to whom this matter was referred left no means untried to procure cases hostile to the efficacy of this noble invention, but in every instance the result was highly satisfactory. In France, in Russia, and even in Turkey, were to be found sufficient testimonies of its being introduced with

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with the most unequivocal success; and the favourable report of the committee established the discovery, in the mind of every rational man, as one which would in its operation completely eradicate that dreadful disorder the small pox; which (notwithstanding the check it received by the ordinary mode of inoculation) still continued its ravages. So highly impressed were the most distinguished members of the house with the merit of Dr. Jenner, and the importance of the discovery, that 20,000*l.* was proposed as more adequate to the expression of public gratitude. But this sum was opposed by the minister, who of course carried the first proposition, though but by a majority of three! Nor should in this short statement the name of admiral Berkeley be omitted, on whose motion the remuneration was accorded. From the first development of the system, he had distinguished himself as the friend and patron of Dr. Jenner, had brought his discovery forward to notice through the medium of his high rank and great connections pressed it upon the attention of the nation by procuring the unanimous approbation of parliament to the discoverer, and now finally, by moving for this testimony of the public approbation and gratitude, so honourable to itself, and so justly due to the individual, completed his beneficent and laudable exertions. Nor will this particular notice be deemed irrelevant, if we consider how many noble discoveries, how many useful inventions, have been stifled in the birth; how many ingenious men have been lost to the world for want of the protection of a disinterested and zealous patron, such as the noble person we have alluded to has proved himself to Dr. Jenner; nor will he be without the meed of his meritorious conduct, for surely to be handed down to posterity with his name indissolubly linked to that of Jenner, the friend and benefactor of the human race; as his patron and protector, will be a source of the most exquisite and sublime gratification, and amply repay him for his unceasing efforts in the cause of humanity and friendship.

On the same day, and under a parity of circumstances, (a larger sum being universally proposed as more commensurate with the merits and utility of the invention, but opposed by the minister,) a sum of 1200*l.* was voted, for the invention of the life boat*, to Mr. Greathead, by which, as it appeared from the assertion of a respectable member, 500 lives had been already saved to the community.

And on the eleventh his majesty was pleased to bestow a signal mark of his royal favour and approbation upon lord Hutchinson, by granting him a net annuity of two

* The following description of the life boat will perhaps be interesting to our readers: "Its form is that of a long spheriod, thirty feet in length by twelve feet over; either end pointed, and thus calculated to row both ways, an oar serving the purpose of the helm; about eighteen inches below the gunwale a strong lining of cork covers the whole of the inside, which gives the boat such a buoyancy as enables it to live in any water. The crew usually consists of twenty men, and the capacity of the boat enables it to receive about ten more." Mr. Henry Greathead was the original constructor, a native of, and a ship-carpenter at, South Shields.

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thousand pounds for his own life, and for the lives of the two next male heirs of his body to whom the title should descend. These very popular acts gained a considerable portion of the public approbation.

The attempt made in the house of commons to sully the fame and character of Mr. Pitt, and its ill success, has been already detailed; but his friends were not satisfied with this triumph: respect for his virtues and gratitude for his public services universally prevailed, and was most generally felt; under these impressions a subscription for the purpose of erecting a statue of him was set on foot, and was almost immediately filled to a considerable amount. But at his instance, who would not receive such honours in his life time, and on maturer consideration, the sum so raised was vested in the public funds in the name of trustees, to accummulate till his demise, and then to be appropriated to the fulfilment of the original intention. But although checked upon this occasion in manifesting their admiration and gratitude, his friends found another mode of publicly expressing those sentiments. His birth day occuring on the 29th of May, near nine hundred of the most respectable personages of the empire, for rank, character, and opulence, assembled at Merchant Taylor's hall for the purpose of celebrating it, and never perhaps was there witnessed on any similar occasion so much enthusiastic and zealous attachment to any individual, of whatever rank and station, as on this occasion. And thus in his retirement from public trust and situation, with scarcely a competency to exist upon, did this great man receive the most flattering and acceptable homage ever offered to supereminent abilities and integrity!

Parliament having been dissolved speedily after the close of the last session, proclamation was made on the 29th of June for the assembling a new one, and writs were issued accordingly for the election of members, and which were made returnable on the 31st of the following August.

The state of the different contests which ensued in the ordinary struggle for representation may be seen in another part of this work *; generally speaking, they were not numerous, nor, except in some few instances, carried to any great length; but those for Nottingham, Coventry, Westminster, and Middlesex, deserve particular notice, not only on account of some remarkable circumstances which severally belonged to them, but because it was in those struggles where that dangerous spirit of opposition between high and low, rich and poor, gentleman and mob, was eminently conspicuous. In those places the scattered and dying embers of jacobinism were raked together, and every effort made to fan them into flame.

At the two former places, the mob were guilty of atrocities and violences unprecedented; at Nottingham particularly the rabble unequivocally manifested their revolutionary principles. The tricoloured cockade was chosen as their favourite emblem; their music was the Marseillois Hymn, *Ca Ira*,

* Vide "Chronicle for July," &c.

and

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and other notorious republican tunes; and some reports even went so far as to state that, at their triumphal procession in honour of the successful candidate, a female figure, representing the goddess of Reason, in a state of absolute NUDITY, was conspicuous! In short, the proceedings of the major part of the inhabitants upon this occasion were such as loudly to call for the intervention of the legislation either to impose some qualification of the mode of election, or perhaps, by total disfranchisement, to prevent such disgraceful scenes for the future.

The Westminster election afforded an useful lesson to those who were in the habit of caressing and flattering the passions of the multitude, and who considered their support worth the laying aside every honourable distinction that society could confer. On the first day of the election, a man, without any qualification of rank, property, respectability, or talents, offered himself as a proper person to represent the inhabitants of the first city in the world in parliament: upon every former occasion some or other of these qualities, combined with whatever principle they might, were deemed, both in theory and practice, indispensable requisites for this highly prized situation; now, the total absence of all of them seemed to be the sole ground on which the personage we allude to took his stand, nor were the multitude insensible to this singular and novel species of pretension. In the course of a severe contest, which terminated however in favour of the old members, Mr. Fox and admiral Gardiner, Mr. Graham, the unsuccessful candidate, had polled 3207 votes! Indeed, so completely did he engross the popular favour, that their former idol, Mr. Fox, was completely deserted, nor did he at the termination of the poll receive the customary homage of being chaired and carried in procession by those for whom he had so repeatedly sacrificed his dignity, consequence, and feelings. To him who had been emphatically called the "Man of the People," such caprice and neglect must have been abundantly mortifying; nor can it fail, upon a mind like his, to produce the most salutary effects.

But where whatever remained in the country of the spirit of jacobinism was most conspicuous, where it assumed its most mischievous and marked tendency to throw off all disguise, and openly to assume the revolutionary tone and principles, was at Brentford, during the election for the county of Middlesex. Sir F. Burdett, the new candidate, who pointed his opposition against Mr. Mainwaring, an active and praiseworthy magistrate, was the object of the popular favour; which indeed he claimed, and perhaps merited, by his repeated addresses to them, in which they were reminded of their "sovereignty," of their "rights," and of his determination, by every means in his power, to procure them "a fair and equal representation in parliament." However specious this last phrase, its true meaning and signification cannot be mistaken, when it is recollected that it has been long the watch-word of the societies and individuals who have openly professed republican and revolutionary tenets; of the constitutional and corresponding associations, and of the Tookes, the Hardys, the Thelwalls, and the O'Connors. Of those societies he had

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had been a principal, of those individuals the intimate. The primary object, however, with those, whoever they were, who wished to render the Middlesex election subservient to the worst purposes, was to point the indignation of the mob against a prison of the metropolis, which was designated upon every occasion by the odious appellation, "The Bastile." The very obvious association with this term, of the fate of its prototype; the revolution of France, which succeeded it, and to which, perhaps, it contributed more than any other incident; and the total subversion of the monarchy, leaves little doubt of the motives in which the appellation originated; and the subsequent conduct of the multitude, agitated by such acts almost to frenzy, proved too clearly the efficiency of such means, acting on the prejudices and passions of an infuriated mob. Each day of the election was marked by scenes of seditious disorder, such as never before disgraced this country. Insults of the most atrocious nature, accompanied by menaces, and in many instances personal violence, were offered to Mr. Mainwaring and his friends; and even the life of the former endangered. At the hustings, this gentleman was constantly the object, the unprotected object of the grossest personal abuse. Flags, with revolutionary emblems, and "No Bastile," were flown on the part of the popular candidate; and it was thought proper, the more to irritate the mob, to exhibit, as claiming their commiseration and assistance, a man raised above the crowd laden with chains, languishing, and at length sinking, under the punishment supposed to have been inflicted upon him by a merciless jailor! At length, however, by a circumstance as extraordinary as unexpected*, this scene of shameful disorder and confusion was brought to a close, and sir Francis Burdett was carried in triumphal procession on the shoulders of his fast friends and supporters, who bore him to the palace of his sovereign, before the gates of which a band of music regaled them with the well-known revolutionary air of *Ca Ira.*

Painful and disagreeable as it has been to us to relate those shameful scenes, we have yet considered it a duty to detail what we cannot but consider as the last, though mighty, convulsive struggle of the monster, jacobinism; and we are the more confirmed in this opinion, as we witnessed the deep detestation of the country at large, and the utter abhorrence and discountenance these atrocities met with in all other quarters in which they were

* The fact alluded to is this:—Near 400 people were in joint possession of about a quarter of an acre of ground, on which they had begun to erect a flour mill; their right in it was purchased in shares of the value of two guineas each. Three hundred and seventy-two of those proprietors were admitted by the sheriffs to poll for sir Francis Burdett, each swearing that he was possessed of a freehold of the clear yearly value of 40s. and had been in the actual possession thereof, &c. &c. for twelve calendar months before the election. It must further be remarked, that on this patch of ground the mill was yet unfinished, no regular conveyance of it made, the purchase-money of it unpaid, and no profit whatsoever from it yet derived to the owners! No doubt parliament will be to decide on the legality of such votes; but should they be admitted, there can hereafter be little doubt as to the right of universal suffrage.

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of Ireland. No man
distinguished for dignity
of deportment, or endowed with more conciliating manners, than his lordship; nor were his diplomatic abilities inferior to his exterior advantages. Mr. Talbot, who had accompanied lord Malmesbury to Paris in the year 1796, and had since been officially employed with the highest reputation in Switzerland, Germany, and Sweden, was appointed his majesty's secretary of the embassy.

The nomination of the French ambassador had taken place nearly at the same time. Bonaparté's choice fell on general Andreossy, a native of Languedoc, distinguished as a military and civil engineer under the monarchy, and who had served with credit under Bonaparté in Egypt. He was esteemed a man of moderate principles, good intentions, and sound judgment. He was to be accompanied to the court of London by M. Portalis (the son of the person of that name who had lately taken so active a part in the ecclesiastical affairs of France), in the capacity of principal secretary.

Yet, notwithstanding those appointments having taken place with all the accustomed formalities, general Andreossy did not arrive in England till the 6th, nor lord Whitworth sail for France till the 10th of the November following. The causes of this delay it is not here our proper province to investigate; but it filled the nation with doubts of the sincere wish of Bonaparté for cordial amity with Great Britain, and caused a very sensible depression of the public confidence in the permanency of that peace which the minister had so confidently promised, and which was the sole consideration that reconciled the nation to the sacrifices

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crifices it had made at the treaty of Amiens. Nor was this interval filled up by the interchange of acts of national amity and friendship; such as should have marked the cordial reconciliation of the two countries. On the contrary, doubt and distrust, jealousy and smothered resentment, were in all the transactions of both governments too apparent; nor did the most sanguine assertor of the necessity of peace look to any other consequence to succeed this mutual discontent, save that of renewed hostility.

The plunder of Germany; the arbitrary and tyrannical imposition of a form of government upon the unfortunate Swiss; the direct attack of Bonaparté on the rights and privileges of Englishmen, by the arrestation and confinement for six days of two officers, high in rank, of the British navy, in Paris; and the imperious demands of the French government, for the restraining the liberty of the British press, were unequivocal symptoms of the exorbitant and insatiable ambition of the first consul, and of his implacable determination to persevere in his projects for humbling and insulting the British nation: whilst our hesitation on the surrender of Malta, which it now begun to be discovered could not be evacuated by the English garrison without a certainty of its falling into the hands of France, and the impossibility of executing any one of the stipulations concerning it in the treaty of Amiens; our attempt, however abortive and inefficacious, at interference in the affairs of Switzerland; our continued protection to the few remaining French emigrants; and the licence which the English press assumed of discussing freely the measures of his consular majesty, were considered as marked acts of aggression on the part of England, and as such haughtily and imperiously resented by Bonaparté. Remonstrances, which bore a strong resemblance to menace, issued constantly from his court; nor could any thing short of the total degradation and subjection of Great Britain content him. A paper, called the Argus *, was not only tolerated, but encouraged at Paris: its object was to serve as a vehicle for the refugee Irish and English republicans to spread abroad their jacobinical principles, to vilify and revile the person of the British monarch, and to decry our constitution and government. All English journals were interdicted in that capital under the heaviest penalties, (with the exception of one only, whose tone was more consonant to the wishes and feelings of Bonaparté,) under the pretence of their licentiousness in descanting on the measures of the French government; and every restraint which caprice or tyranny could impose was experienced in our commercial transactions, wherever the power or influence of France extended.

Thus gloomily did the aspect of affairs present itself at the meeting of the new parliament: and we shall here close this account of the domestic transactions for 1802 with barely adverting to the providential discovery of a horrid conspiracy, on Tuesday the 16th of November, the day appointed for the assembling of both houses of parliament,

* Its editor was named Goldsmit, an English Jew, already known for having published the "Crimes of Cabinets," and other works of a similar tendency, in London.

and

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in its operation was to
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ossession of the different
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eign itself.
rsons concerned in this
scheme were under the
lance and command of
Despard (a person who
dy endured a long and
nement in Coldbath-fields
seditious practices), and
of thirty-six in number,
composed of labourers,
ower class of artizans;
gst whom were three sol-
e guards. After several
examinations before the
cil, colonel Despard and
f this number were fully
to take their trial for
on before a special com-
The particulars of this
combination, its objects,
s, the mode of its dis-
nd the fate of the traitors,
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oper order.
be proper here to remark
mstances, the one of a
e other of a private na-
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ne consequence and train

of thinking. We allude, first, to the reduction of our army, and the dismantling of our navy, which were carried on, from the beginning of April to the beginning of November, with singular eagerness and effect; and, 2dly, to that of the vast resort of English to France since the signature of the treaty of Amiens. In the event of renewed hostilities, the former must be obviously attended with the most fatal public consequences, and the latter as ruinously destructive to individuals. The first of these positions requires no proof; and they must be credulous indeed who do not see that detention and imprisonment must be the consequences of the other. In the public and private honour of Bonaparté who would confide? and this opportunity of indulging the angry passions of a little mind would not be neglected, whenever it was in his power to gratify them.

We have already shown, that the increasing power of France, and the declining consequence of Great Britain, could not accord with each other; and in the first attempt to restore those countries to an equipoise, the impolicy and imprudence of ministers and individuals will be severely felt, both in public and in private concerns.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XV.

Affairs of Ireland—Retrospect.—Causes of the Union—and of the Acquiescence of the Majority of the People to that Measure.—Slight Sensation occasioned by the Change of Ministry—or the Removal of Lord Cornwallis.—General Election—Remarks thereon.—Symptoms of Disaffection in the South.—Projected Attack on Limerick.—Return of Traitors to Ireland—and French Agents.—Citizen Fauvelet.—Bad Policy of Administration.—General Reflections.

THE affairs of Ireland are the next subject of our discussion in the order which we proposed to follow, and though very few, if any, domestic events occurred, in the course of 1802, in that island, of magnitude or importance sufficient to attract the attention of our readers, or to employ the pen and labour of the historian; yet the political situation of that country, the great revolution it had undergone in its form of government, and the agitation and swell which had yet far from subsided after the dreadful storms which had agitated it to the centre, render some account of the state of the public mind of that country, as connected with and resulting from those great events, absolutely necessary; and this review will appear the more expedient if it be considered, that the policy, whatever it was that had been applied to the administration of Irish affairs by the English government, had hitherto completely failed; that a new system, radically differing from the former, had now taken place; that the eyes of all men were directed to the consequences of the new arrangement; and if we add to these motives the consideration of how little importance this subject has been hitherto considered by the English reader, compared with its real magnitude, we shall be fully borne out in going into more length in this discussion than we have usually apportioned to the *affairs* of Ireland.

On recurring to our former volume for 1801, we observe that no particular observations are made on the state of Ireland for that year; we shall therefore, to preserve the connection entire, be obliged to commence the present subject with a retrospect to the aspect of affairs immediately preceding and subsequent to the acts of parliament passed in the year 1800, for the union of the legislative bodies of Great Britain and Ireland, and which took effect on the first day of January 1801.

The measure had been so well digested, and the means so well arranged, that this great and beneficial change, perhaps the most important in the history of either country, produced no sensation beyond

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yond what might have been expected from much more ordinary occurrences. During the latter years of that great epoch of revolutionary system, the American war, its contagion appeared to have communicated and infected Ireland; nor had the scenes which were exhibited in almost every quarter of the continent, since that period, been likely either to lessen its effect or mitigate its malignity. In fact, the evil was sufficiently apparent, and too openly manifested itself not to alarm every lover of his country, and every enlightened statesman.

On this side of the water that stability to the empire, which could alone result from the perfect legislative union of its principal component members, was looked to by all with great earnestness; on the contrary, on the part of Ireland there was little prospect of assent to such a measure. The dominant part of that nation, or as it was more generally termed "the ascendency," was too much elated with the victory gained in 1782, over what was then the principle of British connection; and the prostrate majority, the catholics, were of too little importance to be considered or consulted.

The controversies on the appointment of a regent in 1788 constitute a very important era in the modern history of Ireland. A considerable party had been then formed in parliament, including so many general and particular interests, that their numbers might well suggest to them the possibility of compelling government to accept their services upon their own terms; nor were there wanting in this confederation some individuals, whose popularity, adroitness, and talents in debate were of very formidable magnitude and celebrity: the former constituted the weight, the latter the vigour of this new formed opposition; a combination of both produced a dangerous spirit of great political intemperance, which transfused itself universally throughout the Irish nation.

We believe that the personages who now combined to embarrass the measures of government, at a very critical, perhaps unprecedented moment of calamity, thought of nothing less than the consequences which almost immediately resulted from it, and we are grounded in this belief, because those consequences involved the utter destruction of that monopoly on which their political influence and existence depended; and yet, even at that moment, to men of plainer understanding and talents it was sufficiently obvious, that when all the eyes in the country were turned in ardent gaze and were intent in the pursuit of grievances, one very palpable, and which interested, either really or factitiously, vast numbers, could scarcely elude the research; and that another, though not so injurious or so pressing, yet which had very lately occupied a large portion of the public regard, might again be presented for discussion. The first was, the system of penalties and disabilities belonging to the popery laws; the latter, the reformation of the representative body. Both those measures were accordingly brought forward from without the doors of parliament with a degree of earnestness and ability, and with a pressure of public demand, which was without precedent on any former agitation of national concerns. With respect to one measure,

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sure, the government thought proper to comply; and on the other it exhibited itself appalled and trembling on the forward precipice of concession. From these predisposing causes; the rapid succession of dangerous and interesting events, namely, the rebellion; the two French invasions; the disposition (in common with that of every other country) of the commonalty to join in projects of innovation; the vehement animosity with which the respective parties, viz. the green and orange, appeared to have been inflamed, all combined to overcome the reluctance of the greater part of Ireland; and the proposition for union was entertained, without repugnance, by the sober, the benevolent, by those who desired repose, and by the many who felt themselves harassed by contention or oppressed by the victors. The propriety and justice of the measure were feebly, if at all, disputed beyond the limits of the Irish metropolis: there indeed the prevalence of local interests occasioned some warmth of opposition; but it shrank from before the firm countenance of government and the decision of the legislature.

It is worthy of remark, that although an immense number of pamphlets issued from the Dublin press on this occasion, and that the debates in the Irish parliament were protracted to an unusual length; yet scarcely, upon any of the great questions which had agitated Ireland for the preceding twenty years, was the display of talents so weak, either as to intelligence, reasoning, ingenuity, or eloquence!

A complete pause now succeeded to this event. At the union things seemed disposed to fall into their natural order. The public tranquility suffered no further interruption. The parties who had hitherto inveterately molested and pursued each other, discontinued their vexatious and irritating conduct; the one forbore, the other submitted; mutually astonished at finding out, to their vast surprise, that while they were engaged in the pursuit of their respective objects of ambition, they were the mere instruments of accomplishing one very far indeed from their designs or wishes, and of aggrandising a power, whose interest even the highest pretenders to loyalty in that kingdom, had never designed to promote at the expense of his own importance; and even the change of administration which took place at a subsequent period of the year, although a measure of Irish politics was the avowed and ostensible reason, awakened but a very transitory and languid interest. Numbers both of the higher and middle orders, who for a series of years had been deeply and considerably engaged in political speculations, at once abandoned that pursuit, and betook themselves to their respective professions, or to the improvement of the cultivation of the country.

Among the circumstances which tended to reconcile the people of Ireland to the union, one must not be omitted highly creditable to the parties concerned. Some detachments of the guards, and several regiments of English militia, were sent to Ireland to quell the insurrection. There appeared in those bodies a regularity of discipline and an uniformity of good and generous conduct, which the military character had lost in Ireland, doubtless

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e empire: such, however,
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ismissal of the late minis-
ters, on account of a difference in the cabinet on a question of Irish policy, produced in that part of the united kingdom much less sensation than could well be expected. Lord Hardwicke, the successor to the lord lieutenancy, adopted, almost without variation, the course of conduct (in the execution of his now very limited duties) pursued by his predecessor. The object of administration seems to have been to hazard no great alteration in the state of things, and to decline all those great deviations from the former policy which have been repeatedly represented by intelligent persons as absolutely necessary to the final settlement of the country, and which it was supposed might, with peculiar safety and propriety, be put into execution after the union. Whether the measures we allude to, if adopted on the suggestion of the able statesmen who proposed them, would have tended to excite in the middle ranks an animation of zeal and loyalty, by which the very lower people would have been kept in awe, and disasters prevented which have since occurred, and the magnitude and extent of which cannot perhaps yet well be calculated, must remain to be discussed in works of more minute observation*. Sufficient for us to detail the facts as they have arisen, without deviating

h we decline entering into the merits of the great question to which we here cannot resist laying before our readers the following interesting essay, never , connected with a great national object, and written in the spirit of patriot- ith all the advantages of local knowledge; entirely divested of prejudice, and ding a scheme apparently sufficiently practicable. Nor are we without it may meet the eye and receive the approbation of those who have mselves the real friends of Ireland, and the best hope of the empire.
rehend that the security of Ireland in the event of a war cannot be otherwise ly provided for, as by embodying sufficiently national or provincial regiments, upon omewhat varying from what has hitherto been practised. I speak of the south-west of Ireland.
districts are very thickly inhabited, and a military spirit prevails amongst

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deviating too widely from the straight path of historical narrative into the wide field of political speculation.

The general election was scarcely sufficient to ruffle the calm into which, after the union, the commotions of Ireland had subsided: but here some circumstances are worth observing; not a single member of the Irish parliament who supported the union was displaced in consequence of the displeasure of his constituents; in no instance was this support upbraided to any candidate; some of the most extensive and independent counties returned gentlemen who had shown great zeal in accomplishing this momentous arrangement, and only in one instance (the county of Dublin) did any candidate deem his opposition to the union a sufficient claim for popular favour, to allude to it in addressing the constituent body. At the preceding general election, the discontented testified their aversion from the constitution, by declining to exercise or claim the franchise to which they were entitled; on this occasion it was considered a very strong evidence of the decline of disaffection, that the elections were much more contested than before, and nearly every person came forward

the people; their pastimes are martial and adventurous, and their occupations inure to hardship; marriages are early, frequent, and productive. From the revolution to the American war there was no recruiting in these districts for the British service, and since the battle of Fontenoy there has been none for the French; the loss in the Irish regiments, on that occasion, never was repaired. The omission of government to occupy this military spirit and exuberant population seems to have been a national cause of the late insurrection.

"There are in the country a number of young men, the children of persons of small property, very often with family pretensions, which among the peasantry are recognized and respected; they live with the common people, drink with them, mix with them in their places of public resort and amusement, they have unbounded influence, they frequently take a lead in parties for running away with young women, and when they please instigate to acts of disturbance. I see nothing so material to the tranquillity of the state as to provide an outlet for this class of persons; they never have been invited into the British service, because those who could recommend to government for commissions were in opposite interests, and thought more of accommodating the sons of freeholders. Of late, the resource failed them, of seeking employment from the different foreign powers who entertained Irish regiments, and at the same time property has been diffused so much more widely than heretofore, as to increase the number of idle hands considerably. Twenty-five years ago, a marriage portion of 50*l.* was not so common as a portion of 500*l.* is at present; and it is more usual to bestow upon a young couple from 50*l.* to 100*l.* this day, than it was some years back to furnish them with a few farming utensils. There is a vast disposition in Ireland to inactivity, and when there is any pretence of property or family, those who can allege the excuse very seldom omit to do so, and our rustics cherish a pride of birth and distinction of families unheeded and unobserved by their superiors.

"If recruiting parties are sent into the country, as has been the case during two former wars, a number of men may certainly be raised; but I conceive this measure will as heretofore be ineffectual, because it does not embrace or provide occupation for those leaders who are above entering as privates: men of this description were the instruments by means of whom the late lord Edward Fitzgerald communicated with the populace; and if an enemy tries the experiment again, he may find in the same class of people a like facility of seduction; he will find necessity, pride, and perhaps disappointment.

"The formation of the regiments of Irish brigade some years since, seems to have been

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ward to exercise the privilege of voting.

This first parliament chosen after the union was also, in a great measure, the first in which the Roman catholics availed themselves of their recently acquired right of voting; for, as we have already observed, between the consternation of some, and the hostility of others, the parliament of 1797 was in most places chosen with little more than the formality of election.

Towards the close of the year some appearance of uneasiness among the common people of some of the great and populous counties of the south, first suggested an opinion that the old enemy of the British government was not indifferent to the causes of discontent in Ireland; an attack on the city of Limerick was believed to have been intended, and numerous assemblies were held by night in that county. These proceedings did not resemble the accustomed tumult of the country, which although frequent, always were the result of local exasperations, always had local objects in view, and usually terminated in some sudden sally of passion, or some sacrifice to village resentment. The assemblage of men from remote parts,

been somewhat in coincidence with the principle I mention; but that expedient failed, as it well might, for it did not go half way to the object. The brigades held out their religion to the people, to which they were not insensible, but which they do not value near so much as they do their leaders. The officers of the brigades were mostly Frenchmen by birth; they had lost their connection with the country; and any other foreigners might just with equal effect have been sent to recruit here. It was supposed that the Irish were so much devoted to the catholic religion, that they would be induced to adhere, from this motive alone, to the officers presented to them; much as has been said to give currency to this opinion, it is unquestionably founded on an erroneous presumption.

"Another opinion equally erroneous, but inculcated by some persons, is, that this people cherishes any political design, or has been worked up to any permanent principle of disaffection. They know little either of their own or of foreign governments; their politics ascend no higher than to hate an orange man; I speak of the multitude who inhabit the open country; they are fond of conflicts and of arduous enterprises: our own government may have them if it chooses and will take the trouble; should our government omit this precaution, they are at the disposal of the enemy; and he will have the full use of them, either to keep the country in alarm, whilst he prepares for an attack, or to combine with him in case of invasion.

"The project I would suggest is, to form regiments on the principle of the brigades, but officered, for the most part, by persons who have an ascertained influence with the common people. There is a great disposition to clanship among the common people, but from circumstances, which would be tedious to enumerate, this attachment has not generally ran in the line of property.

"The Roman catholic religion was the establishment of the brigades. I do not know whether this would in the present instance be necessary; but it would be well to secure the persons engaging against the possibility of any interference with the impressions they are attached to, or against any factious partialities: this might be effected by placing officers of known moderation at the head of the several regiments. Parents, relatives, and clergymen, would cooperate more readily, or at least not discountenance those who were disposed to engage, if they observed a provision made for respecting their prepossessions.

"Animosity and revenge drew the Irish into the field in the late rebellion, but surely it was the mere spirit of adventure which led them to engage in the previous conspiracy."

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the adoption of leaders, and the projected attack upon a regular garrison, all combined to suggest to reflecting men, that the people were, on this occasion, excited by somewhat more than their ordinary and transitory tumultuousness. In fact, several persons, who had fled to France on the insurrection of 1798, returned to Ireland after the peace of Amiens. Various Frenchmen, under the pretence of private business, spread themselves over the country, and a mysterious commercial agent took his post in the metropolis. It was singular enough, that at the time M. Fauvelet corresponded with his government, as its agent in an accredited situation, no person in Dublin was aware that their city was honoured by the residence of such an officer; and so obscurely did this gentleman keep himself secluded, that, it having become necessary for the affairs of a French family to ascertain the death of a gentleman, who died in Ireland during the war, the proper documents were forwarded from France, with directions to have them authenticated before citizen Fauvelet, the commercial agent of France in Dublin. The party concerned was obliged to return for answer, that after diligent search he could not discover the residence of any such person, or the existence of any such officer.

In fact, there were in Ireland materials too abundant for such intriguers to work upon; the many political discussions which had agitated that country, from the year 1778, had turned every mind from sober pursuits to political speculation. The lower people had been for a long time turbulent: they are a race of men of acute feelings and fierce passions; they were, in many instances, abandoned to petty tyranny, to the hard hands and insolent manners of mean exactors; at length, the contagion of political interference extended itself to them; it ran with the rapidity of flame acting upon well-prepared combustibles; the opportunity was observed by some men who had talents sufficient to improve it, but who wanted sense or honesty to discern or to avoid the disasters which their insidious efforts must accumulate upon their unhappy fellow citizens. A young nobleman, of daring mind, of popular manners, and great family pretensions, was led by spleen, or by infatuation, to lend his cooperating aid. The propertied part of the country, acting with the grossest indiscretion, as the danger approached, ran for shelter into a petty religious combination, from which they occasionally issued to alienate their countrymen still more by indiscriminating intemperance.

If the protestants of rank and property in Ireland, instead of forming a league of exclusion, of suspicion, and of severity against their catholic countrymen, had, on the first appearance of alarm, called for the aid of those of their own, or nearly their own rank, among them; if they had even accepted that aid where it was proffered, if the associated property of the land had called forth the middle orders, if all united had approached the common people with gentleness, with expostulation, with a cordial offer of pardon and protection, they would most probably have entirely subdued the disposition to insurrection,

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rection, they would not have left a partizan of France in the three provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught; and the same steady aspect, the same sentiment of content, which intimidated our enemies when they made the attempt at Bantry bay, would have still continued to protect that island:

Diis aliter visum.

The gentry of Ireland are probably by this time aware of their error, for it has cost them dearly.

These circumstances of seduction on the part of the revolutionists, and of overbearing harshness on the part of the leading men of the country, produced in the middle classes an indifference to the interests of their government, and in the populace an active disposition to destroy it. The spirit of the latter was crushed, but not subdued nor reclaimed; it was, indeed, rather the more exasperated by the monstrous severities which ensued either in repressing or avenging the rebellion of 1798. Whatever might be the wishes of government, its efforts to conciliate were not able to produce as yet an effect in any degree proportionate to the spirit of innovation. Of course, the emissaries of France had little more to do, in order to draw this people into action, than to collect them together, and give them a promise of assistance; and the ordinary bonds of union between the several classes were so effectually loosened, that these combinations, and all preparatory steps for commotion, might calmly be arranged with little or no danger of detection, and without the slightest probability of information being conveyed to the civil magistrate.

In this rapid sketch of the affairs of Ireland it will have been observed, that at the close of 1802 they presented a far more gloomy aspect than at that of the preceding year; nor did they promise much amelioration; for it was now rumoured, and gained universal credit, that the tenure by which Mr. Addington held his high situation of first minister was, the exclusion of the Irish catholics from any further admission into the advantages of the constitution; a fact which, if believed, naturally alienated a considerable portion of the population of the country from the general interests of the empire, and gave but too good an opportunity to the malignant and implacable republicans to agitate and corrupt. Some reasoning principle it might have been necessary to apply to show the dangerous consequences which would probably result from the Russian convention and the treaty of Amiens; but to state at length the impolicy of proscribing a whole people, and that people too one of the main stays and supports of the grandeur, opulence, and security of the British empire, would be a waste of our readers' attention, and an insult to their understandings. Such were the sullen and unpromising aspect of affairs at the termination of the year.

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CHAP. XVI.

State of Europe at the Conclusion of the Treaty of Amiens—of Russia—of the Emperor Alexander—Austria—Prussia—smaller Powers of Europe.—Affairs of France.—Separate Convention between that Power and Batavia, in Violation of the Spirit of the Treaty of Amiens.—Tunis submits to France.—Dissatisfactions in Switzerland—and in the Republic of the Seven Isles.—Publication of the Concordat, and new Arrangements respecting Religion.—Catholic Religion restored in France—Ceremonies thereat.—Act of Amnesty in Favour of the Emigrants.—Reelection of the First Consul for Ten Years—and for Life.—Success at St. Domingo.—Great Power and Dominion of Bonaparté.

THE northern confederacy, being, by the formal renunciation of its principles, dissolved, and the definitive treaty signed at Amiens, it was supposed that every contentious question had been settled among the nations of Europe; that every interest had been balanced, as well as circumstances would admit, and that all the elements of war had been at rest, and were not likely soon to be again thrown into commotion. Great Britain had shown her sincere wish of peace by the vast sacrifices she had made to obtain it. Bonaparté, in the name of the French nation, also professed the most earnest desire for the preservation of the general tranquillity of Europe, and no other power seemed to have any wish or motive to disturb it. The politics of Russia, ever since the accession of the emperor Alexander to the throne, were completely pacific. The conduct and the character of this monarch appeared in every thing to differ from that of his father, the emperor Paul, whose natural understanding and judgment were weak, and who was at the same time tyrannical, capricious, and romantic; his reign was a series of contradictions, and all his public actions were marked with violence, absurdity, and injustice. When the immense force of the Russian empire was in his hands, the continent of Europe could never be secure from war; but his successor, the present emperor, seemed to carry every amiable and princely virtue to the throne: mild, generous, and pacific in his nature, he turned his mind principally to that wide field of improvement which his vast dominions and half civilized subjects opened to his view; his second care seemed to be the peace, tranquillity, and happiness of Europe. With respect to the Russian empire, all his acts bore the stamp of his character, and were solely directed to the liberty and happiness of his people, and the improvement of his dominions. With respect to the politics of Europe, his principles were those of a peace-maker,

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nd Europe felt a security haracter, that if again the f war was to desolate its hat storm was not likely from the side of Russia. man empire was not in a to wish for or to provoke he emperor, after the fatal ce of so many unfortunate ns, and the decisive victo- ed by France in the last, ot pretend singly to cope nce, nor was he likely in case to receive assistance other Germanic powers. ostile rivality which had isted between Prussia and ad now created a complete in the German empire; which was the weaker f the two, looked to the e of France to place her n an equality with Austria. ter years of the war, Prussia med the protectorship of n of Germany, and had even d to annex Hanover to its ns. After peace had forced andon Hanover, she sought, e name of indemnity, to ob- iderably more than she had ng the war; but for those ons she looked to the par- d influence of France, and he force of arms, or to the f her claims. Russia wish- eace; Germany (notwith- the question of the indem- as still undecided) wished e; that England wished e was too apparent; the and the smaller powers pe, including Holland and and, wished for peace: nor e any quarter from which ld proceed unless from the e ambition and injustice of and her government. From the decisions of the French cabinet the great events of the continent for this year were to proceed, and the history of the intrigues of the *Thuilleries* becomes the history of Europe.

The first event which immediately followed the treaty of Amiens was a convention between the French and Batavian ambassadors at Amiens in the name of their respective governments, that the indemnities which were stipulated by that treaty to be given to the family of Orange were not at all to be at the charge of Holland. If this had been so understood between the British and French ambassadors, it would appear that there was no occasion for this separate convention: if it was not so understood, it then follows that, on the very day of signing the treaty of Amiens, France, by a solemn act, violated the spirit and true construction of the negotiation.

The next political occurrence which followed was the treaty of peace between France and Tunis, or rather the submission of the dey to the menaces of Bonaparté. The states of Europe have so long submitted to the insolence and depredations of the piratical states of Barbary, that if Bonaparté had used the force and energy of his government to crush this usurped power, and really to restore the "*liberty of the sea*" to all nations trading in the Mediterranean, he had then the means of acquiring the greatest glory for himself, and of meriting the thanks of all nations; but his treaties and his actions were of a more selfish nature, and never looked further than the aggrandisement of that particular nation of which he had made himself the master.

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The dey of Tunis, terrified at the appearance of a French squadron off the fort of Goletta, and at the menaces of the French admiral, signed a treaty, by which for the future "France was to be the most favoured nation throughout the dominions of the regency, and its commerce to pay less duties than that of other nations."

This treaty alone would be sufficient to convince every candid political observer, that the phrase of "the liberty of the seas," so often repeated by the French government, was in their mouths a mere empty expression adopted for selfish purposes; and that their pompous declamations on the theory of the "equality of commercial rights" among nations at peace, meant nothing else than that England was never to be the favoured nation in any commercial arrangement, but that France was to stand in that situation in every country where her power or her influence extended.

At this time there hardly existed a ferment in any country in Europe, with the exception of Switzerland, where the people were violently averse from the constitution which France had forced upon them, and impatient for the execution of the treaty of Luneville, which declared their country to be independent, and to have an undoubted right to choose such constitution or form of government as was most agreeable to the people. Some tumults also existed in the little republic of the Seven Isles, occasioned by the attempts to introduce an aristocracy of the ancient Venetian nobility into the government of this new formed republic. This infringement was violently resisted by the people; the parties were, however, prevented from proceeding to extremities by the interposition of the English commodore who was cruising off that station. There being nothing of more importance to disturb the peace of Europe, Bonaparté had leisure afresh to pursue, and has accustomed good fortune to attain, the now grand objects of his ambition. In order to give a permanent duration to the power he had assumed, he felt it necessary to conciliate the affections and sooth the passions of the different parties in France. The fate of a mere military government has been in all ages, but more especially in an enlightened one, extremely precarious: all thrones have been found weak which were not in some degree supported by public opinion. Hitherto the people of France had submitted to be the instrument of the designs of every party, which in its turn bore sway, during the revolution; yet it was well known that the great majority of them (particularly the peasantry) were much dissatisfied at the abolition of their ancient religion, and wished to see it again reinstated in its former splendour. Bonaparté was fully aware of this predominant inclination; and during the war he entered into a convention with the pope, by which the new system of the Gallican church was completely settled. This convention, or, as it was styled, Concordat, which bore date on the 10th of September 1801*, was made public in Paris a fortnight after the signature of the treaty of Amiens.

* Vide "State Papers," 1801.

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The terms of it were briefly as follow:

I. The catholic, apostolic, and Roman religion, shall be freely exercised in France; the worship shall be public, and subject to those regulations of police which the government may judge necessary for the public tranquillity.

II. A new division is to be made of the French dioceses by the holy see, in concert with the French government.

III. His holiness shall invite the titular French bishops to every sacrifice, even that of their sees, for the sake of peace and unity.

IV. The first consul shall name, within three months after the publication of his holiness's bull, to the archbishopricks and bishopricks of the new division: his holiness shall confer the canonical institution, according to the ancient forms in France before the change of government.

V. VI. and VII. The bishops shall, before their entering on their functions, take from the hands of the first consul, and the inferior clergy from the civil authorities appointed for that purpose, the following oath:

"I swear and promise to God, on the holy Evangelists, to preserve obedience and fidelity to the government established by the constitution of the French republic; I promise also to have no intelligence, to assist at no council, to maintain no connection, either within or without, which shall be contrary to the public tranquillity; and if within my diocese, or elsewhere, I shall learn that any thing is designed for the prejudice of the state, I will make it known to the government."

VIII. The following form of prayer shall be recited at the end of divine service, in all the catholic churches in France:

Domine, salvam fac rempublicam,
Domine, salvos fac consules.

The IXth, Xth, XIth, and XIIth articles give the new bishops the power of appointing the curé; who, however, must be accepted by the government.

XIII. His holiness, for the welfare of the church and the happy establishment of the catholic religion, declares, that neither he nor his successors will disturb in any manner the possessors of *alienated ecclesiastical effects*; but that the property of those effects shall remain unchangeable in their hands or in the hands of their assignees.

The XIVth and XVIth articles place the first consul on the same footing with respect to his holiness as the ancient monarchical government of France.

The XVth permits French catholics to make endowments in favour of churches.

The XVIIth and last mentions, that when any of the successors of the first consul shall not be a catholic, the rights mentioned in the above articles, and the appointment to bishopricks, shall be regulated by a new convention.

Such were the articles which formed the foundation of the celebrated *concordat*.

There were also other articles drawn up for the regulation of the protestant worship in France.

Those changes and the new religious code were announced to the French people by a proclamation of the

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the first consul, dated at Paris, April the 17th, to the public; and a solemn celebration of the event was to take place in the church of Nôtre Dame, the metropolitan church of Paris, on the next day, being Sunday.

Previously, however, to the publication of this new religious code, the cardinal Caprara, the pope's legate, had a formal audience of the first consul: the government carriages were sent to his eminence, who came in state to the Thuilleries; he was preceded by a detachment of grenadiers, and of *gens d'armerie*, with trumpets, &c. There were in his train ten carriages full of ecclesiastics, and the procession was closed by a body of 200 cavalry. The legate and his suite descended at the principal entrance of the palace: the cross was as usual carried before the legate, and during the ceremony was placed at the door of the council chamber. At this council the ministers and members of the council of state attended. The cardinal delivered a flattering address to the consul, in which he complimented him both on account of his victories and his zeal for religion; but among the many remarkable expressions it contained was the following: "The same hand which gained battles, and which signed peace with all nations, restores splendour to the temples of the true God, rebuilds his altars, and reestablishes his worship." After the conclusion of his speech, the cardinal signed the *formula* of an oath in the Latin language, by which he engaged to observe the constitution, laws, statutes, and customs of the republic.

To this address the first c made the following answer:

"On account of the apo virtues by which you are d guished, cardinal, I behold with great satisfaction, the p sor of an extensive influence o conscience of man.

"You draw from the gospe rules of your conduct, and c quently you will contribute to the extinction of animosity the establishment of union, i vast empire. The French n will long have reason to rejo the happy choice that I an holiness have jointly made of The result of your mission be for the Christian religion, in all ages has operated so good to mankind, a fresh s for exultation. The enligh philosopher, and the true to man, will express his sa tion at this appointment."

On the 8th, the consuls issu *arrête*, ordering the Pope's b be inserted in the bulletin c laws, and authorizing the to exercise his functions, afte ing the prescribed oath.

The magnificence of the which established and procl the catholic religion in F was far greater and more da than had attended any sole since the revolution. The r lican party had supposed tha had in all events thrown dow ever in France, the altar of blished religion; they ho found themselves mistaken. restoration of the national re was not only effected with th most splendour and solemnity part of the government, but i received by the people at large

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versal and sincere pleasure
event that had occurred in
nce the revolution. The
of the government to the
emulated every descrip-
stern luxury and pomp.
tituted authorities were
n the cathedral by eleven
t which hour the proces-
ed from the Thuilleries.
consul was preceded by
diplomatique, the council
e general officers, and the
His carriage was drawn
horses, each led by a ser-
uperb livery; his corps of
es also attended in the
niforms. In the church
of Bonaparté were seated
t conspicuous place, above
consituted authorities of
One circumstance occurred
s pomp, which showed the
d the power of fortune.
e unnoticed crowd, which
to the church to see the
, was the wife of the ge-
reau, (a man who, for
displayed in war and ser-
dered to the country, was
y all Europe at least on
ty with Bonaparté:) she,
not honoured with a seat
thedral, was induced by
riosity to press in among
l, and received from the
of a soldier a blow which
eprived her of life, while
lation of the Bonapartés
ing in state and security.
umstance made a consider-
ation at Paris; nor indeed
ail to make an impression
feeling or reflecting mind.
mony proceeded however
t pomp. The anthems and
priate music was the work of
composers in France, and
the execution was by no means inferior. Every splendour that consuls and cardinals, bishops, archbishops, and the pope's legate could give to the reestablishment of the Roman catholic religion in France, was most profusely lavished on this solemnity. The magnificence of the spectacle, as well as the occasion of it, were highly pleasing to the French people, and this step added very considerably to the popularity of Bonaparté. It must however be remarked, that the republican party were much displeased, and several of the military obeyed with the utmost reluctance the orders to salute the cross which was carried before the legate, and murmured at the ceremony of consecrating their standards: "The standards of the French army," they said, "had never been so crowned with glory, as when they were not consecrated." It was also said that the bishops and clergy, by swearing to disclose to the government every conspiracy or disaffection in their districts, had in fact degraded themselves into mere *spies* of the police. The numbers, however, of those who disapproved of the reestablishment of the national religion, were but few when compared with the great body by whom it was approved.

The next step which Bonaparté took to gain popularity was by an act of amnesty to the emigrants, and which, if it had in truth deserved that title, would have been a glorious national reparation for former injustice and cruelty.

The fate of those unhappy sufferers by the revolution was truly deserving of pity: many of them had formerly enjoyed all the comforts and all the dignity which wealth,

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wealth, rank, and honour, can bestow, but by one fatal revolution of the wheel of fortune they were driven from their homes and from their country, and dispersed as wanderers and beggars over the face of the world. Not only their misfortunes, but the general correctness of their conduct in every country where they found shelter, gained them respect and universal commiseration. In France many of the peasantry were still attached to the families of their ancient lords; and among the higher classes there were none who had not a relation or friend among the class of proscribed emigrants. Most of their property had been confiscated in the first years of the revolution, and swallowed up by the expenses of the war.

It was not in the power of the government to make compensation for their losses; but to those who had been so long in exile and misery, it was perhaps a great boon, once more to revisit their country and friends, were it unaccompanied and unshackled by conditions and penalties, which made that which had the semblance of an act of mercy, in effect a mockery of the misfortunes of the wretched objects whose fate it pretended to ameliorate.

This act was proclaimed on the 27th of April, as a law of the French republic, and consisted of two titles, under which heads were included seventeen articles, which may be seen at length in another part of this volume*.

By the twelfth article, all emigrants, without exception, were placed under the eye and inspection of a teasing and arbitrary police, for ten years, after the 23d of September, which was the definitive period appointed to close up the gates of this mercy, such as it was, against those who did not embrace it on or before that day; and by the succeeding article, the inspectors of this police had the power, during these ten years, of removing any of the individuals, included under this act, to the distance of sixty miles from his usual place of residence, by his own proper authority, without appeal; and against any of those who had suffered this removal, it might, at the expiration of the ten years, be extended to the whole of the life of the individual by the same authority! On this species of mercy it is unnecessary to make any comment.

By another article, all emigrants who had received from foreign powers places, titles, decorations, gratuities, or pensions, were bound formally to declare them before certain commissioners, and formally to renounce the same.

As by another article no retribution was to be made to them for whatever proportion of their property the nation had thought proper to alienate, or otherwise dispose, since the revolution, it was the extreme of cruelty to compel many of them to resign their only means of subsistence, or banish them from their country, their friends, and connections, for ever.

The following classes of persons were totally exempted from the benefit of the present amnesty; namely, those individuals who have commanded armies, assembled in

* Vide "State Papers."

hostility

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to the republic; 2d, those re had rank in the enemies' 3d, those who since the on have held places in the ld of the *ci-devant* French 4th, those who were to have been, or were movers of the civil or fo- war; 5th, those who com- by land or sea, as well as resentatives of the people, ave been found guilty of against the republic; and bishops and bishops who, g legitimate authority, have to give in their resigna-

this ample schedule of ions it is scarcely worth ing, how very general the ead is, which says, that e who are known to have r who were actually, movers nts of the civil or foreign This general description appear likely to take away hope from the emigrants, as not afterwards qualified by ticle which mentioned that mber exempted should not 1000.

the seventeenth article, part ch emigrant property as remained unalienated in the hands of government was to be restored to them. Poor as this compensation was for the great losses they had sustained, it was yet perhaps all that could be done, considering the wretched state of the French finances. Bonaparté having thus conciliated the majority by the restoration of the catholic religion, and soothed a little the resentments of the royalists by this amnesty, such as it was, to the emigrants, thought it now high time to put into execution the designs he had long entertained of being invested, at least for life, with the sovereignty of the French empire, his creatures immediately agitated the question, what mark of national gratitude was due to the hero who had done so much for France? There was a great variety of opinions. Many in the tribunat considered it would be sufficient to reelect him as first consul for five years.

The conservative senate, however, supposed they were paying him a high honour, and meeting fully his wishes and expectations by reelecting him for twice that period*. Bonaparté was by no means content with this reelection

e answer of the first consul is too remarkable, both for the excess of modesty spirit of prophecy which we hope it breathes, not to insert it here.

Senators,

e honourable testimony of your esteem, expressed in your deliberations of the all be for ever engraven on my heart. The suffrages of the people have me with the supreme magistracy. I should not look upon myself as assured ational confidence, if the act that was to continue me in that high office was in sanctioned by the same suffrage. During the three years that have just fortune has smiled propitiously on the republic: but fortune is inconstant; w many are those on whom she has lavished her favours, that have lived a few o long! The interest I feel for my glory and my happiness should seem to have the term of my public life at the moment that the peace of the world was ned. But every attention to the glory and the happiness of a citizen should operate when the interests of the state or the public kindness call upon him. ink that I owe a new sacrifice to the people; that sacrifice I will make, if the the people commands what is authorized by your vote.

"Bonaparté."

for

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for ten years; he wished, if not to bear the name of king or emperor, at least to have the power as absolute and as permanent as had usually accompanied such titles, if indeed he did not wish to possess the substance of royalty more unfettered than any other sovereign had ever hitherto done. No privileged parliament, no tribunal of public opinion, was to restrain his will during his life time, and he claimed besides the right of transmitting the sovereign power to whom he pleased at his decease. Two days after the resolution of the conservative senate, the consuls proposed the following question:

"Shall Napoleon Bonaparté be declared consul for life?"

On this question the people of France were to be consulted. The public acts expressing those resolutions are to be found in our collections of State Papers.

The mode of collecting the suffrages was as follows: registers were opened in every commune, where the citizens were officially invited to sign their opinion upon this great question.

These registers were opened to the secretaries of all administrations, to the greffiers of the tribunals, and to all mayors and notaries.

The time allowed for voting in each department was three weeks, reckoning from the day of the arrival of the official *arrêté* at the prefecture, and seven days, reckoning from its arrival at each commune.

The ministers were charged with the execution of the *arrêté*, and it was solemnly inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

It was easy to foresee which way this mock election must be decided. No time was allowed for any national concert of opinion; Paris was not permitted to take the lead, as it had done on former occasions; the question was put to all the communes of France at the same time. Bonaparté's reelection was secure, for it was not in the nature of things to suppose that any considerable number of peasants, in any remote corner of a distant province, would venture to record their opposition to the established government, without knowing how the rest of France was affected, or whether they would not, by such an act, sign their own warrant for death or deportation. Besides, as there was to be no public declaration of opinion, but the votes were to be inscribed in books kept by the agents of the government, it was not of the slightest consequence which way they were given; for as all those registers were to be given up to the ministers of the interior and of justice, those two ministers could declare the number of votes as they pleased, and assuredly there was no individual in France who would dare to demand a scrutiny. The climate and government of Guiana had no attractions for those who wished to be permitted to live in France. *Carnot*, however, and some determined jacobins, did venture to inscribe their dissent; but as this dissent was of no consequence, they were neither guillotined nor deported. *Carnot* was so certain of the latter fate, that when he made his signature, he added, that he was signing his own deportation. At length, when this farce of enregistering was over, and the books deposited with the ministers,

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, they were pleased to de-
it above 3,000,000 had
the question, and only a
lreds against it. From the
circumstances of the times
the question was put, and
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is possible that 3,000,000
ve voted for the question.
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n of his ministers as the
the people, and caused it
ely to be inserted in the
f the laws; he, however,
choose to submit to them
d question, "Whether he
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?" This question he pro-
be decided in his favour,
onservative senate, without
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These two questions being
cided, his title to the so-
of France, which was
by the sword, became
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event placed him, to all
and purposes, among the
ns of Europe; and the
aining question was, what
of influence he might be
d to exert in that capa-

dition to France, as it was
by the war, he held the
epublic, Piedmont, Parma,
a, and the isle of Elba:
and Naples were absolutely
nt on him; Switzerland and
, though declared free and
independent by the treaty of Luneville, he treated as conquered provinces; the German empire, which in the customary slowness of its proceedings made many delays upon the settling of the question of indemnities, was threatened by France; and all the lesser colonies, which had been ceded, were now in his possession; and the dispatches which arrived from St. Domingo, the only one of the French colonies which appeared likely to form an independent republic under *Toussaint L'Ouverture*, announced that it also was obliged to bow to the fortune of Bonaparté. Jerome, the youngest brother of the first consul, was the bearer of these dispatches, the first which had arrived from St. Domingo; the landing at which, and the capture of the Cape, were a part of his welcome tidings. He was received in France with transports of exultation, and the repossession of that vast and important colony was looked upon as certain.

From the Porte, Bonaparté had obtained a confirmation of the highly advantageous terms of the commercial treaty with that power, which he had originally by fraud concluded, as the price of the evacuation of Egypt, at the moment when his whole army in that country were the captives of the English, and to which some demur had since arisen at Constantinople.

In Spain, his influence was as unbounded as it was exacting. Louisiana, that vast and incalculably valuable possession, he had wrested from her, under the pretence of negotiation: and Portugal was trembling

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trembling under the frown of his ambassador, who seemed to consider that country as the scene of his military prefecture, rather than as an independent state. In fine, he was now raised to the highest pinnacle of glory and power that ambition had ever soared to. All obstacles to his universal empire seemed to have been conquered; and it only now remained to be decided, whether fortune or his own prudence could maintain him long in the giddy eminence to which the surprising events of the last six years had raised him.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XVII.

n to St. Domingo.—Probable Value of that Colony to France—f it at the Time of the Expedition—Force of the Armament.—ter of Toussaint L'Ouverture.—Arrival of the French Fleet, and at the Cape—Resistance experienced—Success—Cape burned—ler of many of the black Chiefs—all the Coast repossessed by the —Negotiation with Toussaint broken off—Toussaint declared a Generals Le Clerc, and Rochambeau, &c. march against him.—cements arrive from France.—Plan of the Campaign—partial and Defeat.—Attack of Toussaint in his Intrenchments, and e Defeat.—Reverse of Fortune for a Moment—final Success of ich.—Toussaint surrenders with his Generals on Terms—violated ted and sent home to France—imprisoned, and dies.—War begun —Conclusion.

e close of our last chapter took occasion to mention l of dispatches from St. to France, with favourable of the progress of the ms, towards the accom- hat object, for which, even had made peace, the first l risked the greatest arma- r dispatched to the new Ve shall now resume the nor discontinue it, till we led, in connected arrange- the transactions of this ary and novel warfare, curred within the year; h involves in its conse- ot only the most important the parent country, but Britain herself, and perhaps ole human race.

ready acquiescence of and the French govern- the preliminaries, which e foundation of the treaty ns, it appeared that the most powerful consideration which induced such eager acquiescence was the recovery of St. Domingo. A fleet had been for a long time collected at Brest, and a considerable army had been assembled in the neighbourhood. Although Ireland was held out as the intended object of the expedition which was thus preparing, yet it had been observed, for a considerable time before the preliminaries were signed, that it was to this army the French government sent all the West India refugees and black troops then in France; and as it was hardly reasonable to suppose that they could ever have been intended to be employed in an expedition against Ireland, it appears probable, and almost certain, that this fleet and army were assembled at Brest, merely with a view of holding out a menace during war, and for the real purpose of occupying St. Domingo, as soon as ever the British government should be

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persuaded to sign such a peace as France expected and required. Early in the month of October 1801, the preliminaries were signed between the French and English governments; and without waiting for the discussion of those points that were to be arranged before a definitive treaty could be signed, the French government, with an almost inconceivable degree of activity, equipped in the ports of Rochefort, Toulon, Havre, and Flushing, those armaments which were to cooperate with the grand equipment at Brest, of which admiral Villaret Joyeuse was the naval commander, and general Leclerc (who had married the sister of the first consul) the commander of the land forces, with the commission of captain-general of St. Domingo. The great solicitude for the recovery of that colony, the astonishing activity in fitting out the expedition, and the possible loss of the entire French navy incurred by it, are not to be wondered at when the immense importance of the island is considered, the character and power of *Toussaint L'Ouverture* who then governed it, and the great difficulties which the nature of the country, and its numerous and armed population, would most probably oppose to a forcible occupation of the island. As to the intrinsic value and importance of St. Domingo as a colony, it is almost beyond the power of calculation. That part of it which belonged to France before the war, which was barely one third of the island, and by far the least fertile, was more productive and profitable, in every point of view, than all the British West India islands taken together: the value of its annual exports were above 7,000,000*l.* sterling, which employed 1640 ships, and 26,770 seamen. When to this possession should be added the Spanish part of the island, it would be a moderate calculation to state the future probable value of the whole island, moderately speaking, at three times the value which the French part alone possessed before the war. Even when the whole island should be brought to the state in which the French part was formerly, it would not then be half peopled or half cultivated, and would still hold out the fairest prospects of increasing wealth and resources. It was therefore clear that if France could only hold St. Domingo as a colony, she need hardly wish for more foreign possessions, as that island alone would be worth all the colonies which the other European states possess (taken collectively), both for intrinsic value and from the number of ships and seamen it would employ in time of peace, which would at once lay the firm foundation of a commerce and a navy, that at no very distant day must be superior to that of any other nation. These considerations, which involved materially the future destinies of the French empire, were naturally among the principal objects of its government: the expedition therefore for St. Domingo, which had been long preparing, was completely equipped within a very short time after the signing of the preliminaries, allowed a chance to the French fleet of making the passage, without being obstructed or captured by the English force. Such being the intentions and views of the French government, at the time of signing the preliminaries, it is worthy of attention to observe what was the state of

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ment of the French revolu-
ewere three distinct classes
he island; the whites, the
our, and the blacks. Not-
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he French army, yet the
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the two former classes,
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The whites and the men
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blacks to repel the Eng-
defend the island. In
ake of slaves enthusiastic
less a promise than that
was held out to them.
liberty that they stood
y to their posts, bravely
dangers of battle, and
sistance from the mother
fended the colony against
of Great Britain, the proud
the seas. Among this race
formerly so despised, were
ly found characters suited
t parts which they were
to act. Generals capable of conducting armies with consummate kill; statesmen of no common or bounded views: some who, at the schools at the Cape, and the other principal towns, had learned in their youth, from European masters, those sciences and that knowledge in which Europe so much excels; others who, with little or no education, drew from the native strength and resources of their own minds, a capability of filling the most important situations with decency. Of this number, if fortune were always constant to merit, in *Toussaint L'Ouverture*, not only the poet, but the faithful historian, would have seen "hands which the rod of empire might have swayed." The ascendency of his genius entitled him to the chief command among his countrymen, and when the course of events had made him for years the supreme governor of the island, he "bore his faculties so meekly," acted with so much honour and justice to foreign merchants, and showed so strong a desire to raise the race of his fellow negro citizens, not only in political rank but in moral character, that the eyes of the world were turned upon him, as one of those extraordinary men whose fortune it was to be the founders of empires and republics. He was considered as the *Washington* or Bonaparté of St. Domingo, and the man who was fated to be the principal instrument of restoring the negro race to freedom and independence. Viewed in this light, he was undoubtedly the most interesting of all the public characters which appeared on the great stage of political events for the present year. For several years before, the whole weight of the government of St. Domingo had been

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sustained by him; he had subdued or tranquillized every party that opposed him, and had at length drawn up a constitution for that country, such as in his judgment promised to secure its happiness and independence. In forming this constitution himself, and in not sending to Bonaparté to form one for St. Domingo, it was considered by the first consul, that this chief of the colony had committed an open act of rebellion against him as sovereign of the mother country; but in justice to the moral character of *Toussaint*, it must be recollected that France had abandoned the island, during the war, to the blacks, and that they, not knowing of the private negotiations between lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto, naturally considered the war would be of much longer duration, and therefore ventured to make a constitution for themselves, without consulting the great constitution-maker of Europe: this was their great offence; and no sooner did they hear of the preliminaries being signed than they saw on their coasts an immense fleet and army, destined to occupy the island as masters, and possibly to reduce them to the state of slavery, from which they had purchased their emancipation by their blood, and by their courageous defence of the colony. Toussaint had just suppressed an insurrection, which must have been the most afflicting to his feelings as a man, inasmuch as it was headed by his nephew, general *Moyse*, in whom he had reposed entire confidence. From the protection that the humanity of Toussaint afforded to the whites, a party was formed against him, who cried out that he had abandoned and sold the blacks to the whites. When this party, with general *Moyse* at their head, was subdued, Toussaint turned his attention to secure the independence and interests of the island by negotiations with America and England. The negotiation with the government of Jamaica appeared in the greatest state of forwardness, when it was abruptly broken off, in consequence of the news arriving at Jamaica of the conclusion of the preliminary treaty, and almost immediately after Toussaint learned that a great fleet and army was on its passage to St. Domingo. He then complained most bitterly of the want of good faith in our government, who, he said, had, without any provocation on his part, coalesced with France to ruin him; and, indeed, when it is considered how easily England could have prevented the sailing of the expedition if she had thought proper, this supposition appeared to have some foundation. It was only in the month of January 1802, that it was known at St. Domingo that peace had been concluded with England, and before the month had expired the French armament appeared before their ports; there was therefore very little time to make any preparations, or hardly time for the blacks to form an opinion whether the French came as friends or foes. The French force that presented itself before St. Domingo was probably the most formidable armament which had ever sailed at one time to the western hemisphere; the only document like an official account of their force appears in a letter from their admiral *Villaret Joyeuse* to the British admiral Duckworth, commanding at Jamaica. As the object of this letter was to obtain, if necessary, supplies and ammunition, it must there-

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therefore be supposed that the French admiral, in order to allay any jealousy or alarm, rather underrated than exaggerated his force. The statement of *Villaret Joyeuse* was as follows: that twenty-five sail of the line had entered the ports of St. Domingo, but that five sail being Spanish, were to proceed immediately to the Havannah; that three sail of the remainder were merely armed *en flute*, and that the number of the troops they had brought out was *sixteen thousand men*; that he daily expected six sail more, three of which were Batavian, and were to proceed to their own ports, and that these vessels were to bring about 5 or 6000 additional troops. The great pains taken in this letter to describe the naval force as little formidable as possible, leaves strong room to suppose that the account of the land forces were probably underrated when they were thus stated at only 21 or 22,000 men. When it is considered that the squadrons of *Gantheaume* and *Linois* both arrived very shortly after this letter was written, we cannot fairly estimate the force destined to make the first attack on St. Domingo at less than 25,000 troops and twenty-six sail of the line, with a proportional number of frigates; this force too, great as it was, was to be followed by other reinforcements. The details of the passage of the French fleet were given in a letter from the admiral Villaret Joyeuse to the French minister of marine: they had been detained by contrary winds in Brest harbour till the 14th of December, upon which day they sailed, and in forty-six days made Cape Samanah, the nearest port of St. Domingo; there they were joined by a division which sailed from Rochefort, and also by some ships from Ferrol, commanded by the Spanish admiral Gravina. A part of the squadron was sent from thence with the division of general Kerveyseau, to take possession of the city of St. Domingo, and the Spanish part of the island, while the main body proceeded to Cape François, before which harbour they presented themselves on the 3d of February. A small squadron was detached to take possession of Port au Prince, which expedition was confided to general Boudet, while the grand army under the orders of Leclerc and Rochambeau prepared to take possession of the Cape and all the important positions in the north of the island. The French generals were by no means certain, whether Toussaint meant to resist or not; their operations, however, were so calculated and combined as to overcome any resistance that they could expect to find. While the grand fleet lay directly before the port, the first debarkation was made on the 3d of February, in the bay of Mancenille, about twenty-five miles east of the Cape. This army was commanded by generals Rochambeau and Brunet. On their landing, a tumultuous assemblage of blacks made a show of resistance, crying "No whites, no whites;" they were, however, soon routed and dispersed, and general Brunet entered with the fugitives into the forts of Ance and Bouque, which, after a desperate resistance, were carried by the French troops. A French fleet in the mean time entered the roads of Fort Dauphin, but although the blacks kept up a cannonade for some time, they were obliged to evacuate it on the near approach

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of the French troops, supported by the fire of the squadron. In this manner fell Fort Dauphin, the first important post which the French got possession of: here Rochambeau found 150 pieces of cannon, a magazine of provisions, and a position that it was not in the power of the blacks to dislodge him from. The grand army of Leclerc waited for the news of this first debarkation; when, in the evening of the 4th, the Syrene frigate brought intelligence of its success: the grand army was without delay landed about thirty miles to the westward of the Cape, between Margot and Limbe. The town of the Cape was evidently no longer tenable: while it was blocked up on the eastern side by Rochambeau, Leclerc's grand army was marching on it from the west, and the entire fleet presented itself abreast of the harbour, and began to cannonade Fort Piccolet, and the batteries which defended the entrance into the roads; this cannonade was however briskly returned by the blacks in the forts, and general Christophe, who commanded there, did not evacuate the town, without opposing every resistance that in those circumstances it was possible to make; but when it is considered that 20,000 veteran French troops, supported by an immense number of ships of war, were preparing for an immediate attack, it was in vain for him to attempt any longer to defend it; he however let the French commanders know, that he should certainly burn the town if they persevered in their hostile measures. The French generals, partly aware of the probability of that event, had accelerated their march in such a manner as to make it impossible for him to carry his threats into complete execution. Although he did cause fire to be set to part of the town, he was obliged to evacuate it, and the French entered it, before the fire had done any very considerable mischief; a great part of the rich plantations in the neighbourhood, were also preserved by the precipitate retreat, which the rapid advance of the French troops obliged Christophe to make.

In those first operations of the war, which gave the French possession of Cape François, Fort Dauphin, and some of the most important points in the colony, it does not appear that any degree of courage or skill, on the part of the blacks, could have opposed an effectual resistance. No town that is not completely fortified, and strongly garrisoned, could pretend to resist effectually a force of 20,000 veterans, and twenty ships of the line: the blacks, however, showed a considerable degree of spirit and determination; Leclerc confessed that the forts of Ance and Bouque made a desperate resistance to Rochambeau's division, and the Fort Piccolet, and the others which defended the entrance of the harbour, were not to be silenced by the whole French fleet, until they had also been threatened on the land side. The orders which were issued by Christophe to the commander of Fort Dauphin, and all those in his district, were to sink, if they could, all the French vessels, to defend themselves to the last extremity, and, if obliged to retreat, to burn every thing behind them: this was the plan he himself professed that he would act upon; and in answer to the summons of the French generals, he replied, that

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that he would receive no orders but from Toussaint, and if he was obliged to retire, he should certainly burn the town of the Cape. The French, notwithstanding the atrocities committed by themselves, affected to consider this as a most barbarous resolution: to an impartial observer, it must however appear that it was impossible for Christophe to have acted a more spirited, soldier-like, and patriotic part than he did in this resolution, which was not the effect of passion, but the cool determination which he had previously formed, and let the French know of before they landed. The object that the blacks fought for was liberty: they suspected, and with very good reason, that whatever specious proclamations the French might issue, they came over to St. Domingo with a view to reduce them again to slavery. Under these circumstances, were *Christophe* the most enlightened chieftain that ever led an army, he would probably have given the same directions, to burn in the retreat, every house that could give shelter to a Frenchman, and lay waste all those plantations which might tempt their avarice. His retreat was in the mountains, where the invaders could be opposed with the greatest advantage While the main body of the French army had thus begun the campaign with such success on the northern part of the island, the divisions marched to the other points were also successful beyond what they could have expected. The Spanish part of the island was given up without a shot being fired: general Clervaux (a mulatto general), who commanded the northern part, was induced by the interference of citizen Nonvicke, bishop of the French part, to betray his trust, and drive away the brother of Toussaint, who had been appointed governor of the whole of the Spanish territory. General Laplume, who commanded in the southern district, acted a similar part, and the French general Kervelegan entered the capital city of St. Domingo without any opposition. The Spanish settlers rejoiced in the change, as it appeared to them, the recovery of their property and their negroes. In the southern districts of the ancient French part of the island, the arms of the invaders were also successful: the division of general Boudet landed almost without opposition, and carried by storm the works and town of Port au Prince, although defended by 4000 blacks; general Humbert succeeded in taking Port au Paix; and in this manner, in the course of four or five days, all the principal posts of the island were in the possession of the French, who by their operations had now gained this immense advantage, that they had the power of acting either offensively or defensively, accordingly as circumstances might incline them.

Toussaint himself appears to have been in the interior of the country at the time of the invasion, and therefore, notwithstanding the resistance made by Christophe at the Cape, a proposal was sent to him on the part of the French general, offering him the situation of lieutenant-general of the island, if he would submit. This proposal was accompanied by the proclamation of Bonaparté, expressing a sense of the obligations France was under to him for his services, and the personal esteem the consul had conceived for him;

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the great reluctance he should feel in being obliged to treat him as a rebel, and the pleasure he should have, in being at liberty to bestow that great national recompence on him, which his former services deserved. At the same time that this message was sent, the children of Toussaint, who had been educated in France, and whom he had not seen for a number of years, were sent to him. Notwithstanding those flattering offers on the part of the French government, Toussaint however would not place any confidence in them: he sent word to general Leclerc that he was ready to obey any orders he should receive from him, and sent him back his children as hostages. Leclerc then ordered him to come alone to the Cape, and appear before him, in which case he repeated his promise of making him his lieutenant-general: Toussaint hesitated, and endeavoured to gain time; upon which the French general proclaimed him a rebel, and put Christophe and him out of the protection of the law. The most important part of the campaign was now to begin, and the French armies prepared to advance from all points upon the positions held by Toussaint and his generals in the interior of the country: the French had a secure retreat in the strong towns should they be defeated, and they had good reason to calculate upon victory, as their army was entirely composed of veteran troops, whereas Toussaint's was principally composed of an ill armed and worse disciplined *levy en masse*; he had, it is true, a black army of the line, but they did not amount to above 10,000 men at the utmost. On the 10th of February, Toussaint was proclaimed a rebel, and on the 18th the army began its march to attack him. On the 17th it had received a reinforcement of 2500 troops, by the arrival of admiral Gantheaume's squadron: admiral Linois arrived about the same time at the harbour of St. Domingo, in entering which he lost two ships of the line, the Dessaix and the Genavre. The troops which came in the last squadron were, however, not in the immediate scene of action; but the 2500 which Gantheaume brought were sufficient to garrison the different posts in the north of the island, while the grand army advanced into the interior to attack Toussaint. That general as we have seen having no reason to know that peace had been concluded between France and England, or that a French expedition was prepared for St. Domingo till about three weeks before they actually landed, his preparations of defence were therefore by no means in that state of forwardness that they would have been in, if he had had sufficient notice of the danger with which he was threatened; but nevertheless, with a courage worthy of the character he had hitherto sustained, he preferred taking every chance which fortune could present in war, or running every risk which defeat would expose him to, rather than surrender that trust which his fellow blacks had reposed in him for the defence of their liberties. The flattering compliments and high promises of the first consul made no impression on him; he had therefore sent back his children, and prepared as well as the short time would allow him for a battle. This contest appeared very unequal: on his side there was no reason to hope for success, except in the strength of

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positions and the enthu-
his followers. The French
e superior to his in numbers
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and are to the following
On the 13th of February
wing divisions commenced
rch from the Cape; Des-
x's advanced to Limbe,
bout twenty miles distant;
on of general Hardy took
ion of the Mornets, while
eau advanced before the
Fort Dauphin. The first
ch the French army advanc-
twenty miles into the coun-
several partial engagements
natives, who gave them
ble annoyance by firing
em from the woods which
e valleys through which their
y: the second day the French
advanced about twenty
ther into the country, not-
ding the partial attacks they
and the natural difficulty
untry through which they
Rochambeau's division pos-
hemselves of St. Raphael,
of Dorden, and Des-
x took a position near Plai-
on the third day he possessed
of Plaisance without op-
as general Dumesnil,
mmanded that district, re-
obey the orders of Tous-
destroy every thing in the
and not only submitted but
he French army with 200
and 300 infantry. This
n was a serious loss to
nt's feeble army. Hardy's
after making themselves
of a Morne (which general Leclerc states as the most formidable position he had ever seen since he was in the military profession), carried the town of Marmalade with fixed bayonets, although the position was defended by Christophe himself, at the head of 1200 black troops of the line, and an equal number of common labourers. The division of Rochambeau advanced to St. Michael without resistance. The main force of the French army had thus, in the course of three days, advanced about fifty miles into the interior of the country, after overcoming every obstacle which presented itself to them. They had now arrived within twenty or thirty miles of the strong positions defended by Toussaint himself. The plan of the French campaign had been to drive the blacks from every part of the island to this central position, and when their retreat was cut off, to make a grand combined attack with all the divisions of their army. If this plan had perfectly succeeded, they might, in one day, have destroyed the whole of the black troops. The other divisions of the French army, however, were not so successful. General Humbert, who marched from Port au Paix to drive back the black general Maurepas, was repulsed by him with considerable loss. General Debelle then, at the head of 3 or 4000 men, advanced against Maurepas, but was himself obliged to retreat also. Leclerc does not state the loss of the French army upon this occasion, but it must have been considerable. In the south, general Boudet marched from Port au Prince to attack the black general Dessalines, who was posted at the *Croix de Bouquets*. Dessalines set fire to the town on the approach of the French, and making a feint

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to retreat to the Grand Morne, took a wide circuit round the French corps, and made himself master of Leogane, driving a small detachment of French troops out of it. This unexpected movement of Dessalines quite disconcerted the plan prescribed to general Boudet: if he marched on to join the grand army, he left Dessalines in his rear, who might possibly effect a junction with general Laplume who commanded the southern district of the Spanish part, and of whose submission the account had not been then received. General Boudet was therefore obliged to stay at Port au Prince, and general Debelle was kept completely in check by Maurepas. On the 22d of February, being the fifth day from that when the army began its march from the Cape, the division of general Hardy defeated Christophe a second time at Ennery, which he attempted to defend with 1000 black troops, and about an equal number of cultivators. On the 23d the three divisions of Desfourneaux, Hoche, and Rochambeau, united, after driving some detached bodies of the blacks before them, and on the next attacked Toussaint in his strong position of the Ravine de Couleure. The force which Toussaint was at the head of consisted, according to Leclerc's calculation, of 1500 grenadiers, 1200 picked men from the battalion, and 400 dragoons, together with 2000 armed cultivators, in the woods that commanded the ravine, making in the whole a force of 3100 regulars, and 2000 irregulars. The position was described as formidably strong, notwithstanding which the division of general Rochambeau attacked his intrenchments, and after a combat, man to man, in which he allows Toussaint's troops to have fought with great courage and obstinacy, they were at length defeated by the French, with the loss of 800 men left dead on the field of battle. Toussaint retreated in some disorder to the Petite Riviere. This first defeat appeared in a great measure decisive of the fate of Toussaint; his adherents were dispirited, and deserted from him in considerable numbers. Two days after this battle, *Leclerc* hearing, as he delicately expressed it, that general Debelle was not able to force the positions of the black general Maurepas, after leaving a sufficient body to watch and pursue Toussaint, he marched himself with a strong body of troops against Maurepas; but that general hearing of the defeat of Toussaint, and seeing himself on the point of being surrounded, capitulated to general Debelle, on the condition that he and his officers were to retain their rank and situation in the army.

The affairs of Toussaint appeared now completely desperate; but the black general Dessalines, in the southern part of the island, by a variety of movements, combined with skill and executed with boldness, contrived completely to outmanœuvre the French general Boudet, to whom he had been opposed, and even to require the great body of the French army to be sent against him. Toussaint was therefore enabled by this powerful diversion to make another grand attempt to recover the island: by forming a junction with the remains of Christophe's force, he suddenly attacked general Desfourneaux's division at Plaisance, but was repulsed; he then turned off to the right, forced the

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the posts of Dondon and Marmalade, raised again the black population of the northern district in arms, and actually attacked the town of the Cape. It was not however to be expected that a fortified town would surrender to the first attack, and though the French kept the strong towns, the blacks were again masters of the country in the northern district, and a faint gleam of hope appeared still to remain; but the divisions from Havre and Flushing arrived in the mean time, bringing a reinforcement of 5500 veterans. Toussaint being then unable to keep the field, was obliged once more to retire to his strong positions in the interior, with as many of his partizans as he could persuade to follow him. All hope was now lost: Dessalines was at length overpowered in the south, and obliged to submit. Christophe seeing that all was lost, was obliged also to negotiate with Leclerc for his personal safety, and at length, when almost surrounded by French columns, he reluctantly surrendered, and the army which he commanded was united to the French army. Toussaint then informed *Leclerc* that "he saw he was now waging a war without any hope of success, and consequently without any object; but that, notwithstanding the force of the French army, he was still strong enough to ravage and destroy the country, and sell dearly a life that had once been useful to France." Leclerc confessed that those observations made a serious impression on his mind; he therefore received his submission and promised pardon. On this promise Toussaint, in obedience to the orders of Leclerc, repaired alone to the Cape, from whence he was sent to a plantation at Gonaive, and Dessalines to St. Marc. The war being thus finished, in passing the different events of it in review, it must be admitted that the blacks fought with a great deal of courage, and that their principal generals displayed very considerable military talents. Maurepas in the north, and Dessalines in the south, completely outgeneraled Debelle and Boudet, and did not submit till the main body of the French army had been marched against them. Christophe was acknowledged by the French to have conducted himself with great bravery in his different battles with general Hardy; and Toussaint added to his former military fame, not only by his able choice of positions, but by that bold stroke by which, after his defeat, he endeavoured to recover the northern part of the island, and had very nearly succeeded in the attempt: had this blow succeeded, it would have been considered a most masterly piece of generalship; its failure appeared to be solely owing to the sudden arrival of the reinforcement of 5500 troops from France to the feeble garrison of the Cape. Although this attempt was not crowned with success, it equally showed in Toussaint a great mind, firm in its purpose, not to be cast down by ill success, and knowing perfectly well how to take advantage of any circumstances which fortune might throw in his way. From the very obstinate resistance made by Maurepas in the north, and Dessalines in the south, it seems extremely probable, that if Clervaux and Laplume had been faithful to the trust reposed in them by Toussaint, the campaign would have terminated in favour of the blacks; if Toussaint had been enabled to defend his positions but for thirty days longer, the season would

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would be past for the operations of the French army, who could not pretend to make a summer campaign in the interior of St. Domingo. Fortune however declared against him; and all Europe knows, and history will record to future ages, to the eternal disgrace of Bonaparté and his government, that the promise of pardon so solemnly given was violated, and that, under pretence of a conspiracy, Toussaint was arrested and sent over to Brest, where it was first intended to bring him to a mock trial; but afterwards it was judged more expedient to send him to a prison in the interior of France, from which he never was released, but was in a few months after he arrived in France reported to be dead. The manner of his death the French government have never thought it was necessary to explain, and therefore it is much more than matter of suspicion, it is almost clear, *that he was murdered in his prison by the orders of Bonaparté.*

His countrymen in St. Domingo were justly exasperated at this treachery to their former chief, and saw with pleasure the ravages which the climate and the yellow fever made in the French army. The moment that army was weakened by disease, they again burst out into insurrection under their old leaders. Christophe threw aside the rank which Leclerc had given him in the French army, to join in the cause of his country. A long war succeeded, marked by more atrocities than any which has occurred in modern times. The French, bent on the extermination of the blacks, invented new methods for their destruction. Thousands of them were thrown into the sea, or, as the French term it, *deportés en mer*; many were suffocated with the fumes of burning brimstone, and the most ingenious tortures were practised upon them. The blacks, in retaliation, put to death all the whites who fell into their hands, but it does not appear that they tortured their prisoners as their enemies had done. The fate of that island was quite doubtful in the end of the year 1802. On the issue of this war perhaps depends not only the future state of the West Indies, but *perhaps of Africa*, to which the negro race will always look up with affection as to their mother country. If a civilized nation of blacks can exist in St. Domingo, that nation must have a trade and intercourse with Africa, superior to that which any European nation can have; but it would be romantic speculation to suppose that the light which Europe has thrown upon St. Domingo may be reflected back into the very heart of their native soil, and compensate at some future day for all the injuries that the race of blacks have hitherto endured from their white brethren.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XVIII.

Guadaloupe.—Pelagie assumes the Command there—captures the Governor Lacrosse, and dismisses him the Island.—General Richepanse arrives with the Troops from France—lands without Opposition—and finally subdues the Island.—Restoration of Tranquillity.—Affairs of Switzerland at the Close of 1801.—*Aloys Reding goes to Paris to negotiate with Bonaparté—Success—Adoption of his Plan of Government—reversed by the revolutionary Party, and a new Constitution formed—rejected by the democratic Cantons.—Independency of the Valais pronounced contrary to their Wishes.—Confederation of Uri, Schwietz, and Underwalden.—Address to the French Government and to the Helvetic Republic—Proclamation of the Helvetic Government—the smaller Cantons prepare for Resistance—Commencement of Hostilities—Defeat of the Troops of the Helvetic Republic by the Peasants of Baden.—Messrs. De Watteville and Erlach take the Command—and march against Berne.—Surrender of that City.—Helvetic Government expelled—and Retreat to the Pays de Vaud—supplicate the Assistance of France.—Ancient Government assembles at Berne—Forces raised and placed under General Bachman, to act against the Helvetic Government.—Fribourg taken—general Action in the Pays de Vaud—Helvetic Army totally defeated.—Arrival at Lausanne of General Rapp—publishes Bonaparté's Determination to protect the Helvetic Republic.—French Army assembled on the Frontiers under General Ney.—Armistice.—Proceedings of the Diet at Schweitz—their Answer to Bonaparté.—French Army enters Switzerland.—Great Britain determines to interfere—Mr. Moore dispatched to Switzerland.—Helvetic Government reinstated at Berne.—Dissolution of the Diet at Schweitz—and complete Subjugation of that Country to the French Force.—Ineffectual Mission of Mr. Moore.—Arrest of Aloys Reding.—Deputies from all Parts of Switzerland arrive at Paris to form, with the Assistance of the First Consul, a new Constitution.*

HOWEVER undecided and equivocal in their effects had the successes of the French arms been in Hispaniola, their triumph was complete in the island of Guadaloupe. At the close of the year 1801, irritated by the arbitrary and tyrannical conduct of the French government; stimulated by the success of Toussaint in St. Domingo; and conceiving the idea of establishing equally with that chieftain the independence of this island, a man of colour, of the name of Pelagie, assumed the chief authority over the mulatto and black inhabitants, and declared war against the French captain-general Lacrosse. After a series of unimportant movements on both sides, on the 1st of November

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vember 1801, Lacrosse suffered himself to be surprised in visiting some out-posts, and was forced on board a neutral vessel then lying at anchor at Point a Pitre. This vessel (a Dane) sailed for Copenhagen immediately, but was intercepted by an English cruiser, from the captain of whom the French governor demanded and obtained protection. Fortune, so far favourable, did not now desert him: he was carried into Dominica, where tidings had arrived of the preliminaries of peace having been signed between Great Britain and France in the preceding October. Here he was joined by Lascallier, the colonial prefect, and Coster, the commissary of justice, who had just arrived from France. Together with these functionaries he immediately issued (dated 3d of December 1801) a manifesto against the usurped authority at Guadaloupe, containing, among other things, a prohibition against all governments to supply that rebellious usurpation with arms, ammunition, or provisions, under the severest penalties.

In the interval, Pelagie was to all intents and purposes the sovereign of the island, in which he exercised uncontrolled jurisdiction: in places of trust and consequence he placed mulattoes, and entirely subverted the form of government established by his predecessor. The army and the municipalities were dispersed or disorganized, and the miserable white inhabitants found themselves entirely at his mercy.

In the mean time it should seem that the English colonial government were disposed to act in concert with the French for the reduction of the insurgents. A British frigate assisted in blockading Point a Pitre, and no sort of communication was suffered to be carried on with the island; and the tidings of peace and the sailing of the Brest fleet for the West Indies, which became now universally known, filled the insurgents and their chief with apprehension and dismay. It was probable that to these circumstances the white planters and inhabitants owed their safety; nor did the general massacre of them, which was apprehended, take place, although individuals in various parts of the island were occasionally sacrificed to the spirit of revenge or caprice of their new masters.

But the period of this short lived revolution was now arrived. The French force destined for Guadaloupe, under admiral Bouvet and general Richepanse, appeared off the island about the beginning of May; they had taken the prefect Lescalier on board at Desirade, and every preparation was made to take Point a Pitre by assault. On the 7th of May, the debarkation was effected at Gosier without resistance. Military dispositions, apparently ably planned, were made to get possession of the forts Victoire and Union, in order to cut off the communication of the negroes, who were in possession of them, from the interior; and the main body, with the general Richepanse, marched for the town of Point a Pitre. Here, however, all was submission; the quays were lined with inhabitants of every description, who welcomed the troops with the exhilarating sounds of *Vive la Republique! Vive Bonaparté!* On taking possession of the *Place de la Victoire*, Pelagie presented himself, and not only tendered his own obedience, but offered to ensure the submission of the whole island. General Richepanse ordered him, as a test

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a test of his sincerity, immediately to relieve the different forts and redoubts which he commanded, with the troops from France, which he readily undertook to do, and to assemble all his troops in the evening to await the orders of the general. In these promises, however, he was too confident and sanguine of the extent of his power to fulfil them. At Fort Victoire, a chief of the name of Ignace made a show of resistance, which was easily overcome by the French detachment sent to take possession of it; and though Pelagie was faithful to his word, and appeared himself, with many of his followers, in the evening at the place of rendezvous, yet was he obliged to confess that some of his officers and numbers of his troops were missing. Indeed, through the darkness of the night, which now had gained upon the negotiating parties, armed bodies of negroes were seen hovering around with arms in their hands, and in manifest determination to resist. Under these circumstances, Richepanse thought it prudent to embark those who had assembled on board the fleet, under the pretence of their force being necessary in his expedition to Basse Terre. It was not till the 20th, at noon, that he reached that part of the island, and where the opposition experienced was considerable. Under a heavy fire, the army landed near the mouth of the river Duplessis, but without sustaining much loss, and penetrated that day to the right bank of the river des Peres. On the next morning the position of the rebels on the left bank was attacked and forced at day-break, in less than ten minutes. Part however of the insurgents threw themselves into Fort St. Charles, a part gained the Morne on the right of the attacking army, and the rest dispersed in every direction. It was not till the 31st that general Richepanse, now joined by general Sensia (whom he had left behind at Point a Pitre), was able to open, after incredible labour, a battery of thirty pieces of cannon against the fort, which was evacuated the next day (the 1st of June) by the rebels, who it should seem, from some disobedience of the general's orders in posting troops so as to cut them off, retreated with little loss. The army was immediately ordered to pursue the flying negroes in every direction, and they never after succeeded in being able to assemble in force. In these different affairs the loss of killed and wounded to the French army was about 500.

On the 8th of July, general Richepanse assures his government that the army had completely succeeded in the reduction of the island, having had, he adds, "little else to do than to pursue and *exterminate* the remnant of the rebels, insensible to persuasion and incorrigible in their determination not to return to their duty; it is only the death of these wretches that can put a stop to conflagration and the murder of the whites:" and he concludes by saying, "that he thinks it fortunate that they opposed the French arms in the beginning, as this gave an opportunity of thus getting rid of them!"—a sentiment that reflects equal honour on the humanity of the writer, and the French military character.

No further attempt was made to disturb the tranquillity of the colony for the remainder of the year; agriculture and commerce began gradually to revive; and as the island had not suffered much during the war, little

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little doubt remains of its increasing prosperity.

All the functionaries established by Pelagie, and the officers of colour who were not butchered in cold blood, were passed over to France to await the sentence of the government of the country. Whether Pelagie himself were included in this species of deportation we are not informed, any more than we are of his subsequent fate; but that of Toussaint we have already witnessed: nor is there much reason to suppose that a better has fallen to the lot of one who seems to have resembled him in every particular except his courage and resolution.

We shall here dismiss the subject of the French colonial history, with recording another instance of the complete desertion of every principle on which the accursed French revolution was avowedly founded, and for which eleven years of warfare and spoliation, in almost every quarter of the world, has hardly atoned: the reestablishment of slavery in all the French West India possessions. On the 17th of May it was passed as a law by the legislative body, and was placed upon the same footing as that on which it existed in the year 1788; and the importation of negroes, and every branch of the slave trade, ordered to be recommenced with every circumstance of advantage and encouragement which had formerly belonged to it. Thus, after wading through blood, and the slaughter of their fellow men, during the revolutionary period, for the destruction of monarchy and the establishment of the rights of the human race, has France witnessed the restoration of despotism and slavery in their most odious forms, and by its own act and concurrence submits implicitly to the one, and arbitrarily imposes the other.

But these scenes of horror and desolation were too remote to excite much interest in Europe. Even the successes of France in her colonies were looked upon rather with a favourable eye, not only as they were considered as the legitimate exertion of her strength to punish revolt, and to recover her rightful dominion, but the idea of a black empire in the West was looked upon by all, as universally repugnant to the feelings of Europeans, and utterly irreconcileable with the interests of civilized society. Far different, however, was the horror with which the tyrannical interference of France in the affairs of Switzerland was viewed by all the powers of Europe. This brave, temperate, frugal, and honest nation, had long been controlled and trampled upon by the different revolutionary governments of France; to whom successively they had acted with a good faith, as honourable to their national integrity as it was unmerited by the base encroachers on their rights and liberties. In our preceding volumes we have traced the progress of French influence in this country, from the æra of the incursion of general Montesquieu into the territory of their allies to the treaty of Luneville; from the latter period we shall commence our review of the transactions by which the fate of this devoted country, was finally determined by the mandate of the Corsican usurper.

It may be recollected, that by the 11th article of the treaty of Luneville (signed on the 9th February 1801) it was expressly stipulated, that "the contracting parties mutually guarantied the independence of

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of the Batavian, HELVETIC, Cisalpine, and Ligurian republics; and *the right of the people who inhabit them, to adopt what form of government they pleased.*"

It should seem that this was a favourable opportunity for Switzerland to modify the constitution, which had been dictated to her by a former revolutionary government of France and its partisans; and for this purpose a general diet was convened, which assembled at Berne in the month of September following.

One of the first objects of its deliberation, was a claim preferred, with much earnestness on the part of the democratic cantons, to be restored to their ancient privileges. This was acceded to after some debate. Indeed the disposition to revert, as nearly as circumstances would permit, to the original federal constitution, prevailed so generally throughout the nation, that a new form of government, framed upon that basis, was agreed to in the course of the ensuing month; and the administration of public affairs was confided to a senate and executive council, provisionally appointed. A considerable portion of the magistrates, who had been displaced on the subversion of the ancient governments by the French directory, took part in these proceedings; and the celebrated Aloys Reding, of Schweitz, was placed at the head of the executive council.

The spirit of party was not, however, extinguished. Those who were attached to the ancient system felt themselves supported by a great majority of the people of Switzerland; whilst their opponents looked to the powerful protection of the French government.

Reding, apprehensive lest this want of unanimity might furnish France with a pretext again to interfere in the internal concerns of Switzerland, repaired to Paris with the view of averting so great a calamity. The result of his representations to Bonaparté was, that a coalition should be effected between the parties, by replacing six of the members of the old governments by an equal number of persons chosen from the partisans of the revolution.

This arrangement having taken place, the senate immediately proceeded to frame a permanent constitution. After having been engaged in deliberations on this subject during three months, and having finally agreed upon the plan, Reding, in his quality of president of the executive council, adjourned that body for the Easter holidays.

No sooner had this adjournment taken place, and Reding and his friends returned to their families, than the revolutionary members, lately nominated at the instance of Bonaparté, assembled in the night of the 17th of April 1802, displaced Reding and his whole party, destroyed the plan of constitution which had been drawn up, and appointed a committee to frame another on their own principles; whereupon they received the warm congratulations of *citizen* Verninac, Bonaparté's minister residing at Berne.

This proceeding naturally produced great dissatisfaction; and the project of a constitution, thus formed under the auspices of a French agent, and founded upon the doctrine of *unity* and *indivisibility*, was rejected with indignation by the democratic cantons; unanimously by Schweitz, Uri, and Underwalden;

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and by a great plurality of voices in Glaris and Appenzell. It was, however, accepted by a majority in the aristocratic cantons, (that is to say, by what was termed *tacit* compliance, for by far the greater number of voters did not tender their suffrages,) probably in the expectation that by so doing they would be relieved from the French troops, who continued in the country for the purpose, as was pretended, of maintaining its internal tranquillity.

It now appeared that France, not content with governing, by her devoted instruments, Switzerland at large, had formed the project of detaching the republic of the Valais from its alliance with that country; the main object of which was to secure to herself, at all times, a free passage into Italy by Mount Bernard. Thureau, a man who had conducted himself with extraordinary severity against the royalists in La Vendée, commanded the French troops then stationed in the Valais; but, notwithstanding the various arts employed by him to induce the inhabitants to solicit the union of their country to France, they resisted every such attempt with the most heroic fortitude, and sent deputies to Berne, charged with a vigorous remonstrance against that measure; declaring, in the most manly and affecting language, that no consideration could ever induce them to renounce the name of Swiss, or to dissolve their connection with a country to which they should eternally remain attached. Hereupon Thureau exacted a heavy and cruel contribution from this small state, which had always been remarkable for its poverty, but which was now, in consequence of the repeated acts of violence and oppression exercised by France, reduced to the utmost distress. At length this brave people, who had courageously struggled for their liberties when first invaded, and whose present remonstrances were productive of no substantial advantage, exhausted, but not subdued, were pronounced, against their will, an *independent* republic, through the medium of the Paris official gazette (the Moniteur), in a proclamation signed by the envoys of the French, Italian, and Helvetic republics.

Upon the acceptation, such as it was, of the new constitution, the Helvetic executive council announced to the citizens, in a proclamation, dated the 20th July, that "the French government had approved of the use they had made of their independence, and, as the first pledge of its esteem, had declared its readiness to withdraw its troops from Helvetia. That this offer had been accepted by the *council of execution*; and that such an act of justice, on the part of the first consul, should call forth all their gratitude to so generous an ally."

The French troops had scarcely evacuated Switzerland, when the inhabitants manifested a decided opposition to the new constitution. The cantons of Schweitz, Uri, and Underwalden, which had never accepted it, confiding in the promise made by Bonaparté to Reding, *that the democratic cantons should enjoy their ancients laws*, formed the resolution of separating from the Helvetic republic, and of renewing the ancient *confederacy* of the *Wald Staeten*. They accordingly addressed the following admirable letter, dated from Schweitz, the 13th of July 1802, in the names of the deputies of all the communities in those three cantons,

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cantons, to citizen Verninac, minister of the French republic in Switzerland.

"We have ineffectually endeavoured, for four successive years, to tear from us a constitution, which, from its origin, and still more from the violence with which it was established, could not fail to be odious and insupportable. It is in vain that we have constantly hoped that the Helvetic government, instructed by the sorrowful events of four unfortunate years, would, at length, find that our separation from the republic was that which was most wise and suitable for both parties; and that the wish, which we have so often and so strongly expressed, for our ancient liberty, would have induced them to set aside all hope, that those three cantons would ever voluntarily accept any other constitution than that which has ever been considered as the only one suited to these states, and for that reason so highly prized by ourselves and our ancestors. Our reunion with Helvetia, which has been stained with so much innocent blood, is, perhaps, the most cruel example of constraint that history can offer.

"In the conviction, therefore, that for a forced and unfortunate marriage, divorce is the only reasonable remedy, and that Helvetia and ourselves cannot recover repose and content, except by the dissolution of this forced tie, we are firmly resolved to labour at that separation with all possible activity; and we think it best to address that authority, which, for four years past, has united us, in spite of ourselves, to the Helvetic republic. As to any thing further, we only wish to preserve good harmony in our commercial relations, as becomes brave Swiss. In listening to our just demands, the Helvetic republic will acquire in us brothers and faithful neighbours *."

At the same time they dispatched a letter to Bonaparté, expressive of their gratitude to him for having recalled the French troops from Switzerland, and of the motives which had induced them to reestablish their ancient form of government, which he himself had approved of, and which was the only means that remained to preserve the public tranquillity in those countries, by restoring the people to the exercise of their legitimate rights, which had been so grossly violated by the central government.

Upon this resolution of the three cantons being officially notified to the Helvetic government, they issued a proclamation, manifesting their steadfast determination to carry into effect, throughout the republic, the constitution of their own framing, which they maintained to be the best adapted to the Helvetic people; and, in order to prevent all discussion on the subject, the *landsgemeine*, or popular assemblies, were declared illegal.

The confederated cantons were not to be deterred from their resolution. They formed magazines, arrayed troops, and addressed a manifesto to the Swiss nation at large, wherein they asserted their right to legislate for themselves individually, but disavowed all idea of interfering in the concerns of other cantons.

* Contrary to our usual custom, we have inserted this letter at length, for we did not wish to damp the interest which our readers must take in it by referring them for it to our "State Papers."

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This example was speedily followed by Zug, Glaris, Appenzell, and Baden, which, together with the Rheinthal, declared themselves in a state of insurrection, and sent deputies to Schweitz.

The spirit of resistance made such rapid progress, that the Helvetic government judged it expedient to have recourse to arms, in order to reduce the insurgents to obedience. A body of troops was accordingly sent against them; but they were defeated in an engagement with the peasants of Baden, and another division of the Helvetic army met with a similar disgrace on the frontiers of Underwalden, their advanced guard being totally cut to pieces on entering that canton.

The events of this period strongly evince how little the inclinations of the Swiss people had been consulted by the framers of the new constitution. All parties, with the exception of those immediately connected with the Helvetic government, unmindful of their ultimate views, were unanimous in their efforts to set it aside, as the creature of foreign influence, every way hostile to the genius of Switzerland. The city of Zurich, where it had been accepted by the greatest number of suffrages, not only refused to admit a detachment of the government troops under the command of general Andermatt, but actually experienced two successive bombardments, a species of warfare hitherto unexampled in Switzerland. This circumstance served only to augment the general odium against the authority which had directed so violent a measure.

An extensive tract of country was by this time in open insurrection. A large body of peasants from Argovia, the canton of Soleure, Oberland, and other districts, formed themselves into an army, under the *chief* command of Messrs. de Watteville and d'Erlach, and directed their march against Berne, the seat of the Helvetic government. A small advanced detachment of these troops, consisting only of between two and three hundred men, endeavoured, by appearing suddenly before the city, to take it by surprise. This attempt having failed, it was instantly resolved to summon the place to surrender: an officer of the name of Effinguer was charged with this commission, and the time for deliberation was limited to half an hour. The proposition was rejected, and an attack commenced without any additional force. After a few cannot shot had been thrown into the town, which caused no serious damage, and an ineffectual attempt had been made to gain possession of a drawbridge and one of the gates, whilst a small body of men had tried in vain to enter the city from another quarter, a flag of truce arrived from the besieged with proposals to capitulate. Conditions were almost immediately agreed upon, and a convention signed between the commandant of Berne, who had been authorized to that effect by the Helvetic government, and M. de Watteville.

This convention was concluded on the evening of the 18th of September, and it was thereby agreed, that in order to avoid any further effusion of blood, and particularly to spare the inhabitants and the city, there should be an immediate cessation of hostilities; that the place should be delivered up to the besieging army in the course of twenty-four hours from the signature of the convention; that the members

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members of the government should be supplied with all necessary facilities for the removal of themselves, their families, and effects, together with twenty pieces of artillery, and a given quantity of ammunition; that the public records, &c. which might be left behind, should be respected; that the sick and wounded should be taken care of, and sent to their respective corps; and that a free passage should be insured to the government and those attached to it, as far as the frontiers of the cantons of Vaud and Fribourg. General Andermatt, and the troops under his immediate command, together with all other Helvetic troops whatsoever, were to be permitted to rejoin their government, with arms, baggage, and artillery, provided they took the shortest road without the city walls, and moved at the rate of five leagues per day; and it was also agreed, that until these troops had, in compliance with the above terms, arrived at their destination, the confederates should not enter the cantons of Vaud and Fribourg.

De Watteville and his council of war, in acceding to such favourable conditions, seem to have been actuated by the desire of accelerating, as much as possible, the retreat of this garrison, the Helvetic army under Andermatt being in the rear of the insurgents; and likewise by an idea, with which they appear to have been strongly impressed, that if the Helvetic government were once totally expelled the country, France would not interfere for the purpose of reinstating it.

Three days antecedent to the capitulation of Berne, a convention was concluded between the municipality of Zurich and a commissary of the Helvetic government, whereby it was agreed that no garrison should be established in that city; that all past proceedings should be buried in oblivion; and that the speediest means should be adopted to put an end to all hostilities.

Hereupon Andermatt raised the blockade of Zurich, and retreated with great precipitation, leaving his artillery behind him, towards the Pays de Vaud, where the Helvetic government intended to make a stand, in expectation of succours from France. Thus, by the 20th of September, the whole of German Switzerland, with the exception of that part of the canton of Fribourg where the German language is spoken, had shaken off the yoke of an usurped and detested government, whose existence had evidently been maintained so long, merely by the presence of a French army.

The democratic cantons, Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Glaris, and Appenzell, had hitherto taken no part in these latter transactions, an armistice having been concluded between them and the commander of the Helvetic troops which had been defeated on the confines of Underwalden: but, upon receiving intelligence of the insurgents having marched against Berne, the deputies of these five cantons addressed a letter, of which a general officer was the bearer, signed in their name by their president Reding, to the Helvetic general Andermatt. In this letter they observed, that the dissolution of the central government of Berne, authorized them, as well as every patriotic inhabitant of Switzerland, to disavow a government originating from a faction composed of a few discontented individuals; that every obligation to obedience, both on his (Andermatt's) part, and that of his

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troops, had ceased, as they could consider themselves no longer belonging to a legal government; and that he and his officers should be made personally responsible for any act of hostility that should be committed, by the troops under his command, against their forces, or against the inhabitants of any other part of Switzerland. But that if they returned quietly to their homes, and conducted themselves there like orderly and peaceable citizens, they should be favourably looked upon whenever a new legitimate government should be established *.

In a proclamation, issued by them at the same time to the inhabitants of the other cantons, they declare, among other things, that the Swiss name was for ever degraded by the detestable crimes with which the self-named Helvetic government had closed its career (alluding particularly to the bombardment of Zurich); that they were resolved to rescue their common country, and to break the chains which tyrants were forging for them; that in entering their territory, they ought not to be considered as enemies, but as friends, animated by a laudable anxiety to establish an equal participation of rights in those districts where exclusive privileges had heretofore prevailed, and to secure to them those advantages by the constitution about to be framed. They then incited the several cantons to send each two deputies to Schweitz before the 24th of September, one of whom should represent the inhabitants of the towns, the other those of the country. This proclamation concluded with fixing the contingent of troops to be furnished by each canton, amounting, in the aggregate, to 18,200 men. This paper was dated the 18th of September, the day on which Berne capitulated.

The Helvetic government, conscious of its inability to maintain itself against the almost unanimous will of the nation, hastened to implore the mediation and assistance of the French republic; and Bonaparté, in conformity with his usual system of policy, eagerly embraced a pretext for interfering in the concerns of a neighbouring state. The majority of the Swiss, however, trusting to the terms of the treaty of Luneville, vainly flattered themselves that no impediment would arise from that quarter, the object of their proceedings being strictly limited to the regulation of their internal affairs; the more so, as it must, from the late events, be manifest to all Europe, that whatever steps had been taken against the Helvetic government, were in compliance with the prevailing sentiments of the people, who called loudly for the restoration of the ancient order of things.

Berne was no sooner evacuated, pursuant to the convention of the 18th of September, than the members of the ancient government assembled there, and resumed their functions ad interim, according to their accustomed forms; and on the 21st, they issued a proclamation of the following tenour:

"We, the great and lesser councils of the city and republic of Berne, do, by these presents, assure all our faithful adherents of our good and patriotic intentions.

"At length, after repeated sufferings, and four years of disaster and

* Vide "State Papers."

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y, we have all attained the
of our wishes. Invited by
us fortune, and summoned
luties we owe to our coun-
return to the bosom of our
n mother, the capital city of
vhich your courage and fide-
e enabled us to regain. We
l with gratitude and admi-
n contemplating the sublime
erous spirit of patriotism
as prompted you to bear so
ngers, in order to reestablish
s and government. The sove-
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ettled and turbulent times,
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To *them* it opens the doors
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olivion of all the injuries
e sustained, and that you
sully the glorious triumph
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ee*," &c. &c.

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ens of Zurich should be
to the inhabitants of
the canton at large: a distinction which, under the ancient constitution, had been productive of much discontent, and had greatly contributed to the introduction of French revolutionary principles into that canton.

In consequence of the late occurrences, Berne now became the theatre of the most important transactions. An executive council, consisting of ten members, was nominated to direct the affairs of the state; and M. De Watteville was appointed, with full powers, commander in chief of the Bernese forces. Volunteers flocked thither from all parts of Switzerland, 2000 men came from the lesser cantons alone, and the number of deserters from the Helvetic army was likewise considerable.

On the 25th of September, a deputation arrived at Berne from Schweitz, charged with an overture, on the part of the central committee of the diet, to levy a body of 20,000 men to act in concert against the Helvetic government, and to be commanded by general Bachman, an officer of high reputation.

The proposal was immediately acceded to, and ratified by the executive council.

Thus a foundation was already laid throughout Switzerland for the restoration of a constitution consistent with the interests, wishes, and habits of the people, and an armed force provided, perfectly adequate to free the country from an usurped dominion, and whose efforts would, in all human probability, have been crowned with the happiest success, had there been no more formidable enemy to con-

* Vide "State Papers."

† Ibid.

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tend with than the Helvetic government. Under these circumstances, and with a view to conciliate that power from which most was to be apprehended, M. de Mulinaer, son to the former advoyer of that name, was dispatched to Paris; representations were likewise made to other European powers; and deputies sent to the French minister at Lausanne.

By this time the Helvetic troops, comprised in the capitulation of Berne, had retired to the Pays de Vaud. It appears, however, that a small portion of them had been disarmed by the troops of the lesser cantons, who, in fact, were not parties to that convention. During the night, between the 25th and 26th of September, the suspension of hostilities was declared at an end by a formal notification made to the Helvetic general; and an attack was commenced early the next morning against the city of Fribourg.

After an hour's cannonade the commandant was summoned to surrender; he replied, that he could not treat with those who had testified their ill faith in violating the capitulation of Berne, by disarming the Helvetic troops. The cannonade was then renewed for a short time, when a second parley took place, which terminated in the same manner as the first; whereupon the attack recommenced with increased vigour, and after having continued the whole of that day and part of the next, the garrison laid down their arms, and were permitted to retire to the Pays du Vaud.

The confederates having thus made themselves masters of the city of Fribourg, proceeded without delay to the Pays du Vaud. They issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, signed by their generals, Aufdermaur and De Watteville, stating, that they entered their territory not as enemies but friends, without even the intention of influencing their choice with regard to a future constitution; that their hostility was directed solely against the self-created government; and that, as soon as they had accomplished their views in that respect, they should retire, exhorting them at the same time to entertain no apprehensions, for that the strictest discipline should be observed by their troops, and no individual be molested *.

Hereupon appeared the following counter-proclamation on the part of the *national prefect of the canton of Vaud*, who was temporarily invested with the powers of minister of police. "To arms, citizens! they promised to permit our troops to arrive at the frontiers; they have violated their oaths: they promised not to attack the Pays du Vaud; they have attacked it: and will you trust to their further promises? What true Vandois but feels his heart swell with indignation, and will not take up arms to defend his house and his family from pillage, from robbery, and from slavery? Let every brave man come forward, and we shall avert those accumulated evils."

On the 3d of October a general action took place, wherein the Helvetic army sustained a total defeat, and was forced to fall back in the greatest disorder upon the town of Moudon.

* Vide "State Papers."

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e official report published Helvetic government it is at their troops did not ex- this occasion, 1500 men ber, whilst those of the ates amounted to 6000. It d, certain that the Helvetic ere much diminished by de- and that from the com- ent of the struggle they reat part shown but little ent to the cause in which e engaged.

he evening of the 4th the ates entered Moudon, with- osition, and Andermatt ar- e same day with part of his efore Yverdon, in which an insurrection had begun fest itself against the Hel- vernment.

is succession of disasters the e government and its ad- were thrown into the ut- nsternation. Pressed upon sides of Switzerland, with- means of defending them- no alternative remained, surrender themselves pri- or abandon the country; y were on the point of re- o the latter expedient, and ng either to Savoy or Ge- when they were relieved eir embarrassments by the arrival of citizen Rapp, an -general of Bonaparté, at e.

officer proceeded without the senate, accompanied by ch minister Verninac, and de- o that body, for its perusal, mation, addressed by "Bona- irst consul of the French re- and president of the Italian c, to the eighteen cantons of vetic republic:"—a compo- which will ever be memo- rable for its despotic arrogance, and which does not condescend to take the smallest notice of the general will of the nation to whom it presumes to dictate.

Bonaparté, after reciting, in his way, the dissensions and calamities to which Switzerland had been a prey for some years, all which he attributes to the unskilfulness and weakness of its rulers, (but he omits to mention that those very rulers were imposed upon the country by the violent interference of France, and that the consequent evils would probably cease to exist upon the removal of the cause,) declares, that although he had resolved not to interfere in their affairs, he now retracted his determination; that he *would be* the *mediator* of their differences, and that his *mediation* should be *efficacious*, such as befitted the great nation in whose name he spoke; that five days from the notification of the present proclamation the Helvetic senate should reassemble at Berne, and the prefects repair to their posts, and that all the authorities established since the capitulation of Berne should be dissolved; that the 1st and 2d Helvetic demi-brigades should compose the garrison of Berne, and that all the other troops in the service of the Helvetic government should remain embodied, but that the confederates should deposit their arms at their municipalities on being disbanded; that three deputies from the senate should be sent to Paris, and that each canton might likewise send delegates, to make known the means of restoring tranquillity, &c. That on his part he had a *right to expect* that *no city, no community, no body of persons*, should act in any way

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way contrary to the *dispositions which he made known to them.*

"Inhabitants of Helvetia! (he then exclaims) revive to hope!" &c. "There is no man of sense who does not see that the mediation which I have taken upon myself is a benefaction of that Providence which in the midst of so many shocks had constantly watched over the existence and *independence* of your nation, and that this mediation is the only means that remains to preserve to you both the one and the other," &c. &c.

This paper having been read, adjutant-general Rapp acquainted the senate, that he meant to repair to Berne to make the same communication to the insurgents. He set out accordingly a few minutes afterwards.

In reply to this important notification, the following resolution was immediately agreed to: "The senate having read the declaration of the first consul of France, dated St. Cloud, the 8th Vendemiaire, year 11, brought this day by general Rapp, decree, that they receive with the most lively gratitude this new testimony of the good wishes of the first consul towards the Helvetic people, and that the senate will conform to the said declaration, as far as relates to them. The present decree shall be communicated to all the authorities, as well as to the commanders of the troops in arms against the government."

This declaration of Bonaparté was not an empty threat, for a body of French troops, to the nominal amount of 40,000 men, was at the same time collected on the frontiers of Switzerland, under the command of general Ney, the object of which was to reoccupy that country.

Two days subsequent to the arrival of adjutant-general Rapp at Lausanne, an armistice was concluded between the general of brigade Van der Veld, (who had been nominated on the 3d of October to replace Andermatt,) on the part of the Helvetic government; and colonel Herrenschwald, authorized to that effect by baron Bachman, general in chief of the confederate Swiss troops*: the substance of which was, that hostilities should not recommence until twenty-four hours after the return of general Rapp to Lausanne; and fixing a line of demarkation for both armies.

The Helvetic government, thus encouraged by the countenance and support of France, assumed now a more decided tone. Signatures to a fulsome address presented to the French minister were obtained from the greater number of the communities of the Pays de Vaud; a country where the French language is spoken, and an ancient conquest of the canton of Berne, but which, from not being admitted to an enjoyment of equal privileges, had long been disaffected. It had taken the earliest and most active part in the Swiss revolution, and still furnished the most zealous partisans of the new government.

This address was of course, under these circumstances, a complete acknowledgment of the accusations contained in Bonaparté's proclamation, and expressive of the great obligations of those communities to the *Pacificator of Europe*†, for his

* Vide "State Papers,"

† Vide

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benevolent interference. It concluded with these words; "The name of Bonaparté can only be pronounced with admiration and gratitude by our posterity, as it is now by ourselves."

During these transactions, the diet assembled at Schweitz were peaceably occupied in devising the fittest means for restoring the ancient tranquillity and prosperity of their country.

They issued, on the 30th of September, a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of Switzerland at large, of which the following are extracts: "The moment is at length arrived when the Swiss nation can freely and openly express her will, with regard to the political constitution which she may think proper to give herself." After speaking in terms of just reprobation of the Helvetic government, it proceeds thus: "The period is come in which order and peace are to be restored; those who dare to disturb either, shall receive severe punishment. A few examples of this sort will undoubtedly be sufficient to open the eyes of those who suffer themselves to be misled, and to deliver them for ever from the snares of their perfidious leaders. Even *these last* may be reclaimed when they see, that far from wishing completely to reestablish the ancient order of things, *however happy it might formerly have been, it is now destroyed, irrevocably destroyed!*—The most careful attention will be employed, as well in the establishment of the general constitution, as in the formation of particular institutions: and care will be taken neither to lose sight of the changes which have occurred in the nature of things, nor of the sentiments which these changes may have given birth to. Every thing will be done, that is consistent with reason, to afford general satisfaction. It is by such conduct that Switzerland can show herself worthy of the benevolent intentions which have been evinced towards her by two great neigbouring powers, who, by *the 11th article of the treaty of Luneville*, stipulated that she should have the right of regulating her own constitution.

"That Divine Providence, which has conducted us through so many storms, to a state of things so eminently fortunate, will also grant us its assistance in the accomplishment of this great work, and will lead us through those painful trials to that happy and peaceful state, the influence of which was felt even beyond our ancient boundaries*."

And in conformity with the sentiments therein expressed, they agreed upon the principles of a constitution, apparently well suited to the nation, circumstanced as she then was, and certainly not reasonably to be objected to by any foreign power †.

The arrival of adjutant-general Rapp at Berne, and the publication of Bonaparté's imperious mandate, together with a verbal declaration made by the former in the name of the first consul, that a French army of 40,000 men would immediately reoccupy Switzerland, produced the deepest sensation in that city. The provisional government, struck with astonishment at this unheard of pro-

* Vide "State Papers." † Ibid.

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ceeding, were at first under considerable difficulties, with respect to the line of conduct they ought to adopt upon this occasion. In this state of embarrassment it was even proposed that their troops should be immediately disbanded. A laudable indignation, however, overcame this impression, and the only reply they condescended to give to this insolent paper was, to refer the bearer of it to the diet at Schweitz, as the supreme legislative representative body of the Swiss nation.

The proclamation was accordingly transmitted to Schweitz, and the diet returned the following answer to Bonaparté:

"Citizen first consul,

"The proclamation which you did us the honour to send to us on the 30th of September, by citizen Rapp, your adjutant-general, arrived at Schweitz on the 6th of October; we could have wished that the letter which we took the liberty of addressing to you, general first consul, on the 30th of September, could have reached you sooner; it contains a faithful exposition of the present state of Switzerland *. Permit us to send enclosed to you a duplicate of it, and to entreat you to receive it favourably. It will prove to you that the movements which have taken place in Switzerland are not the result of a spirit of party, and that the Swiss nation has no other object in view than to make use of the right which she claims of giving to herself a central and cantonal constitution, founded on her position and her wants; a sacred and precious right, which *you deigned yourself* to ensure to her by the treaty of Luneville. Switzerland would long since have been tranquil, if the members of the Helvetic government, those obscure metaphysicians, had consulted the real state of affairs, instead of obstinately attaching themselves to theoretic experiments, as erroneous as they are expensive. The violence with which they have tried to impose their system upon the democratic cantons, the civil war they have organized to attain their end, directed at first against those cantons, then against all Switzerland, the unexampled severity which they employed, have produced a discontent equally general and just, and a determined and avowed will to shake off this insupportable yoke: it is not then, general first consul, an affair of party; it is the sacred cause of humanity; it is the general wish of a whole nation, which has given us our powers and our instructions, of a nation which you yourself were desirous to free, and which has been ill-treated and irritated contrary to your intentions. Yet that nation (we render ourselves her guarantees) will never abuse the liberty she claims. The Swiss have nothing more at heart than to attain a state of repose, in which, under the shield of a mild and just government, each inhabitant may enjoy his property and existence. We are convinced that we shall arrive at that essential object of all social order, from the moment that our will and our efforts shall be no longer fettered. General first consul, all Europe admires in you the supreme head of an immense power and empire,

* Vide "State-Papers."

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which, without doubt, according to your own views, will be directed to the good of humanity; your magnanimity assures us, that you will not make use of it against a people who only desire what you have made them hope, and who only wish what they believe themselves authorized, by yourself, to do. Penetrated with eternal gratitude, the Swiss nation will endeavour to deserve the good will of the French government, and will fulfil all the duties which are imposed upon her by the desire of cultivating the good understanding which should exist between neighbouring states. It is with the most distinguished respect that we remain, general first consul,

"The deputies of the Helvetic diet.

"Dated Schweitz, Oct 18, 1802."

The above letter was given in charge to two gentlemen named Pfyffer and Freuler, to be delivered to adjutant-general Rapp; Mr. Pfyffer, on being requested by adjutant-general Rapp to make a written communication of the verbal assurances which he had given him of the sentiments of the diet, addressed to him a note to the following effect:

"The Swiss diet at Schweitz have charged me to make known to you, general Rapp, that they are convinced that the letter which they have addressed to the first consul will remove the fatal impression which has been attempted to be made upon his mind, with respect to the state of anarchy and faction in which he might believe Switzerland to be at present. If the first consul persists in carrying into execution the verbal menaces which general Rapp has made in his name, of sending an army of 40,000 men into Switzerland, I have the honour to acquaint the general that we shall yield to force, and that no one thinks of contending with the power of the first consul: but there remain in our possession arms which he himself esteems; they are the justice of our cause, the voice of the people, and of posterity."—Signed, colonel Pfyffer, member of the council of state; and dated Berne, October 9th, 1802.

A few days afterwards the following affecting proclamation was issued by the council of war, of the Swiss league, to their brothers in arms. It was dated Basle, October 12, 1802.

"Friends and brothers, when you separated yourselves from your wives, your children, your fathers and your friends, to conquer for your children liberty, independence, and prosperity, you abandoned with alacrity and courage your cottages and your herds. This idea, '*The God of our fathers is with us, and protects us,*' gave you force to brave all dangers, and to despise the fatigues of war. You quitted with songs your mountains and your vallies, to enter into the field and defend the cause of freedom and your country. The Almighty blessed your efforts, and heard the just prayers of a nation known only by the rectitude of her views, and which had armed for her liberty and independence. Our enemies, our oppressors, the self-denominated Helvetic government, with its feeble party, have been driven almost to the frontiers of the confederate cantons. But, brothers and friends, we have received a notification, that

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that if we did not by our conduct give proofs of an entire confidence in the first consul of the powerful nation of France, (who has caused a declaration to be made by his envoy, general Rapp, to our fathers assembled at Schweitz, that he wishes to interpose as mediator in the war in which we are engaged against the odious Helvetic government,) we should be compelled to it by the victorious arms of French warriors. Brothers, friends, confederates, who amongst us could have conceived the thought of our being menaced by the numerous and experienced armies of France? No, friends, no. We wish to await peaceably the determination of the first consul; and with that order, that moderation, and that discipline, which have hitherto guided your steps, you will receive, we are convinced, the commands of your superiors, of your general; and even, if it should be necessary, you will return to your homes, to the end that our country may not be exhausted by the entrance of foreign troops; that we may not be deprived of the scanty harvest of this year, which we hoped to consume with our children; and that we may not be plunged into indigence and misery. It is only the Helvetic government, directed by its passions and its private interest, that could call in the aid of foreign troops: we, who took up arms solely for our country and tranquillity, have no need of troops to attain our object; but, relying on our conduct, we dare to hope that the *first consul of France, who has guarantied our independence*, and who has been deceived by false reports, will, as soon as he shall be informed of the tru
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other effect than to aggravate the iniquity of the proceeding. But the rulers of France have long had the presumption to suppose that they possess the talent of convincing mankind, in opposition to fact and to reason.

Such, however, was the situation and the policy of the different powers of Europe, that Great Britain alone manifested a disposition to come forward to the relief of this unfortunate nation. On the 10th of October, lord Hawkesbury, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, addressed a note to Mr. Otto the French minister in London, wherein his lordship expressed the sentiments of deep regret excited in his majesty's breast by the proclamation of the first consul to the Helvetic people, and wherein he explicitly declares, that his majesty "sees the late exertions of the Swiss cantons in no other light than as the lawful efforts of a brave and generous people to recover their ancient laws and government, and to procure the reestablishment of a system, which experience has demonstrated, not only to be favourable to the maintainance of their domestic happiness, but to be perfectly consistent with the tranquillity and security of other powers †: and shortly after Mr. Moore, who had been one of his majesty's secretaries at the negotiation of Amiens, was sent upon a confidential mission to Switzerland, in order to ascertain the state of affairs in that country, the dispositions of the inhabitants, and in what mode the interference of the British government could be most effectually employed for

* Vide "State Papers."

† To this no answer was returned.

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their advantage. This gentleman was authorized to promise them, in his majesty's name, pecuniary succours, in case he should find them determined to resist by force of arms the attacks of France.

In the mean time the Helvetic government was reinstated at Berne under the protection of the French army, which continued to advance into the heart of the country, and the confederate troops were either disbanded or recalled from the positions which they had occupied.

The first act of this government was to publish a proclamation to the inhabitants of Switzerland *, recommending them to bury the late events in oblivion, and exhorting them to submit to the constitution, otherwise the smallest resistance would be sufficient to draw down upon them the vengeance of the first consul of the French republic. They then summoned the provisional government to dissolve itself. The letter containing this requisition was returned unopened. To a similar requisition made to the diet of Schweitz † by general Ney, demanding them to declare whether or not they would accede to the proclamation of the first consul, they replied by a note, dated the 26th of October ‡, that already, on the 15th of that month, they had taken the resolution of delivering up their powers into the hands of their constituents, as soon as the French troops should enter Switzerland, having never entertained the design of opposing them by force of arms. Now that they were positively informed that the cities of Basle and Berne were occupied by French troops, the diet would no longer delay to dissolve itself; declaring at the same time to that general, that in obedience to the instructions of their constituents, to which they considered themselves obliged to conform, they could not regard the Helvetic government as established, nor alienate the sacred right of their nation to form a constitution for herself; a right which they inherited from their ancestors, and which was confirmed to them by the treaty of Luneville. Besides, they were firmly persuaded that the Swiss would never recover their tranquillity and their happiness but by the exercise of that right.

And accordingly, on the 28th of October, this venerable assembly of true patriots finally dissolved itself; but before they closed their sittings they issued a proclamation to the ensuing effect: "The members of the diet return the powers wherewith they were invested into the hands of their constituents, having been interrupted in their proceedings by a foreign armed force, and by the influence of extraordinary circumstances. They do not renounce the right guarantied to the different cantons, by the treaty of Luneville, of giving to Switzerland a suitable constitution, and they protest beforehand against every act on the part of other inhabitants of Switzerland to renounce that right."

These events succeeded each other with such rapidity, that Mr. Moore, the British agent, had only time to arrive at the frontiers of Switzerland a very few days before the dissolution of the diet. Consequently his mission had no other effect than to prove to the Swiss

* Vide "State Papers." † Ibid. ‡ Ibid.

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that there was still one nation in Europe sufficiently *magnanimous* and generous to take an active interest in their cause.

The patriotic endeavours of the Swiss, to establish a constitution conformable to their wishes and their habits, having been thus most iniquitously frustrated; and there being nothing to be expected from a longer resistance but a further accumulation of evils; they felt themselves under the painful necessity of submitting, with repressed indignation, to see their territory again in the possession of a French army.

Those who had been most distinguished by their efforts to re-establish the independence of their country, became the peculiar objects of persecution.

A respectable gentleman, of the name of Hirtzel, member of the ancient magistracy of Zurich, having been arrested, Aloys Reding, the intrepid champion of Switzerland, was urged by his friends, who foresaw what would happen, to retire to some place of safety. A passport for that purpose was even procured for him; but, disdaining to avail himself of it, he delivered it to the officer ordered to arrest him, observing that, having failed in his endeavours to restore freedom to Switzerland, he conceived himself more particularly bound to take upon himself the entire responsibility. "*I have obeyed*, said he, *the voice of my conscience and of my country; do you obey the orders of your master.*" He was then conveyed a prisoner, together with some of his colleagues, who insisted upon sharing his fate, to the castle of Aarbourg.

In the midst of these calamitous circumstances, the several cantons and principal towns were required to send delegates to Paris, in order to consult upon a new form of constitution. Most parts of Switzerland complied with this requisition, that they might not neglect any means that still remained of preventing, in some degree, the adoption of measures inimical to their interests.

The majority of these deputies, to the number of between fifty and sixty, assembled in Paris, at the latter end of the month of November, and a commission composed of four members, Barthelemy, Desmeuniers, Fouché, and Roederer, were nominated by the French government to assist at their discussions, and to report to the first consul, from time to time, the progress made in this business: at some of their sittings Bonaparté attended in person; and deputations from this body occassionally waited upon him, as it were, to consult his opinion.

Bonaparté conscious, no doubt, that his conduct, throughout these transactions, was much too flagrant not to excite universal abhorrence, and desirous, if possible, to conciliate, by some measures of concession, a brave people whom he had so cruelly outraged, relaxed in many points from the principles of government which he had originally forced upon them. He declared, at an early meeting of the deputies, that, on becoming better acquainted with their country, he was convinced that an uniform system of government was not suitable to a people habituated to different usages and customs, and consequently that they must approximate to their ancient constitution.

"Federalism," he observed,

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" weakens great states, by dividing their strength; it augments that of small states, because each part thereby preserves its natural energy undiminished." On another occasion he remarked (with what consistency is immaterial), " that the security of Switzerland depended more upon her weakness than upon her strength."

Under these auspices, the deputies of the Swiss nation commenced their labours; and such was the mode of proceeding adopted for the framing a constitution for a free and independent people!!!

CHAP.

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CHAP. XIX.

Continuation of French Affairs.—Legion of Honour instituted.—Constitution —Joseph Bonaparté elected Grand Officer thereof.—New Constitution of France—accepted.—Situation of Bonaparté—and of the Continent. —Austria.—Journey of the Emperor to Presburg.—Diet of Presburg.—Poland—Disturbance at Warsaw.—Italy—King of Etruria—Misunderstanding between his Majesty and Bonaparté.—Sardinia—Abdication of the King in favour of his Brother.—Ligurian Republic.—Naples. —Spain.—Treaty with Russia.—Seizure of the Property of the Knights of Malta.—Journey to Barcelona.—Interview between the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia at Memel.—Turkish Empire.—New Republic of the Valais.—German Indemnities.—Russian Interference.—Rupture threatened respecting Passau—Plan accepted—Considerations thereon.—Sweden and Denmark.—Batavian Republic.

WE shall now return, from the subject of Switzerland, to contemplate once more the remaining projects of the first consul, and to the detail of the means by which they were accomplished. We have seen that the French nation had formally invested him with the sovereignty, under the name of first consul for life; yet was he not satisfied with the unbounded power which this appointment gave him, until he had hedged himself, and his recent acquirement, round with a kind of order of nobility, whose interest it should be to support his despotism; and a new constitution which should, to its utmost latitude, give it countenance and sanction.

The appointment of a legion of honour was now formally announced. On the 15th of May, Roederer, one of the counsellors of state, proposed it to the legislative body, in a florid harangue, as the best means of supporting the grandeur of the French nation, and of guarding its dominions; nor did he fail to remind them, that although peace was so recently concluded, it was far from improbable but that it might soon be violated.

The project for this new order was then read, the principal provisions of which were as follow: "The legion shall be divided into fifteen cohorts, which are to be stationary in different quarters of the empire. Each cohort shall consist of seven great officers, twenty commandants, thirty inferior officers, and 350 privates. Each great officer to receive 5000 franks per annum, and during life; each commandant 2000 franks, each inferior officer 1000 franks, and each private 250; all for life.

Every individual shall swear, on his admission to the legion, on his honour, that he will devote his life and services to the well being of

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the republic; to the preservation of its territorial indivisibility; to the defence of its government, its laws, and the property by them consecrated; to oppose, by all the means which justice, reason, and the laws authorize, every undertaking which may tend to the restoration of the ancient forms and government, of the titles and privileges attached to them; and to exert his best and most strenuous efforts for the maintainance of the present order of things. All military men who have received honorary distinctions of arms from the first consul are members of the legion; or who have rendered essential service in the defence of liberty in the late war, either in the field or in the councils; and citizens who, by their abilities, knowledge, or talents, have contributed to establish the principles of the republic, or who have been eminent in the administration of justice, or who have by their virtues caused it to be respected, may be nominated candidates."

On the 12th of July following, a decree of the first consul, established finally this singular establishment, consisting of nearly 6000 individuals, all of whom were bound, by solemn oath and their individual interest, to look up to the first consul (who was declared *de jure* chief of the legion, and president of the great council of the administration of the order,) as the soul and spring of all their movements; for whose security they were distributed, a titled and armed body of spies, throughout the whole of the empire; and on whose favour and protection was grounded their sole hope and dependence. By this *arrêté* the administration of their domains was finally arranged in the most minute manner; repositories were appointed for the archives of the order; the mode of electing the great officers of the order was ascertained; and finally, this decree was entered, with every usual ceremonial, into the bulletin of the laws.

On the 13th of July, citizen Joseph Bonaparté was declared elected, grand officer, and member of the grand council of administration of the legion of honour, he having a plurality of votes; and thus was permanently organized a privileged order, for the avowed purpose of protecting absolute authority in the person of an individual, and confirmed to him for life; in that very capital which had witnessed, but a few years before, the proscription of its nobles, and the murder of its sovereign, as the sole means by which these distinctions could be for ever abolished!

A constitution perfectly conformable to his will was all that now remained, to be imposed by this fortunate usurper, on his abject and submissive subjects.

It was promulged on the third day after the consulate was confirmed to him for life, was finally determined and accepted in the course of a *single* sitting of his obsequious legislative body, and was immediately proclaimed to the people in the usual form of a senatus consultum.

It consists of ten separate heads *, the substance of which we shall as briefly as possible lay before our readers:

"The consuls are for life; the first consul presents the names of the

* Vide "State Papers."

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other two to the senate, who may reject the 1st and 2d so offered to them, but the third presentation must be accepted. The first consul may name his successor. Should he however not choose, or neglect so to do, the 2d or 3d consuls nominate one who may be rejected, as above; but the third nomination is imperative. The succession must be declared within twenty-four hours after the death of the first consul. The first consul has the right of pardoning in all cases; of making war and peace; ratifies all treaties; nominates all inferior officers; can appoint forty members of the senate of his own absolute authority, which, when entire, consists but of 120; prescribes to them the only subjects they can deliberate upon; and has the power of introducing into every deliberative body a majority of his own creatures."

Thus arbitrarily and absolutely were vested a power in the present first consul and his successors, more despotic than any European monarch had ever dreamed of assuming, much less of compelling his subjects to be parties to, by solemnly and gravely declaring, their slavery irrevocably established by laws of their own making.

It would be little worth while, to comment further on the other provisions of this detestable code, at once the mockery and punishment of the abject wretches, who preferred the government of this unprincipled stranger, to the mild and beneficent sway of the Bourbons.

Bonaparté was now raised to the highest pinnacle of fame and power, and found himself the absolute master of the greatest empire which had ever been won by the sword of a soldier of fortune: not only his dominion was more absolute, and his military name higher, than that of any sovereign who had before filled the throne of France, but his empire was much more extensive, and his influence on the fate of other nations far greater. The colonies which had been ceded by the treaty of Amiens were quietly repossessed, and St. Domingo for a time appeared to have yielded to his fortune. We have seen that a capitulation was agreed to by the black generals, which was, as it might have been supposed, violated by the French almost as soon as it was made. The brave and unsuspecting Toussaint L'Ouverture, who had defended St. Domingo from the power of England during the war, and who had made terms with the French, was, in contempt of all good faith, sent as a prisoner to France, where he perished miserably in a dungeon: unheard of cruelties were practised by the French on the negroes, whom they in the least suspected as likely to be rebelliously inclined; and to give the greatest possible publicity to their system, *slavery* in the colonies was declared and proclaimed by a solemn act of the French government, and entered in the *bulletin* of the laws of the republic. The conduct of the French government in this respect shows that Toussaint was justifiable in offering all the resistance in his power to the French army; for it was clear that the French government had formed the atrocious plan, of either extirpating the negro population of the colony (half a million of people), or else reducing again into slavery those men who had been for nearly ten years free, and who would consequently rather throw away their lives, than again return to the condition of

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slaves. St. Domingo, however, appeared for a time completely subdued; Toussaint, who had been the rival of Bonaparté in glory, and who had braved his power, was now his prisoner; and he himself had perhaps reached the very summit and zenith of his prosperity. It was doubtless with a sort of prophetic feeling, that he exclaimed in his answer to his councils on his reelection, "How many great men have lived a few years too long, and survived their glory? The term of my political existence should have ceased at the signing of the general peace."

Having arrived at this high eminence, he appeared for some short time (like the traveller who has attained the summit of a steep mountain) to indulge himself with a short repose: nor for nearly two months did he commit any outrageous violation of the territories or independence of his neighbour states. During this short breathing time,

The affairs of other powers on the continent became, if not very interesting, at least deserving some observation. The emperor of Germany, accompanied by the empress, journied to Presburgh, where they made their solemn entry on the 12th of May. The following day his imperial majesty opened the diet of Hungary, with a Latin speech, containing the several propositions he had to make to the Hungarian nation, for increasing the revenues and the army The diet of Hungary by no means coincided with the views and expectations of his imperial majesty. Their answer to the emperor's proposition was, that, under the present circumstances, they saw no necessity for increasing the army; they would however consent that the national regiments should be completed to their full complement; and they consented to vote an increase of two millions of florins to the public contributions; but on the other hand they demanded the free exportation of all Hungarian productions, a better organization of the national militia, and certain changes in the system respecting the money of the country. Those demands of the diet, in answer to the proposals of the emperor, were all acceded to on the part of his imperial majesty; and the conduct of the diet in this instance was a convincing proof that there exists a good deal of independence and freedom, as well as courage, in the Hungarian nation. The form and principle of the demands of the diet were exactly similar to the conduct of our ancient parliaments, who, whenever, at the request of the sovereign, they voted a grant of money, always demanded, on the part of the nation, redress of some existing grievance. By this simple process, they arrived to be of their present importance in the constitution, and have raised to so high a pitch the prosperity of their country. The same causes elsewhere, may in time produce similar effects.

In Poland an occurrence took place, within this year, which, although it appeared only in the form of riot, strongly showed the spirit, which still animates that brave but unfortunate people. The Russian prince Zuboff, whom the public opinion of Europe had considered the prime mover, or at least highly instrumental, in that plan, which ended in the death of the emperor Paul and the accession of Alexander, could not decently be permitted to reside at the Russian court. However necessary the

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the measure might have been, however to the advantage of Russia, and even the whole world, yet still it would have been improper for Alexander to have received at his court, the man who had assisted in the murder of his father and his sovereign. Zuboff was therefore requested to travel, and he chose Italy for the place of his residence. On his way, he had intended to stop some time at Warsaw; but the people of that city, although they were obliged to submit to their conquerors, would not bear the sight of a man whom they considered the principal adviser of the ruin of their country, and of the massacre of Praga, during the reign of the empress Catherine. All Warsaw was in an uproar; and the government found it necessary to order him instantly to quit that city, which he was obliged to do under the protection of a strong guard of soldiers, to save him from being torn to pieces by the populace, who loudly menaced him with that fate.

The affairs of Italy, in its present degraded state, however incapable of exciting much interest, are nevertheless worthy of some notice. The petty monarch that Bonaparté, either in a moment of vanity, or in an idle and sportive hour, was pleased to create king of Etruria, chose to be more independent in his follies, than his creator perhaps imagined. He published a long proclamation, wherein he states, that the first use which he ought to make of the power given him from God, was the protection of religion. He acknowledged the pope as God's vicar-general, and referred to him all spiritual matters; he restored all the regular ecclesiastical orders, and declared the estate of the church unalienable. The bishops (independently of several other privileges) were appointed licensers of all books whatsoever in their respective dioceses; and no book could be published in his dominions without their license, or that of their deputies.

While the good king of Etruria was thus engaged in his pious labours, Bonaparté (by way of compliment) sent him the French *Concordat*. It was natural for the first consul to suppose that the king, whose royalty was manufactured by himself, would receive this testimonial of his regard and confidence, at least, with great respect; but in the event it appeared quite the reverse: his majesty of Etruria seemed to consider, that his recent dignity gave him the prerogative, of giving advice to his brother potentate of France; he accordingly sent back the copy of the Concordat, with a number of marginal notes written in his own hand, and containing observations, to which he expressed a hope that Bonaparté would conform. Bonaparté answered him in a way that showed he never would permit a king of Etruria, to interfere in the affairs of France, and sent a copy of his majesty's letter to the archives of the minister of foreign affairs, with the following pithy note annexed to it: "To be preserved as a monument of the folly of kings, when they permit themselves to be governed by priests." The French government gave the king of Etruria another expressive hint on this subject. The official journal, the *Moniteur*, quoted, without any censure from another paper, the following expressions: "Civilization has gone backward in Tuscany for several centuries; the king of Etruria has given himself up entirely to priests: the

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whole state has been surrendered to the power of the church; the pope may now (as his predecessors have done) depose the new Lewis at pleasure, if he dare to swerve from the allegiance he has vowed to the holy see; and, that Tuscany, which was once the cradle of the arts, is likely to become their tomb, *if the creator of the state*, BONAPARTE, *does not oppose it!* This was certainly no insufficient hint to the king of Etruria of his insignificance.

In another state of Italy, long celebrated for the wisdom of its rulers, but which was swept away from among the nations of Europe by the storm of the revolutionary war which Bonaparté directed in Italy, the king of Sardinia, a man rather born to enjoy the blessings of a private life than to contend against such times, resigned his throne to his brother, the duke D'Aosta.

The sacrifice was small; it was only that of the title of king, which, separated from the revenues, the power and the station was merely an empty name, which vanity itself would blush to assume. That which was the support of the throne of Sardinia, the territory of Piedmont, Bonaparté had possessed himself of by the battle of Maringo, and had now declared, without further ceremony, a military department of the French empire; and was consequently very indifferent which of the brothers chose to call himself king of Sardinia.

The Genoese, or, as it was called, the Ligurian republic, accepted from France a constitution similar to that of the Italian republic; and the king of Naples published, by a royal edict, a general amnesty for all acts done during the revolution; but at the same time declared, that all those who at that stormy period had distinguished themselves by zeal for the interests of the crown, should experience his special protection.

Among the transactions in Spain, of the year 1802, the most important which took place was the public declaration of a treaty with Russia, signed on the 4th of October, the substance of which was as follows:

"There shall be from this moment peace, amity, and good understanding, between the king of Spain and the emperor of all the Russias.

"To keep up and cultivate the order of things thus happily reestablished, the two courts shall appoint, and shall cause to reside at the court of each, ministers according to the ancient custom. This nomination shall take place mutually on the 1st of January 1803, or sooner if possible.

"Immediately after the proclamation of the present act by the two sovereigns, there shall be published in their states edicts, by which, revoking the past, it shall be prescribed to the respective subjects, to treat each other as subjects of two friendly nations, and to observe, in their commercial and other relations, such a mode of proceeding, as is analogous to that state of peace and amity in which they are reestablished by the present compact."

The above treaty was ratified by the king of Spain on the 5th of December 1801; and by the emperor of Russia on the 27th of February 1802. The exchange of the ratification took place at Paris on the 8th of April 1802.

A matter of considerable importance to the future peace of Europe now took place, which was the formal annexation by the king of Spain of all the property of the knights of Malta in his territories to the

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the royal domains, and his Spanish majesty declared himself grand master of that part of the order which resided within his dominions. This was a most material change in the situation of the order of St. John; for it completely suppressed three of those *langues*, of which the order was composed, namely, those of Arragon, Castile, and Navarre. This step, which was doubtless recommended or enforced by France, threw insuperable obstacles in the way of the execution of the treaty of Amiens, by reducing and almost destroying that order, to which the island of Malta was to have been restored; and the means by which, were it restored, it could alone maintain and support its dignity and independence.

Another act of the government of Spain, though of a more private nature, was the cause of very general conversation and inquiry throughout Europe. A prisoner of state, whose face was disguised by a mask, was embarked at Cadiz to be transported from Spain. He was treated with distinction, and the circumstance of his being masked, reminded the public, not only of the celebrated *iron mask* of the French Bastile, but of the innumerable stories which the writers of modern romances had fabricated of prisoners so disguised in the dungeons of tyrants. Curiosity was busied in inquiring, and rumour in spreading reports, who this masked prisoner might be; the general opinion, however, seemed to fix on don Urquijo, who had resided a considerable time in England, in the capacity of ambassador from Spain. His offence was said to be an attempt to abridge the power of the *inquisition*; his punishment, to be transported for life to the Philippine islands: many of his friends became also victims of their zeal and desire to improve the state of Spain in its agriculture, and internal improvement. If this were all the truth, this action would be a more striking monument "of the folly of kings, misled by priests," than the king of Etruria's commentaries on Bonaparté's *Concordat*. But it is not impossible, or improbable, but that some revolutionary principles and movements, were the source of this exemplary punishment.

Their Spanish majesties also, about this period, made a journey with great pomp and parade to Barcelona, where they received the king and queen of Etruria, and a princess of Naples, who was betrothed in marriage to a prince of Spain. This journey was at first supposed to portend events of far more importance. A Spanish squadron of men of war and frigates, were appointed to convoy their majesties from Carthagena to Barcelona: a Dutch squadron was at that time in the Mediterranean, under admiral De Winter, and it was rumoured that a considerable French squadron was preparing at Toulon. It was feared by the British government that it might be a project of Bonaparté to collect, under different pretences, a strong fleet in the Mediterranean, and again attempt the conquest of Egypt. To counteract such designs, if they were entertained, admiral sir Richard Bickerton was reinforced, and placed in the command of a considerable British fleet. The journey, however, turned out only what it was professed to be; a royal visit to some of the provinces which were at a distance from Madrid, and a cere-

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ceremonious and pompous reception, of illustrious strangers connected with the royal family.

Another royal interview took place nearly at the same time, which gave rise to rumours of still more magnitude: it took place in consequence of a visit paid by the emperor of Russia to their Prussian majestics at Memel, whither the latter came to receive their imperial guest. To pay the proper honours to the distinguished stranger, two triumphal arches were erected, one before the gate of *Liebau*, the other at the entrance of the street in which his imperial majesty was to lodge. On both was the following Latin inscription: *Alexandro et Frederico Wilhelmino, Diis a Deo junctis, Civitas.* Two obelisks (which formed another triumphal entry) were erected on this occasion; they were entwined with garlands of flowers, and bore, the one the Russian, the other the Prussian flag. The emperor was received at the first Prussian town by general Kalkreuth, general of the cavalry, with a strong detachment of chosen horse: on his approach to Memel he was met by various other corps of troops; and by the merchants' guard of Memel. He wore the insignia of the Prussian order of the black eagle, and his Prussian majesty those of the Russian order of St. Andrew. The king of Prussia met him at half a German mile from the town: they both alighted from their carriages and embraced each other. The emperor then mounted one of the king's led horses, and the two monarchs rode side by side, followed by their respective suites, into the town. In passing the house where the king and queen were lodged, the queen came out, and welcomed with an embrace the illustrious guest. During his residence there, there was a constant succession of feasts, balls, and other entertainments, and in the mornings, reviews and other military exhibitions. To contribute to the splendour and novelty of the shows, the emperor ordered a small party of Cossacks to come from the next Russian town: they performed their peculiar manœuvres with wonderful dexterity. The emperor's visit lasted for about a week, during which time the town of Memel was a scene of gaiety, parade, and pleasure.

When the power of these two sovereigns was considered, and the prodigious influence which, if *united*, they might have on the affairs of the continent of Europe, great political events were supposed to be the object, and were expected to result from this interview; it however appeared in the event to be merely a visit of compliment, and the politics of Europe seemed to flow in their former channels *.

The Turkish empire appeared in this

* There is an anecdote related, which took place during this visit, which, although of no importance, as it was judged worthy of notice in all the foreign journals, may also here be inserted:—As the emperor and king of Prussia were walking on the quay of Memel, they got into conversation with an English captain of a vessel then in the port: after the conversation had lasted some time, the king told the English captain, that that was the emperor of Russia; the captain, a good deal astonished, changed from the familiar tone into a very respectful one. The emperor then told him, This is the king of Prussia. O! your servant gentlemen (said the English captain), don't think

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this year to exhibit the strongest symptoms of approaching dissolution. Independently of Passawan Oglou, who might be considered as in a state of permanent rebellion, and who had a most considerable district under his command and influence, and even ventured to encroach on the Austrian territories; the whole country of Turkey in Europe appeared to be completely in the occupation of rebel pachas and banditti of every description. Adrianople, the second city in the empire, was in their possession, and the roads leading to Constantinople were beset by brigands under their orders. In Egypt, the beys had beaten the vizier's army; and there appeared no strength or hardly vitality in the Turkish government. This state of imbecility naturally attracted the ambition of some of the other sovereigns of Europe, but their politics had undergone an entire change with respect to that power.

Formerly it was supposed that Russia and Austria were the only states who could share in the dismemberment of the Turkish empire. This had been, certainly, the favourite object of those two powers, and a bond of union between them: but now Bonaparté had, on the part of France, put in his claim to a share, which would doubtless be the *lion's portion:* he might be content to begin with Egypt, Syria, Greece, and the Ionian islands; but those points once gained, he would certainly contend for the whole. This new claim of France to her share of the spoil has doubtless altered very considerably the dispositions of Russia and Austria; they must now perceive that they would gain little, in relative importance, by the dismemberment of Turkey, and that it would only conduce to bring a strong power, in the place of a weak one, upon their frontiers: this consideration may probably support, for some time longer, the crazy and tottering edifice of the Turkish government.

Bonaparté amused himself, about this time, with forming another of what he called *independent republics*, for the benefit and advantage of Europe. The small district of the Valais, formerly dependent on the Helvetic union, he now resolved to grace with the pompous title of the *Valaisian Republic*: after manufacturing a pompous constitution for it, founded on liberty, equality, the sovereignty of the people, and all those high sounding words which are so fascinating to the multitude; he expressed in this constitution, the duties they were to perform as the price of so many advantages. These obligations were neither more nor less, than that at their own expense, and by their own labour, they were to make and keep up good roads between France and the Italian republic. It is impossible to conceive a greater burlesque on the name of freedom than this was: by it the peasants and the property of the district of the *Valais* were put into perpetual requisition to construct his military roads; and when he had turned the people of the country into pioneers for his army, he then told them they were an indepen-

think that you can dupe me in that way; Mr. *Emperor* and Mr. *King*, I wish you a very good morning. And he immediately turned off, affronted and disgusted at the supposed mockery.

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dent republic, and that their independence was guarantied by France, Helvetia, and the Italian republic.

Europe had now enjoyed peace for a few months since the treaty of Amiens, but the elements of fresh war had rekindled in Switzerland. We have seen that the smaller cantons decidedly rejected the constitution offered by France; and in Germany, the question of indemnities agitated violently the whole empire. France had, however, the address to convert the pacific dispositions of the emperor of Russia, into a most powerful instrument for dictating to the German empire. The plan of indemnities was drawn up in concert between the Russian and French ministers, and then presented to the empire with a force of mediation which appeared irresistible. Austria with great reluctance submitted to this coercive interference: she had lost far more in the war than any other power, and it was her rivals or enemies who obtained the greatest indemnification. Prussia had no moderation or decency, in demanding compensation for losses she alleged to have sustained. The power most favoured, however, in the indemnities was Bavaria; that state had certainly lost much in the Palatinate, but the indemnities allotted to it in the empire contained a population of nearly 1,000,000 of souls, which was a wonderful accession of power to his electoral highness. The grand duke of Tuscany, on the other hand, who had lost considerably more, and was promised to be fully compensated, had very inadequate indemnities assigned him. This evident partiality, in favour of those powers which France might expect, to make use of in future wars against the empire, was necessarily very revolting to the feelings of the emperor. He was obliged however finally to submit, but he submitted with dignity, and with such reluctance, that the mediating powers consented to enlarge the indemnities to his brother the late great duke of Tuscany.

At one period, however, during this long negotiation, it appeared as if war would have recommenced. The elector of Bavaria, who acted as the tool of France, endeavoured to seize, by force of arms, the city of Passau, which was assigned to him among his indemnities: the emperor, however, marched an army into it first, and threatened to oppose force by force. The mediating powers took fire at this decided conduct in Austria, but the emperor replied with firmness, that when the negotiation should be terminated, and had decided to whom the city of Passau was to belong, he was ready to yield it, but not before. When it is considered that, upon this occasion, France, Russia, Prussia, and Bavaria, were all leagued against the interests of Austria, it will appear surprising that the emperor should have acted with so much boldness; but, be that as it may, he certainly conducted himself with a great deal of firmness and resolution, and gained, if not much territory, at least, that esteem and respect which is always paid to those, who conduct themselves with dignity and spirit, under very difficult circumstances. His brother's indemnities were however somewhat increased, and with this modification he was

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obliged to accept the plans offered by the mediating powers.

The grand duke of Tuscany was to obtain the territory of Salzburgh, with the rank of elector: this was a very poor compensation for what he had lost, but it gave him title to look to the hand of the only daughter and heiress of the elector of Saxony, and thus by a prudent marriage to retrieve his fortunes, and perhaps to be again a considerable prince in the alliance of Austria.

Far different, however, was the fate of those powers whom it was the interest of France to raise, at the expense of the house of Austria, or whom she wished to aggrandize as the means of conciliating the friendship of Russia. The houses of Baden and Wirtemburgh, who had successively given empresses to that nation, were raised to the electoral dignity, and received more than a tenfold compensation for their losses. The princes of Hesse Cassel and Darmstadt were equally favoured. Bavaria and Prussia, who had deserted the emperor and the common cause of Europe, now received their reward, and united in sharing the plunder of the vast secularized estates of the church, and the jurisdiction of the free and imperial cities in Germany. Every petty prince, who would condescend to supplicate the protection and patronage of the first consul, was repaid by some share in the spoil of the empire; while the prince of Orange, the elector of Hanover, and the lesser branches of the house of Nassau, saw themselves stripped, without ceremony, of their most important possessions, without receiving a tenth of their value in compensation.

But the great objects of the first consul, in this system of universal spoliation, was the aggrandizement of Prussia; the reduction of the house of Austria; the gratifying the views of the princes who had seconded the views of France; and, finally, by the allurement of the plunder of the empire, to secure the dependence of all the lesser states of Germany, upon the will and protection of the French nation. That these consequences must result from the total change in the territorial and political alterations which have been produced by this system of indemnities, no person can doubt, who considers attentively the conclusum upon this subject *, and it will only be necessary here to recapitulate its leading principles, unquestionably to establish these propositions.

First, the compensations given to Prussia, for his voluntary surrender of his detached and unimportant possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, were six times greater, both in point of revenue and population, and infinitely superior in geographical advantage, to his losses. By this new disposition of his states, the king of Prussia almost entirely surrounds, and of course commands, the territories of the elector of Saxony. He unites with Bavaria in dividing Franconia and Upper Suabia, and thus, with the ancient and inveterate enemy of Austria, he lays open the whole of the frontier of that power in Bohemia, Upper Austria, the Tyrolese, and the Voralberg; from Egra to the lake of Constance. The country of Hesse Cassel, as in the case of Saxony, is nearly surrounded by the new possessions of Prussia, and conse-

* Vide "State Papers."

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quently within the power of that state: nor are the possessions of the houses of Hanover and Brunswick, free from the danger of his future encroachments; the bishopric of Hildesheim, which he has acquired, being in the centre of these countries, and barely a day's march from the capitals of both; and his new frontier stretches itself round the dominions of both those princes, which he thus can, from within and without, keep in complete subjection, and treat, when he pleases, as a conquered country. Westphalia is nearly a Prussian province; Swedish Pomerania, and Mecklenburgh, are hemmed in by his states, out of the reach of all succour and protection, and must of necessity take whatever part in any future contest Prussia may choose to impose upon them. Thus, with the exception of Baden and Wirtemburgh, the states of Germany, from fear or interest, must all be dependent on the court of Berlin, and consequently united with it against the interests of the *present* imperial house of Austria.

And this statement goes a considerable way towards the proof of the second proposition, namely, the depression of Austria by the system of the indemnities; for it is self-evident that the aggrandisement of a rival power must, independently of any other circumstance, produce that effect. But France was not contented with this manifestation of her hostile views. The alterations she imposed upon the constitution of the Germanic body, struck not only at the power of the house of Austria, but at the very source of its imperial preeminence. The secularization of the ecclesiastical electorates; of the bishoprics and prelacies; and the annihilation of the independence of the imperial towns and senates; materially affected the imperial authority. From the electoral college, and from that of princes, in one or other of which the votes of these powers were of right given, they were now excluded; those suffrages were usually given in concurrence with the private vote of the emperor, as coestate, and secured to him that necessary preponderancy in these councils, so essential to his jurisdiction as chief of the empire: he in return was their natural and constant protector against the tyranny and encroachments of the lesser states, who always looked with a greedy eye upon the domains of the church, and the independent territory of the imperial cities. This bond of union was now annihilated; and thus this great source of consequence to the emperor was for ever cut off: nor was this all, for by the proposed plan of imdemnities, not only this lawful influence was lost to the head of the empire, but devolved, with their domains and revenues, their civil, military, and political establishments and consequence, upon princes, whose views were directly inimical to his interests, and whose jealous regard he was henceforward to experience.

But in the measure of raising to the electoral dignity, the margrave of Baden, the duke of Wirtemburgh, and the landgrave of Hesse Cassel (all protestant princes), there could be no doubt of the prospective view of the framers of the plan of indemnities, of depriving the house of Austria of the imperial crown. The natural weight of the Austrian family in the electoral college was

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derived from its own vote of Bohemia; from that of Hanover, which was pledged at the time of its being raised to that dignity, always to vote for Austria; and those of the spiritual electors, Mentz, Triers, and Cologne. The latter were now abolished, and in their stead one catholic electorate alone was established, who was to be styled the elector of Aschaffenbourg, and was in future to exercise the office of arch-chancellor of the empire. Some abbeys, and the cities of Wetzlar and Ratisbon, were assigned to him in order to support his newly acquired dignity. It is not difficult to foresee that an elector without an electorate, whose principal possessions are 300 miles from each other, the one shut up in Bavaria, the other in Hesse, cannot on any future occasion pretend to independency, and whose vote must, from the circumstances we have already stated, at any future election, be at the disposal of Prussia. Thus the protestant electorates of Saxony, Brandenburgh, Baden, Wirtemburgh, Hesse Cassel, and the catholic of Bavaria, (always inimical to Austria, perhaps a candidate,) and Aschaffenbourg, would have a clear and decided majority against the Austrian pretensions, (supported only by Bohemia, Hanover, and the grand duke of Tuscany,) in case of future contest for the throne of the Cæsars. How precarious under these circumstances will be the possession of the imperial dignity in the present family, it is easy to foresee.

Thirdly, it is apparent that the connection of Baden and Wirtemburgh with Russia was the source of the immense advantages which were heaped on these princes by the indemnities, and were doubtless meant as the price to that power of her acquiescence and even cooperation in this new division of Germany; while the liberality to Hesse Cassel and Darmstadt, and the other princes who were favoured in this partition, arose in the anxious wish of Bonaparté (as has indeed been expressed by his minister Talleyrand) to gratify those princes who, by their conduct towards France during the war, were entitled to her gratitude.

Nor, lastly, is it more difficult to prove, that by the capricious and unjust distribution of the territory of the German empire; the suppression of the highest dignities; the creation of others; the haughty and arbitrary tone assumed by France on all occasions; that it was constantly the object of the first consul, to cause himself to be considered, the arbiter of the destinies of the states of Europe, whose decision was final upon their rights, and from whose decrees there was no appeal.

We shall here dismiss the painful subject of the indemnities, a measure as unjustifiable in its principle as it was arbitrary in its operation: imposed by France; countenanced by Russia; the source of immense acquisition to Prussia; and ruinous in its consequences to Austria, perhaps to the liberties of Europe, it will long remain a monument of the baleful effects of the all-devouring, insatiable, and destructive French revolution.

The minute details will be found in our State Papers of this flagrant violation of the most venerable institutions of which Europe could boast; which has changed the face of a great portion of the continent; and which threatens yet more fatal consequences, from the events which it must inevitably produce. One reflection,

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flection, however, forces itself upon us, which is, that in all this complicated system of *indemnity*; after witnessing the ostentatious compensations to some powers who lost nothing, and tenfold retribution to others who wilfully sacrificed trifles that they might acquire objects of the utmost magnitude, it seems strange, that no one word of indemnification has been heard of, to the emperor, for the Netherlands; to the king of Sardinia, for Savoy and Piedmont; to the pope, for a third part of his estates; to the king of Spain, for Louisiana and Hispaniola; and, finally, to the king of France, for the loss of the most noble, the most ancient, and most powerful monarchy in the world. Is not the silence on these subjects sufficient to prove, that "indemnity," like "liberty and equality," "rights of man," "freedom of the sea," is a mere term of revolutionary cant, and has no meaning save that, which the ambition or cupidity of France chooses to bestow upon it.

The accession of Sweden and Denmark to the convention of the emperor of Russia with Great Britain has already been noticed, and forms the only prominent feature of the history of those countries for the present year. Happily removed, by their geographical position, from the power and interference of Bonaparté, they enjoy uninterrupted prosperity: their religious and political institutions uninvaded; the race of their ancient sovereigns at their head; their agriculture and commerce increasing; they form a striking contrast to the picture we have drawn, of those countries, who have this year sunk under the ruinous and (when once set in motion) irresistible spirit of innovation.

It must not however be passed over in silence, that the king of Sweden, as a prince of the German empire, entered a dignified and spirited protest against the principle of foreign interference, in the affairs of Germany, in the matter of the indemnities; and which was evidently pointed at Bonaparté's intemperate and unjustifiable proceedings.

This conduct, however fruitless, was highly honourable to his Swedish majesty, and might have afforded a better model, than he chose to follow, to his powerful neighbour.

Overrun by French troops, harassed and depressed by military exaction, and in every thing but the name a province of France, the united provinces, or more agreeably to the modern political nomenclature, the Batavian republic, presents this year a dreary and uninteresting spectacle; some modifications of their councils, some commercial arrangements, and a pretended conspiracy in their army, fomented, as it was said, by generals Daendals and Dumonceau, are the only events which are worthy of record, and these once mentioned may, for the interest they can excite, be dismissed for ever.

Whether Bonaparté did not think it the moment fitting for the formal annexation of this wretched country to his empire, or whether he thought he could make more of it in the way of that contribution, which he could not exact, were it arrived to the honour of being a French province, it is difficult to determine: certain it is, the alternative was within his will, and that at the close of the year 1802 it was still styled The Batavian Republic.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XX.

h Colonies.— Sierra Leona—Institution of the Company—Introduc- of the Nova Scotia Negroes—their ill Conduct, and fatal Conse- ces—captured by the French—growing Prosperity— tate in 1798— oons introduced—Rebellion of the Nova Scotia Settlers—assisted by Natives—Conflict and Truce—probable Consequences.—Insurrection he Negroes in Tobago—suppressed.—Revolt of the Black Troops in inica—complete Discomfiture of the Revolters.—Jamaica—Mes- of the Governor to the House of Assembly, praying an Esta- ment of 5000 men—refused—Reasons assigned—further Disputes. merica—Message from the President to Congress—Reduction of Taxes.—Effect of the Peace on the Commerce of the States, and he Cession of Louisiana to France.—Negotiations at Paris—fruit- —Depôt at New Orleans interdicted by Spain.—Resentment of the rican Nation—probable Consequences.

HE British possessions out of Europe, next claim our atten- enerally speaking, prosperous, naltered by any circumstance occurred in the course of the ing year, they afford (with ceptions of those in Asia) very interest the reader. It may, er, be worth while to notice astrous state of the colony, shed on the coast of Africa, e express purpose of intro- civilization into that bar- quarter of the globe, and to sh, if not totally abolish, the rade. The scheme was set t the year before the com- ment of the late war. A so- was established, called the Leone Company, and was y chartered. A capital (on of 50*l.* each) of 250,000*l.* ised; and a factory actually shed on the coast, for the pur- f carrying on trade with the r of Africa, for the produce of ntry.

In the commencement of this establishment, sufficient grounds for its attaining the ends of the institution, appeared to the persons concerned in it, and little doubt was entertained of its turning out, at least in a commercial point of view, a profitable speculation. But the introduction into the population of the settlement of a body of Nova Scotia negroes, in number about 1200, who had taken part with Great Britain in the American war, and had since been settled in Nova Scotia under the protection of government, materially altered the face of affairs. These men had supplicated a removal from that country, in consequence of the climate proving ungenial and disagreeable to them. From the moment, however, of their arrival in the new colony, they manifested a ferocious and intractable spirit, totally subversive of order, and of the purposes for which it was established. On one occasion, even the life of the governor was attempted, which,

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though defeated and punished with exemplary severity, did not correct the spirit of revolt, which still existed, and threatened the entire overthrow of the establishment. In the year 1794, a French squadron in the month of October attacked and captured the settlement; all the property which could be removed was carried off by the rapacious assailants: what could not be removed was destroyed, and every building belonging to the company was burned; nor could the loss there sustained be estimated at less than 52,000*l*. In addition to these heavy calamities; the capture of their ships in consequence of the war; the impossibility of insuring cargoes on account of the unprotected state of the coast of Africa; the difficulty of procuring Europeans to undertake official situations at Sierra Leone; the expense of arming vessels for the protection of the trade; and the apprehension of the turbulent spirit of the Nova Scotian negroes, contributed to retard the prosperity, and defeat the ends of the institution.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, about the year 1798, the report made to the company states the colony to be in a state of considerable and progressive improvement. The seat of government, Freetown, consisted of 300 houses, well built, and regularly laid out, and had several public buildings. One extensive wharf had been built by government, and two by individuals: and the government house was strong, and well secured by a pallisade and six pieces of cannon. The inhabitants were about 1200. The heads of families, perhaps 300. One half of this number were supported by agriculture; some were artisans, about fifteen retail shopkeepers, five and twenty fishermen, from ten to fifteen traded in small vessels of their own, four were employed as school-masters about fifteen seamen, and twenty labourers, under the company. Some few of the Nova Scotians resided in the factory, and the number of Europeans residing in the colony was between twenty and thirty. An unequivocal proof of the advantages which might be derived from the establishment appeared in the amelioration of the condition of the natives immediately connected with the settlement: between 3 and 400 of these were employed as labourers for hire, chiefly on the farms, which were increasing rapidly; some were employed by the Europeans, and some by the Nova Scotians. They were all free men, who came from the neighbouring parts, and were called Grumettas. They received monthly wages, the whole of which was their own. It was usual with them, after working five or six months, to return home for a short period; but their place was supplied, and the above number kept up, by fresh arrivals. The Grumettas were much improved by their connection with the factory; not only was their dress improved; their manners more civilized; but the money which they earned was never employed in the purchase of spirits, as is customary both with the Africans and settlers, but employed in purchasing clothing or articles of European produce.

Freetown was at this period a place of considerable resort; from one to two hundred natives daily visited this settlement for the purpose of exchanging the produce of the country for European commodities. Considerable influence was gained with the natives, and many of their children

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children were sent to the settlement for education.

Shortly after this period, government applied to the company to take the Maroon negroes (now expelled from Jamaica, and equally feeling the unkind influence of Nova Scotia with the negroes who had already petitioned to be removed from thence to a warmer climate) under their protection. To this, from various motives, it agreed, and the Maroons arrived at Sierra Leone in the month of October 1800, to the number of 350. They were almost immediately employed in quelling an insurrection of the Nova Scotian settlers, who had now broken out into open rebellion. Several of the insurgents were killed in this conflict; many were made prisoners; three were executed by martial law, and some were banished. From this circumstance arose the most serious calamity that had yet befallen the colony, and which threatens its total and inevitable distruction. The natives, who had hitherto been on the most friendly terms with the settlers, instigated by the refugee and banished negroes, on the 18th of November, (headed by two of the insurgents, who had made their escape after the insurrection of the former year,) made a most furious and unprovoked assault, upon the unfinished fort which the governor had thought it advisable to construct around his house. After some loss of men sustained on both sides, the natives, who are the Timmanies, were repulsed, and were forced successively to abandon various commanding situations, where they had assembled in the neighbourhood of Freetown. Towards the conclusion of the year a truce was concluded, and no further hostilities took place; but serious apprehensions were entertained that a confederacy was forming, among the neighbouring chiefs, against the settlement, and which would most probably occasion, in the event, the abandonment of the institution. To avert as much as possible the impending evils, a detachment from Goree was applied for and obtained, and one of the king's ships was stationed in Sierra Leone river, for the express purpose of defending the colony. No very immediate danger was apprehended; but the necessity of a large European force and a strong fort, was deemed indispensably requisite for its protection. The sum which parliament had twice voted for the support of the establishment, was far from being adequate to the annual expense, incurred by its civil and military establishments. The capital of the original proprietors was quite exhausted, and the shares of 50*l.* per cent. were sunk as low as 5*l.*; indeed were worth nothing.

With this reverse of fortune did the year 1801 close upon this colony of philanthrophical experiment; nor have the events which have occurred, within the present, tended to increase the confidence of those, who then began to despair of its final success.

On the 11th of April, the natives, in force about 300, attacked with the unmost fury the government fort, just after morning gun had fired. They succeeded in forcing open a gate, after having shot the sentinel, and in fixing their flag on the eastern rampart. Twelve or fourteen of them got in without resistance, when they were charged and forced to retreat. They rallied several times, but were at last put to total rout, and pursued for three

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miles into the country, by the garrison. Their loss was about fifty men, left dead at the fort, or found some days after dead of their wounds, in their line of retreat; that of the colony was twenty-two, killed and wounded. Thus ended this affair, fortunately and honourable in its consequences to the attacked, but which is a melancholy proof of the determined hostility of the natives towards the colony. . . . .

We may perhaps be thought to have dwelt too much at length upon this petty warfare; but it should be remembered, that no common interest has been attached to the well being of this colony; that many were sanguine enough to predict the abolition of slavery, and the civilization of the natives of Africa, as some of the consequences of its establishment; and that immense commercial advantages to the mother country, and of individual gain to the projectors of this scheme, were confidently held out. How far these beneficent and golden speculations have answered, the short sketch of the history and present state of the settlement we have given, will sufficently evince; what future hopes are entertained of their accomplishment, may be gathered from the last report of the directors, which state the surrounding nation of the Timmanies to be "indolent, faithless, and ferocious; their chiefs, rapacious, drunken, and deceitful; and the whole constantly ready to promote any design, however flagitious, which promises to gratify their avarice, or their passions." Nor should it be forgotten, that this report further states, the inconsistent, but certainly authentic fact, that "many of the settlers, and even some of those who went out in the company's employment, embarked in the service of the slave factories, or commenced the trade upon their own accounts"!!!

Some further proofs of the intractable disposition of the negro race may be found in the insurrections in the islands of Tobago and Dominica. In the former of these islands, about the beginning of the year, a most dangerous conspiracy was discovered of almost the whole black population, whose object it was to massacre the white inhabitants, and seize upon the government. To resist several thousands of this ferocious people, brigadier general Carmichael had barely 200 men in arms, but his judicious and decided conduct supplied all that was wanting. On the eve of the breaking out of this atrocious rebellion, thirty of the ringleaders were made prisoners; one of them was hanged early the next morning, at day break, at the signal staff; and his body being lowered down and hoisted up more than thirty times, and a signal gun being fired at each time, the insurgents were induced to believe that most of their chiefs had perished in this manner. Terrified at this act of justice, they immediately surrendered or dispersed, and tranquillity prevailed in the island, till its restoration (very contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants) to France, in consequence of the peace of Amiens. It would be an injustice to general Carmichael not to add, that both houses of the legislature of Tobago gave the most honourable testimonies of their sense of his prudence, resolution, and promptitude, on this trying occasion, and further presented him with a sword of the value of 100 guineas.

In Dominica, the same spirit of insubordination and disposition for blood

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blood in the blacks manifested itself, but accompanied with circumstances of a far more aggravated nature. In Tobago, the insurgents had at least the excuse, of bearing the yoke of slavery; but in the present instance they were entrusted with arms, treated with the utmost kindness, and had every advantage in common with the British soldiery. On the 9th of April, the 8th West India regiment, entirely composed of black troops, who had been employed in some public works, most probably disliking labour, suddenly broke out into open mutiny, and murdered several of their officers in the most barbarous manner, and every other white who fell into their hands. The alarm being now given, the governor, the hon. Cochran Johnstone (who was also colonel of the 8th West India regiment) immediately mustered the troops in the island and embarked for St. Rupert's, the station of the mutineers, and where they had committed the atrocities we have above related. The crews and marines of some ships of war in the bay, assisted in the expedition. On the arrival of this small army, the insurgents were discovered on their parade in order of battle, with some of their officers whom they had spared, in front. They had manned the different batteries which commanded the approach to the fort, and had loaded the cannon with grape shot. On being summoned to surrender, they refused to ground their arms; when they were fired upon immediately, which they returned briskly; after a few discharges however, they gave way and fled in every direction, leaving 100 dead on the spot. The dispositions, however, which were made to prevent their retreat, were so effectual, that the whole were captured; near fifty died of their wounds, and 350 remained prisoners; of these the ringleaders were executed agreeably to the forms of justice, and the rest condemned to hard labour for stated periods. Some loss was also experienced on the part of the king's troops. Thus ended a formidable insurrection, by the complete discomfiture of the rebels. But the policy of arming the negroes became, in consequence of this event, the subject of warm discussion both at home and abroad. Little doubt was entertained by all, but that the vigorous stand made by the blacks in St. Domingo against the English and French force, employed to reduce them, had created a very general sensation among their brethren and countrymen throughout the West Indies, and that sentiments of independence, resistance, and hopes of final conquest, were daily gaining ground in the minds of that people, wherever situated, in the European colonies in the west. In Jamaica, the jealousy of the proprietors and inhabitants was so great, upon the employment of troops of this description for the defence of the island, that the governor gave way to their apprehensions (perhaps well grounded), and removed the 2d West India regiment, and announced to the assembly his majesty's consent that no more troops of that description should be sent thither, without the concurrence of the house of assembly. This fact sufficiently evinces the apprehension entertained of the enormous population of this race in our western colonies: at the same time that the strong French force at St. Domingo required the greatest peace establishment ever before heard of in that quarter. In the last peace,

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a fifty gun ship of war and a few frigates constituted the whole of the naval force at Jamaica: during the late war, six sail of the line was considered a sufficient protection for that and the Leeward islands; but so much apprehension and jealousy was entertained of the designs of our new friends, whom we had endeavoured to conciliate by every sacrifice, both at our own and at the expense of our allies, that a fleet of twenty-two ships of the line, six months after the preliminaries were signed, were stationed at Jamaica alone; and in December, after the French fleets had returned home, nine sail were thought necessary for its protection, and this, after a year of peace, and when the black empire was looked upon as nearly annihilated. In addition to this great naval establishment, governor Nugent thought it necessary to apply, on the 17th day of June, to the house of assembly, by a message*, stating, that the very great danger which threatened the island, from the melancholy and alarming situation of some of the neighbouring islands, required an increased military establishment, and therefore proposed that the island should support an effective force of 5000 men; assuring them, however, that upon good order and subordination being restored to the French islands, the number would probably be reduced: that the extraordinary means to which Great Britain was under the necessity of recurring, in order to support the *increased* naval and military establishments throughout the empire, induced the necessity of this demand; and in order to make it more convenient, and lie within the resources of the island, that he would immediately order the 20th regiment of dragoons and the 2d West India regiment, immediately to be embarked and removed from the island. To this requisition the house of assembly replied in strong but respectful terms: that having contributed progressively, with every other part of the British empire, to the increased pressure of its expenses, they conceived they were equally with them entitled to protection, both in point of defence and security; and that it was contrary to the constitution of the island, to submit to be burdened with the pay of British troops sent thither for such purposse: that to the extent of the island subsistences, hospitals, barracks, &c. for 3000 troops, the house had pledged itself as early as 1773; to which engagement they had faithfully ever since complied, and in addition, had increased, at considerable expense, the comforts of the soldiery to a degree unknown in the other islands: that the 20th regiment of dragoons was imposed upon them at a moment of alarm, and under circumstances, which no longer existing, they did not conceive that they had any longer the same necessity for its presence: and that when the assembly agreed to give British pay to 2000 men, the measure was resorted to, to avert the evils that must arise from arming black troops, and trusting to armed slaves the defence of the lives, the liberties, and properties, not only of freemen, but of British subjects; a measure considered by them to proceed originally from ignorance of their local circumstances; of their laws; and of their constitution; and universally contemplated by them with hor-

* Vide "State Papers."

for

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ror and indignation: that recent occurrences in the Windward islands, and the desertion of some of the black troops, quartered in the country, fully justified the apprehensions of the people from having a force of this description stationed in their garrisons: that, therefore, as in both these instances, the force alluded to was found to be inexpedient and dangerous, they conceived they had, as British subjects, an undoubted right of relief: and that, from these various considerations (with others which will be found at length in our State Papers) the house considered it to be their duty *not* to comply with the governor's requisition. They then enumerate a variety of causes to show, that even if this project were admissible, the deplorable circumstances of the commerce, revenue, and public debt of the island, would render it totally impossible to pay such an enormous amount of additional taxes, as would be required to support the proposed most expensive establishment.

On the propriety of this answer to his honour the governor, a division took place, when it was carried by a majority of 18 voices to six.

The 24th of the same month (June), governor Nugent sent a further message to the house of assembly, containing, among other things, his desire that they would entrust the direction and control of the barrack department to him, as it was otherwise impossible to station troops, or carry on the necessary works, with any advantage to the public, or the service in general, limited and restricted as he was without such power.

To this message, a refusal was sent (carried by a majority of four voices), qualified however by stating, that it was a subject of too much importance, to enter into at that advanced period of the session, but that early in the next, they would give it their most mature consideration.

How these disputes have terminated we are not now informed, but there remains little doubt but that, from the temper, popularity, experience, and firmness of the governor, no ill consequence can be apprehended from them: sufficient for us to have shown the abhorrence with which the employing black troops was held in the West Indies, the fatal consequences to be apprehended from such a measure, and the singular fact, of one of the effects of the peace of Amiens being, the obligation to keep a naval and military establishment on foot, greater than that required during the most arduous contest in which Great Britain had ever been engaged; and which must at length prove ruinous to the parent country and her colonies.

Before we leave the new world, we shall cast a retrospective glance towards the affairs of the United States of America. On the 8th of December 1801, the president, Mr. Jefferson, communicated with the senate and house of representatives (in consequence of some alleged inconvenience attending on personally addressing them) for the first time by message *; in which he communicated to them the joyful tidings of the probability of peace being established throughout Europe, and that, of consequence, the irregularities which affected the commerce of neutral nations, and the irritations

* Vide "State Papers."

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which they produced, would now most probably cease, and universal amity and harmony prevail throughout the nations of the earth. He congratulated them upon the friendly terms upon which the states were with the Indian tribes; upon the gradual introduction of agriculture, and of the household arts among the latter; and upon the important fact, that, instead of the constant diminution of their numbers, arising from their wars and wants, some of them began to experience an increase of population. He next adverted to the success gained over the Barbary cruisers, and of the terms of amity on which they now were with the states. The census, he said, which had lately been taken, ascertained the population of the United States, to have advanced in a geometrical ratio, and that it promised a duplication of the present numbers in twenty-two years. The public revenue had increased in a still greater proportion, and would allow of the reduction of many of the internal taxes, including the whole of the excise, stamps, and the postage of newspapers: that a reduction of the army and navy establishments would be advisable: and, after some further observations on the duty of the executive department, he concludes this highly flattering state of the affairs of the republic, with recommending an alteration in the laws respecting naturalization.

The satisfaction which attended the reduction of the taxes, was necessary to reconcile the people of America to the effect which the general peace had on the prices of their provisions, their carrying trade, and almost every branch of their commerce; which were considerably deteriorated by the trade of Europe falling into its ordinary channels. But the account of the cession of Louisiana to France by Spain, caused a degree of sensation and alarm, unknown since the declaration of their independency. They reproached, in the most bitter terms, the conduct of the British ministers in suffering that vast country to fall into the hands of France; whilst the declaration of one of the secretaries of state (lord Hawkesbury), "that it was sound policy to place the French in such a manner with respect to America as would keep the latter in a perpetual state of jealousy with respect to the former, and of consequence unite them in closer bonds of amity with Great Britain," filled them with indignation and abhorrence; nor will their sensations on this occasion be matter of surprise, if it be remembered, that this important cession put the French in possession of the entire western frontier of the United States, gave them the uncontrolled navigation of the Mississippi; the probable future command of that great river; and, above all, they would, in their most defenceless state, be neighboured by a band of furious and unprincipled invaders, composed of the refuse of France, and of her profligate soldiery, who would soon find means to corrupt and seduce, and who would never cease their insidious attempts till the mischiefs of revolution had extended themselves over the new world. To the states of Kentucky and Tennesse this measure was more particularly ruinous; the produce of those states had no outlet, save by the Mississippi, and their future existence must depend on the will and caprice of France. Under the impression of these circumstances, the American minister at Paris was ordered

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dered to inquire whether France had any serious intention of settling Louisiana, and if she had, whether some terms might not be proposed to induce her to forego the measure. He was heard with attention, negotiations were entered into, but delay succeeded to delay, and little prospect remained of such a termination as the Americans vainly flattered themselves would take place; as if indeed the first consul would, in deference to them, forego the possession of a territory, which must, in the event, give to the French empire the command of North and South America, and the West Indies, and which would realize the most gigantic project, which even he, in the wildest dream of his ambition, had ever fancied. But openly to break off the negotiation was not his object. The supplies, which the armament destined for the reduction of St. Domingo, derived from America, were necessary to its accomplishment and even existence; and, so long as the success of this object was doubtful, measures were to be kept: and the negotiation went forward. No sooner, however, had the surrender of Toussaint, and the other rebel chiefs in St. Domingo, given confidence in the final success of the French arms to Bonaparté, than an act of direct hostility in Louisiana, the object of which could not be mistaken, took place, in violation of the treaty between the United States and the king of Spain; in which the latter was clearly the aggressor. To understand the nature of this circumstance, it will be necessary to consider the relative situation of the American and Spanish territories with respect to the Mississippi and to each other. Spain was the proprietor of both sides of the mouth of that great river, from the Gulf of Mexico; the western bank was entirely hers with undefined limits, as was the territory on the eastern as far as 31 degrees north latitude, where it met the American southern boundary. The great difficulty, and often the impossibility, of ascending the Mississippi, in vessels of burden, high enough to receive the produce of the western states of America, induced the United States to obtain from Spain a treaty, which was concluded in 1795; by which, among other articles, it was stipulated, that "his Catholic majesty should permit the citizens of the United States, for three years, to deposit their merchandize and effects in the ports of New Orleans, and to export them from thence, without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of the stores; and his Catholic majesty further agreed to continue this permission, if he found that it was not prejudicial to his interests; or that if he should not agree to continue it there, that he would then assign to them an equivalent establishment, on another part of the banks of the Mississippi."

Notwithstanding the time, stipulated by the treaty, had expired in 1798, no steps had been taken to disturb the American *depôt* at New Orleans; and they continued unmolested and in perfect security till the 16th of October 1802, when the intendant of New Orleans interdicted, by proclamation, the further deposit of American goods in that port, and without assigning any equivalent whatsoever. At the same time it became known that the governor-general of Louisiana, so far from disapproving this step, expressly vindicated it. This act, so repugnant

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repugnant to all good faith, and in direct violation of a solemn treaty, by which an immense loss was immediately sustained by individuals, and which was a direct attack on the free navigation of the river, affected the interest and honour of the states too deeply, not to claim their most immediate and solemn consideration. It was easy to trace this outrage to its true source; the ambition and cupidity of Bonaparté. His designs were now apparent, and it behoved America, if the protection of the rights of her citizens, her independence as a free state, or her rank among nations, were dear to her, to act with dignity, spirit, and promptitude. Such was the situation in which this important transaction placed the United States at the close of the year 1802; nor can there remain a doubt, but that the public spirit of the Americans, raised as it was to the highest pitch by this act of aggression, and the long train of disastrous consequences which, if unrepelled, it must give rise to, will lead congress (however well inclined the president may be to French politics, and that he is no person presumes to doubt,) to arm in defence of their best interests, and punish this breach of good faith as it deserves; nor should we be surprised if this act of crooked policy of Bonaparté (for his indubitably it is) should completely defeat his ends, and perhaps prevent his ever entering upon this fraudulently acquired possession.

It is scarcely worth while to notice any other transaction which occurred in the United States in the course of the year; yet it may be worthy of record, that by the convention concluded in London, on the 8th of January, between Great Britain and America, the demands of the English creditors of the latter, which amounted to some millions, were commuted for the sum of 600,000*l.* to be paid by instalments at the city of Washington at stated times; and we shall here conclude, with remarking, that whatever may be the defects of their constitution, or the disadvantages arising from the clashing interests of the different states, collectively; America, which twenty years back was scarcely removed from bankruptcy, exports now, to the value of 20,000,000*l.* sterling annually, has nearly 1,000,000 tons of shipping, enjoys an increasing population and revenue, a thrifty government, and a decrease of taxes.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XXI.

Affairs of India.—Private Trade.—Progress of the Governor-General to Lucknow—Consequences.—Deposition of the Nabob of the Carnatic.—Installation of Arcem ul Dowlah on the Musnud of Arcot.—Discontents in Malabar.—Divisions of the Mahrattas.—Prospect of a Mahratta War.—Return of the Indian Army from Egypt—Honours paid to them.—General Reflections.—and Conclusion.

IN our last volume (1801) we were under the necessity of abridging this important part of our political history, from the want of information, sufficiently authenticated by official documents, to lay before the public. However anxious we may be for early publication, we prefer the risk of censure, from delay, to the certain blame we should incur by a crude, undigested, and unauthorized detail of facts, which involve the dearest interests of the empire.

For these reasons we confined ourselves to the general statement of Mr. Dundas, and to the dispute between the executive of the East India company and sundry merchants, whose object it was to establish a private trade between this country and India, to which system great countenance and protection have been given by the board of control.

Very early in this year the subject appears to have again engaged the attention of lord Dartmouth, the president of the board, who, in a letter to the chairman of the court of directors, of the 28th of January, does not scruple to say, "that the most liberal facility, for the purpose of drawing the trade of India to Great Britain, must be advantageous to the company's interests, and that every attempt to exclude India-built shipping from the trade of India, or any other branch of the British trade, is highly impolitic." These strong expressions the noble lord qualifies, in some degree, by proposing certain regulations, under which the private trade should be conducted. This letter the chairman replied to in a very animated style, expressing his doubts as to the competency of the board of control to interfere in a question which he considered as purely commercial, and to the discussion of which the chartered rights of the East India company presented an insuperable objection. This correspondence gave great uneasiness to the proprietory, and those to whom they had delegated the management of their concerns; in consequence of which a general court was held in April, when the debate was opened by Mr. Twining, in a speech of great length and sound argument, setting forth, in the strongest terms, the dangers of such an encroachment on the chartered rights of the East India

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India company, and the injury the public, as well as the company, would sustain, by opening, in any shape, the trade to India. He concluded a very able speech by moving the following resolution:

"Resolved,

"That this court confirm and approve the proceedings of the court of directors upon the subject of the private trade of India. That in their proceedings they have shown themselves, and the court are convinced will always show themselves, desirous of preserving, by reasonable arrangements, that good understanding with the board of commissioners, which is so important to the interests both of the public and the East India company; but that the court of directors be authorized to take such further steps as may appear to them necessary for the defence of those rights which have been solemnly sanctioned to the company by their charter, which are essential to the interests of the public as well as of the company, and to the violation of which, the proprietors of East India stock can never consent."

This motion was powerfully seconded by Mr. Huddlestone, formerly one of the Madras council; and whose intimate knowledge of the company's true interests, which he placed in the strongest possible light, made a very sensible impression on his auditors. Several of the oldest proprietors, and every one of the directors, who took part in the debate, supported the motion, which was very ably but unsuccessfully resisted by Mr. Henchman, Messrs. Impey, Johnstone, and other proprietors, who had called for the meeting. The motion was carried by a majority of 102; the ayes being 134, the noes 32. In consequence of which the private trade and employment of India shipping remains on the same footing on which it was placed in the year 1798.

In this debate much stress was laid on the ingratitude of those proprietors who had formerly been in the service of the company, and who now wished to employ the fortunes they had made, under their old masters, to their injury; but we consider this part of the argument as totally irrelevant. Most of the fortunes now made in India arise from the country trade. The golden days of the late lord Clive have long since passed by, and the conduct of the company has of late been such as to destroy that gratitude and zeal for their interests which formerly shone so conspicuously in their service. When the political power was, with great propriety, we confess, taken out of the hands of the directors, and with it the superior patronage they possessed, they then very unwisely, ungraciously, and contrary to the true interests of their constituents, nominated in England their own friends to situations in the service abroad, which were till then in the gift of the different governments, and looked up to as the reward of long and meritorious services. Of those, therefore, who now return from India, there is scarce an individual who has not been injured and oppressed by this new order of things. From persons so situated little gratitude is to be expected, and particularly where such gratitude would materially militate against their own interests.

But the principal feature in the history of our Asiatic possessions for

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for this year, is the deposition of the nabob of the Carnatic, and the assumption of the whole civil and military administration of that country, by the company's servants in India. Upon the general policy of increasing our territorial dominion in Asia there are various opinions. Remote as we are from this great theatre of political speculation and adventure, and from the very confined sources of information within our reach, it cannot be supposed that we should assume a decided tone, on the broad principles of policy and legislation, which actuate the executive government in that country. Of the various interests, states, and inhabitants of those vast regions, where Great Britain has acquired, from the obscure and humble origin of a commercial factory, an empire to which no bounds can be assigned, and of whose value no calculation can be formed, we confess ourselves ignorant. Our ideas of what is just or politic, unjust, or unwise, in the administration of the British interests in India, cannot be determined by an application of those terms, in their abstract sense, to that conduct, of which a meagre official document, or reports originating from interested or inadequate sources of information, are the sole grounds on which we can venture to form a judgment. At a period more distant, on the result of calm and solemn investigation, when the clamours of party and prejudice are shamed into silence, or forgotten in merited oblivion, on a future Cambridge, an Orme, or a Maurice, will the task devolve of appreciating the real value of actions, which we now see, "as in a glass, darkly." It will be theirs, from advantages which we cannot possess, to trace back events to their causes, and spread the page of history purged of error, and purified by philosophy, before their delighted and instructed readers. To us an humbler, but we trust a no less useful, course lies open; namely, to allow no fact to escape us, to collect materials for future luminous arrangement, and, with inviolable fidelity, to substitute fact for conjecture.

These reflections naturally arise from the subject we are about to discuss. Our readers will have seen, that it has been deemed worthy of arresting the attention of parliament upon, in the course of the last session, by very respectable and well informed members of both houses of parliament. On a subject of such importance there must be a diversity of opinions, involving, as it does, questions of the greatest consequence to our present and future government of India. We shall, therefore, as briefly as possible, put our readers in possession of the facts which have reached us respecting this important transaction, and for which we have authentic and satisfactory documents.

The most intimate alliance had long subsisted between the East India company and the family of Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, the late successive nabobs of the Carnatic, whose family had been in possession of that dignity nearly half a century. By the sole aid of this alliance Mahommed Ally was enabled to support his pretensions to the sovereignty of the Carnatic, disputed on the death of his father by other pretenders, and finally, by force of arms, to establish himself in the government of Arcot and its dependencies, under the protection, indeed, upon the foundation,

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foundation, of the British power. When the powerful confederacy was formed in 1780 by Hyder Ally (and continued by his son and successor the late Tippoo Sultaun) with the French against the nabob, and when these confederates had seized on a considerable portion of his dominions, the whole force of the British government in India was employed in his support, and in the reconquest of his country: at the peace of 1783 he was confirmed in his dignities, restored to his possessions, and recognized as a legitimate sovereign by the native powers of India. To support the authority thus established, it became necessary to the English government to keep up an additional force, and an express stipulation was entered into, in the year 1787, by which the company bound itself to maintain the whole military strength requisite for the protection of the territories of the allies; in consequence of which the nabob agreed on his part to pay an annual subsidy of fifteen lacks of star-pagodas. In the year 1790, when the restless ambition of Tippoo Sultaun again menaced the territories of Great Britain and her allies in India, it was judged necessary that the company should assume, for their mutual benefit and protection, the whole civil administration, in addition to the military defence, of the Carnatic. At the restoration of the glorious peace of 1792, which struck a mortal blow at the power of that inplacable enemy of Great Britain, and the nabob Tippoo Sultaun, the British government restored, in the spirit of good faith, and in the strictest adherence to the existing treaties, the civil government to his highness the nabob, remitted a very considerable arrear of debt due by him to the company, and reduced the annual subsidy from fifteen to nine lacks of rupees: for these important concessions the company only required an extended renewal of the territorial security they were already in possession of, for the performance of the nabob's pecuniary engagements; and a specific agreement on the part of the nabob, not to enter into correspondence with any European or native powers, without the previous knowledge and concurrence of the British government. Under these conditions, assuredly sufficiently favourable to the nabob, his government was restored to him.

Mahommed Ally died in 1795, leaving two sons; the second, Azeem ul Dowlah, probably lived and died in the obscurity and seclusion to which the policy of Asiatic courts condemns the younger branches of the regal families. He left, however, a son of the same name, apparently the heir of his wretched fortunes, and who was supported by the capricious bounty of the reigning prince.

Omdut ul Omrah, the eldest son of the deceased nabob, agreeably to one of the articles of the treaty of 1792, succeeded to the dominion of his father's territories upon his decease. Much cause of discontent to the company had already arisen from both the father and son, having, contrary to the spirit of the existing treaties, and to the great prejudice of the territorial security, the company held, for its interest in the Carnatic, granted tunkaws (or assignments of revenue) on those districts which were pledged for such security; but

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but it was not till after the fall of Seringapatam, that it was discovered, that the late nabob and the present were the concealed enemies to that government, to whom they were indebted for their dignity and possessions; and had actually commenced and maintained a secret correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun, the inveterate enemy of England; which struck directly at the connection subsisting between the British government and the Carnatic; and the company's interests in India. In getting possession of the tyrant's records and archives, the correspondence of his ambassadors, during their residence at Madras, when his sons were hostages in the years 1792 and 1793, fell into the hands of the British government, and gave strong grounds to suspect that a secret intercourse subsisted between him and the two nabobs, Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, of a nature hostile to the British interests; from these circumstances every research and inquiry was employed to ascertain the existence of a fact so essential to the security of the English empire in India; and the result established most satisfactorily the following propositions:

That, as early as the year 1792, when the nabob Mahommed Ally threw himself upon the generosity of the British government for indulgence in the modification of the treaty in 1787, he had already commenced a secret negotiation with Tippoo Sultaun, in order to establish an intimate intercourse with him, without the knowledge of the British government, and for purposes evidently prejudicial to its security and honour; and that the nabob Omdut ul Omrah, who negotiated the treaty of 1792, at the same moment was actually employed in promoting the secret intercourse with the court of Mysore. This correspondence was carried on in cypher, a key to which was discovered among the records at Seringapatam, and was given by a confidential agent of the younger nabob's to the ambassador of Tippoo, to be conveyed to his master. The terms employed in this cypher bear indisputable evidence of the hostile spirit with which the British government and its allies were regarded by these confederates *. In this manner, in the month of November 1792, Mahommed Ally conveyed secret information to Tippoo Sultaun, of the sentiments of the British government in India, with relation to his hostile intrigues in the courts of Poonah and Hyderabad; and on the first intelligence of the war between Great Britain and France, in 1793, he imparted secret information to the court of Mysore; and friendly advice respecting the most seasonable time and most propitious circumstances for the violation of Tippoo Sultaun's engagements with the company. Repeated letters of Omdut ul Omrah proved his thorough acquiescence with his father in this clandestine and injurious correspondence. And it further appeared, that during the late war, which terminated in the destruction

* For example, whenever the English are to be mentioned, they are designated by the significant word *newcomers*; the Mahrattas by *mean* or *despicable*; the Nizam, *nonentity* or *nothing*, &c.; while Tippoo is always the *protector of the faith*; Omdut ul Omrah, *the restorer of the faith*, &c. &c.

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of Tippoo Sultaun's dominion, and the loss of his life and empire; that the nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the utmost of his means and power, pursued the objects of his secret intercourse with Tippoo Sultaun, as well by a systematic course of deception, with respect to the provision of the funds necessary to enable the British force to march into the Mysore, as by a studied and active opposition to the supply and movement of the allied army through his dominions. . . . . .

The above strong facts were supported by a series of connected written, and oral testimony; and, under the impression which they caused upon the minds of the governor-general, it was his intention to have made a formal communication to the nabob Omdut ul Omrah of the proofs which had been obtained of his breach of the alliance, with the view of obtaining, by the most lenient means, satisfaction for the injury, sustained by the British government, and ample security against his future hostile views or attempts. . . . . .

Circumstances of expediency however (the particulars of which have not come to our knowledge, but which the governor of fort St. George * declares connected with "the general interests and policy of the British government,") interrupted such communication, and the intermediate illness of the nabob, further protracted the execution of that intention. In the month of July 1801 the very precarious state of the health of Omdut ul Omrah induced the governor (in council) of fort St. George, to issue instructions to lieutenant-colonel M'Neil, ordering him to place himself at the head of a small detachment (collected for the purpose) and take possession of the palace of Chepauk, the nabob's then residence, for the preservation of order in the event of his demise, which was hourly expected; to restrain the intercourse of all persons with the interior of the palace; to repress any commotion which might ensue on the death of the nabob; to protect from violence his immediate family; and finally, to prevent any of his property and treasure from being removed from the palace. In the execution of these orders colonel M'Neil was to use every degree of conciliation and respect towards his highness's immediate family and the confidential officers of his government; but he was not to consider his brothers as forming a part of that family. These orders were dated on the 5th of July. The same day colonel M'Neil informed the governor of their having been executed, with the exception of his not having placed guards within the interior gate, as the nabob expressed himself much averse from the measure, and from particular circumstances there not existing, in the colonel's opinion, any immediate necessity for such a step. Some further arrangements were made in order to insure the objects of the governor being carried into execution; and on the 11th a small force was collected, under lieutenant-colonel Bowser, to act as occasion should require.

On the 15th day of July his highness Omdut ul Omrah, nabob of Arcot and its dependencies, died at his palace of Chepauk; and a

* Lord Clive.

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special commission was immediately issued by the governor of fort St. George, founded on the instructions of the governor-general, to J. Webbe, esq. his chief secretary, and lieutenant-colonel Close, directing them to proceed to the palace of the late nabob, in order to perfect a complete adjustment of the affairs of the Carnatic, with the least possible delay.

In this instrument, lord Clive takes occasion to state, that the death of the nabob, has produced no change in the principles, by which the British government was actuated towards his family, in consequence of the nature of the evidence which had been established in proof of the violation of the alliance, by the two successive nabobs of the Carnatic; but that, in the application of these principles, in consequence of the critical state of affairs, that the arrangement of the concerns of the Carnatic should be adjusted by an amicable negotiation. For these purposes the above named commissioners were authorized to use their own discretion. On their arrival at the palace they were met by Najeeb Khan, Tukhia Ally Khan, Kadir Nawas Khan, and Mr. Thomas Barret, who represented themselves as having been the principal officers of the government of the late nabob; to the latter of these personages the administration of the revenues of the Carnatic had been entrusted, and was described by the commissioners as of the lowest tribe of Portugueze, equally destitute of education, manners, and knowledge, and who was carefully excluded by them, from any other conference, after the first day.

The first inquiry procured an acknowledgment, that an authentic will, under his seal and signature, had been left by Omdut ul Omrah, which the commissioners requiring to see, was refused, under the pretences of ceremonial and decorum, but on its being urged more peremptorily, the heir of the late nabob (who is always styled in the reports and correspondence of the British government, *the reputed* or *the supposed* son of Omdut ul Omrah, upon what grounds we are not informed) appeared with the will in his hand. On its being opened and read, it was found to be a clear authentic instrument, devising to his son Ally Hussain all his rights, possessions, &c. in the *sovereignty** of the Carnatic; and Najeeb Khan, Salar Jung, and Tukhia Ally Khan, were appointed by it, to assist him in the administration of his affairs. After the departure of Hussain, which took place immediately upon the will having been read, Messrs. Webbe and Close, in conversation with the two khans mentioned in the will, stated the nature of the written documents discovered at Seringapatam, and the resolution formed by the British government to demand of the deceased nabob satisfaction, for his violation of the alliance, and security against the future operations of his hostile councils; that the indisposition and death of Omdut ul Omrah had hitherto prevented the execution of the governor-general's orders for this purpose; but that the British government, ever anxious to preserve a connection so long existing, would be disposed to extend those sentiments to his (reputed)

* It is a singular circumstance that the word *sovereignty* is in English.

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son, provided adequate means of security could be established for the rights of the company in the Carnatic, through the channel of an amicable adjustment. The answer of the khans was couched in respectful, but evasive terms: they positively denied any knowledge of the documents found at Seringapatam; endeavoured to explain them away into terms of friendship and compliment; observed that the cypher might have been conveyed into the archives of Tippoo Sultan by the enemies of the deceased nabob; and that they could not pretend to give any answer to the momentous proposition of the commissioners, till they had consulted the ministers and family of their late master.

The conference was then broke up, but was renewed on the evening of the next day, the 16th. After a conversation at some length between the same parties, on the same topics which had occupied the preceding day, viz. the assertion and denial of the authority of the documents found at Seringapatam; towards its close, on the requisition of the khans, the commissioners made a distinct proposition as the basis of an amicable adjustment of the affairs of the Carnatic; on the acceptation or rejection of which, would depend the subsequent conduct of the British government with respect to the heir, the family, and the dependents of the late nabob. The proposition in substance was as follows:—After stating the inconveniences which had been experienced from the effects of a divided government; the only remedy, they added, which could be applied to its present errors, was "the substitution of one permanent authority, in lieu of the unstable government that had hitherto subsisted, and that, therefore, the entire and exclusive administration of the civil and military government of the Carnatic, was the only security which could be adopted as adequate to meet the dangers which menaced the British interests under the late system." The khans again prayed time to take this important proposition into consideration, which was conceded, and the next day, the 17th, they promised to give their final determination. In consequence of which, at three the next afternoon, the same parties met once more at the palace of Chepauk, where the khans informed Messrs. Webbe and Close, that the family and the ministers of the late nabob had deliberated upon the proposition made the preceding day, and that, notwithstanding the decided terms in which it had been made, they were unanimously of opinion that the British government would listen to a modification of it, and in consequence produced a *contra projet*, which they desired might be submitted to the consideration of the govenor*.

The commissioners stated in reply, that

* *Translation of Propositions from the Heir:*

Art. 1. He cedes to the company, sovereign authority over the Poligars; but the company shall give credit for two lacks, 60,704 star pagodas, on account of the Poligar Peishcush, in the kists of nine lacks payable each year.—Art. 2. The heir grants full authority to the company, to collect the revenues, &c. of the following districts: (the revenues of these districts are here detailed), but they amount to more, viz. Tinnivelly 4,06,508 star pagodas. Madura 64,945 ditto. Ongole 13,534 ditto Palnad 24,657 ditto. The amount of these two articles, including the Polegar Peishcush, is 8,54,848 star pagodas; and this sum being deducted from the nine lacks payable each year, leaves a balance

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y were vested, with full dis-
ry powers, for rejecting any
ion short of that which
vesting exclusively in the
f the council, the whole civil
litary administration of the
f the Carnatic; and warned
ns of the effects the non-
nce of it would have on the
of Ally Hussain. The
owever continued firm, and
that the *contra projet* con-
he only terms on which they
ccede to an arrangement of
rs of the Carnatic.

roposed adjustment being thus
off *in limine*, the commissioners
ndoubtedly have been justifi-
clining all further negotiation,
illing not to give the person,
nterest was more concerned
t of any other individual, an
nity of declaring his genuine
nts upon the subject, and
iming, if he thought proper,
ncils which they conclud-
e from interested and trea-
advisers, they insisted on
view with Hussain himself;
after many subterfuges, and
d tedious debate, was agreed
or the next day.

On the 19th, the projected interview took place, and the young prince (in the presence of the khans) assured the commissioners that the object of his own councils was not to separate from that of the khans. But (as it had been arranged by the governor) it was then announced to Hussain that a personal conference was desired with him by his lordship. This step was endeavoured to be evaded; but being insisted upon, it was at last complied with, and in the absence of the khans, who had gone to prepare his equipage, the young man, with much apparent anxiety, and in a low tone of voice, said that he had been deceived by the two khans; and immediately proceeding to colonel M'Neil's tent, had an interview with lord Clive, where he assented to every proposition that the khans had rejected in his name, and even entered into details respecting the treasure of his father, and the personal provision which should be made for him: he concluded by disclaiming the conduct of the khans during the negotiation, and desired that a treaty should be provided upon the basis of the proposition made by

of 45,152 star pagodas, which is the balance of nine lacks allotted to defray the
for the defence of the Carnatic, and the sum of 6,21,105 star pagodas, which is
to discharge the debts of the nabob Walajah, according to the treaty, which
aid to the company yearly by the heir; and shall be discharged in ten equal
m the 1st to the 19th of each month, from the beginning of September to the
f June; and on the debts of the nabob Walajah being discharged, the payment
m of 6,25,105 star pagodas shall cease, and the sum of 45,152 star pagodas only,
ntinue to be paid yearly, agreeably to the stipulations of 1792; and the whole
ntents of this paper shall be considered as referring to the said treaty.—Art. 4.
discharge of the above debts, the heir shall liquidate the new cavalry loan,
vill not only acknowledge the debt, but also the interest due on it.—Art. 5. In
failure in the payment of the kists stipulated in the third Art. then those parts
eaty of 1792 shall be carried into effect, which relates to the districts detailed in
of No. 2 of the said treaty, and which, according to the second article of this
have not been transferred; and with the exception of the matters modified as
he whole of the treaty of 1792 shall continue in full force. The heir, out of
d and friendship for the company, will make over to the company, as an act of
the whole of his rights touching the pearl fishery.

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the governor, and that he would be ready to execute it with or without the consent of the khans, at another conference to be held on the next day within the British lines.

But a very singular scene presented itself on the 20th, the day appointed for the termination of this long contested affair. On Ally Hussain being introduced to the commissioners at the palace, he addressed them, in a resolute tone of voice, and with the utmost firmness in his manner, in substance as follows: "That the khans having been appointed by his father's will to assist his councils, he could not adopt a line of conduct inconsistent with their advice, and that, therefore, any further interview with the governor would be unnecessary." Not much surprised at this change of tone and manner, the commissioners concluded that it was owing to the influence of the khans, then present, and proposed, under pretence that the conference had been broken up too abruptly the day before with his lordship, to conduct him once more to the tent, where, on its being made extremely private, he again, with the same confidence and firmness in his manner, assured the governor that he would not recede from the sentiments of the two khans; that he retracted the opinions he had yesterday uttered to his lordship, as utterly inconsistent with his honour and interests, and that he could admit of no other terms save those contained in his *projet*. From this declaration no persuasion, no arguments could induce him to recede; all the consequences, as they would affect him and his family, were held out to him, but in vain, and he quitted the tent with the greatest composure, and even with a smile of complacency, which bespoke the greatest self-satisfaction and applause.

Under these circumstances, the governor and council, thought it expedient to open a communication with the prince Azeem ul Dowlah, whom we have already mentioned as the nephew of Omdut ul Omrah, and who lived in the greatest penury at Chepauk; and had been, as is always the case in the East, narrowly watched and almost a prisoner since the death of his uncle. This was a matter of no little delicacy, as, in consequence of his situation, private communication could not be had with him, and to attempt to see him openly might operate to his destruction. But the intelligence being communicated to the governor, that the two khans had already performed the important ceremony of installing Ally Hussain on the musnud of Arcot, and that they meditated performing the ceremony in a public manner the next day; in order to prevent what was evidently calculated to produce immediate commotion, it was deemed expedient that lieutenant-colonel M'Neil should take instant possession of the palace, and to remove entirely all the guards of the late nabob, who had been permitted to occupy any posts during the negotiation. This measure opened the means of communicating with the young prince, and a party of the company's forces were placed over the *hovel* in which he was confined. It would seem, that this measure at first occasioned him a considerable degree of alarm and apprehension, but being reassured by colonel M'Neil, he expressed great satisfaction at the change, and an earnest desire to explain his situation to the governor.

In

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In consequence of this wish so expressed, Messrs. Webbe and Close were appointed to meet him on the 23d, when he made a pathetic enumeration of the hardships of his situation, of the personal injuries he had sustained, and earnestly begged, that both might be taken into consideration when the affairs of the Carnatic were adjusted. Sufficient grounds however appeared in the course of the conversation to satisfy their judgment that the prince was capable of sustaining a more important character, and concluded that a regard for his own personal interests would induce *him* to accept the proposition rejected by Hussain Ally with cordiality.

On the 24th, after some circumlocution, the proposition was distinctly made, and which, as might be expected, was accepted with the most grateful acknowledgments by prince Azeem ul Dowlah; and he likewise made a formal declaration, that in the event of his elevation to the musnud, he would immediately give that security and satisfaction to the company which the governor had deemed so indispensably requisite to the preservation of the British interests in the Carnatic.

On the 25th, a draft of the treaty was prepared, and brought by Messrs. Webbe and Close to the prince; and who discussed with him its different articles, as well as the general principles, with him; and during which discussion, it must be mentioned to his honour, that he stipulated for provision being made for the family of his grandfather and uncle: this was directly assented to, and every clause of the treaty being agreed upon, he affixed his signature to a Persian draft of the proposed treaty, till a more formal instrument could be prepared. The commissioners state, in their account of this conference; that the strongest impression was made upon their minds in favour of the prince by the decorous deportment, moderation, and good sense, by which he distinguished himself on this sudden and surprising change of fortune.

On the 26th, he was formally introduced to lord Clive, and conducted, as the future ostensible nabob of the Carnatic, to the palace of his ancestors; and on the 31st of July he was installed at the palace of Chepauk, on the musnud of the Carnatic, with the utmost pomp and splendour. The ceremony took place at noon; the governor, admiral Rainier, general Stuart, and all the civil and military officers of the government, attended; and at the conclusion of the ceremony, a royal salute was fired. The first act of his reign, if such it can be called, was the signing of the so long disputed treaty, which left him indeed the name and rank of a sovereign, but secured for ever the power and influence of the Carnatic to the British government in India.

It is needless here to particularize the terms of the treaty itself. It will be readily imagined that its sum and essence was the establishment of the company's right to administer the whole civil and military government of the Carnatic, and the establishment of all the officers for the collection of the revenues, and all courts of judicature, whether civil and criminal, without any interference whatever on the part of the nabob. One-fifth part of the revenues were appropriated to the maintenance of the sovereign, and his own immediate family; but previously to such fifth

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part being set aside to the use of the nabob, all the expenses of the collection of the revenues, the Jaghire lands of the treaty of 1787, and the sum set apart for the payment of the debts of the nabob Mahommed Ally, were to be deducted from their gross amount. By another article, all the debts due to the company were acknowledged by the nabob, but were not to be deducted, any part of them, from his fifth part, but remain a charge upon the Carnatic, to be liquidated when the three sums above mentioned were discharged. Provision was made for the families of the two late nabobs (in which the unfortunate Ally Hussain was not forgotten, it being stipulated that he should have an annual pension of 24,000 pagodas), and care was taken that the rank of the new nabob should be ascertained and acknowledged; and by a secret article, it was agreed that a part of the treasure of the late nabob should be applied to the cavalry debt due to the company. The whole transaction was terminated by a proclamation apprising the inhabitants of the Carnatic of the alteration which had taken place in the administration of affairs, and requiring them to pay obedience to all such ordinances and officers as the British government should for the future appoint.

In the course of the above detail of facts, we have carefully, for the reasons we have already given, abstained from comment or reflection. Like other revolutions, it has excited great opposition of sentiment, and great warmth of discussion. It must give satisfaction at least to see that it has been unstained with blood, and unpolluted by acts of barbarity and oppression.

Until the circumstances are better known, or seen in a different point of view from what they have appeared to us, we must believe that the measure will not prove to be unworthy of the government of him, to whose decision, foresight, and talents, we are indebted for the utter destruction of our implacable foe, and to whose brilliant exertions we owe that extension of power and of empire which enables us to keep in some sort of equipoise the vast accessions of Bonaparté.

We shall next advert to the progress of the marquis Wellesley (the governor-general) to the northern provinces of the British empire in India. It was attended with every circumstance of pomp and splendour that could belong to the movement of the most powerful of the Asiatic sovereigns. His excellency embarked at Fort William, accompanied by the officers of his suite, and a detachment of his body guard, on the 15th of August 1801. He proceeded up the Ganges to Moorshedabad, the place of the residence of the nabob of Bengal, where he arrived on the 4th of September; visits of ceremony were here interchanged between his lordship and the nabob. On the 15th of November he reached Benares, where the joyful tidings of the surrender of Alexandria became known to him; on this occasion an address from the European inhabitants of the district was presented to his lordship, couched in terms expressive of the admiration and respect they felt, in common with other British subjects in India, for his lordship's character, talents, and abilities, which had, in the short space of three years, extended and consolidated the British empire in India, in a degree which must

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ever be contemplated with
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ordship's prompt and vigor-
easures, had cooperated on
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able circumstance, that a part
rmy which had captured Serin-
n was actually then employed
shores of the Mediterranean!
ares his lordship visited and
ued three of the grandsons
unfortunate Sha-Allum, the
gn of Delhi. On the 29th
vernor-general left Benares,
oceeded to Ramnagur, the
ce of the nabob of Benares,
the usual ceremonial visits
aid. On the 26th of De-
he reached Allahabad, where
s joined by the honourable
ellesley, and arrived at Cawn-
n the 8th of the next month.
17th his lordship was visited
nabob-vizier, attended by
younger sons from Luck-
ccompanied by a large body
ps. Several conferences now
lace between the governor-
and the nabob-vizier, during
it is most probable the main
of the expedition was achiev-
erritorial dominion of consi-
consequence, both as to re-
and extent, were ceded by
zier to the East India com-
and the government of the
ces thus ceded, conferred on
cellency's brother, the ho-
le Henry Wellesley, who
ded to Canouge, to take pos-
of his new dignity, on the
January 1802.

the causes which led to this
onal aggrandisement of the
n empire in India, the public
are perhaps more completely in the dark, than with respect to any one transaction that we recollect to have occurred in the East; of the extent or particular nature of the cessions we are totally ignorant, nor should we have been able to lay even this information, scanty as it is, before our readers, had it not been for the minute detail of the progress of the governor-general through the provinces, and the pompous description of its splendour and magnificence, which have reached us through the medium of Indian newspapers. We have a pledge, however, in the character of the marquis Wellesley, that the measure has been as honourable as it is undoubtedly advantageous to the British interests in India.

On the 3d of February, his excellency arrived at Lucknow, the ultimate point of his progress northward, where he completed all matters of public business that remained to be adjusted with the nabob-vizier, and on the 26th commenced his return for Calcutta, where he arrived on the 20th of April 1802, after an absence of eight months and five days: his return was marked by every demonstration of joy, and every public testimony of attachment and respect that could be manifested by the inhabitants of Calcutta.

During this long and useful progress; at every station in the journey, complaints, whether of natives or Europeans, were heard, grievances redressed, and regulations, suited to the circumstances of the case, adopted, to ensure the future well-being of the company's subjects. The native powers were conciliated by every mark of attention and kindness. A considerable addition to the

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the British dominion took place, whilst the magnificence of the governor-general and his suite, and the honours which were paid him on his route, secured that deference and respect from all quarters, so essential to the interests of monarchy in the countries of the East.

In the southern provinces of the British empire in India, the aspect of affairs have in the present year by no means afforded such satisfactory scenes as those we have just recorded; a protracted and desultory warfare has long existed between the company and some of the native powers, whilst the internal dissensions and struggles for preeminence among others, give but too well-founded grounds for apprehension, that the British government will be involved, and forced to interfere in arms, either to protect its allies, or enforce tranquillity. We allude particularly to the condition of the Polygar and Malabar states, and to the internal disputes between the different Mahratta chieftains.

The Polygars, whose situation in India nearly resembles that of the Swiss in Europe, have for a length of time defended their country and their liberty with a perseverance that has proved fatal in many instances to the brave troops employed for their reduction.

Their country, situated between the Mysore, Coimbatore, and Carnatic states, was more capable of sustaining a defensive war than any other part of India; and availing themselves as much as possible of its natural advantages, they had for ages preserved their independence. The sovereignty, however, of their territory was claimed by the nabob of the Carnatic; and this right, such as it was, was handed over by him to the company. The total conquest of Tippoo Sultaun, left the Madras government at leisure to attack those independent chieftains, in order to enforce the payment of a tribute which never had been collected but by force, and the right of exacting which they had always denied and resisted. In the present instance they acted with the same pertinacity, they resisted the collection of revenue by the British government in almost every instance. In some cases they were forced to submit, in others successful, and the last dispatches which arrived from India within this year gave no hopes of a speedy termination to a teazing and bloody contest.

This war afforded a new and melancholy proof, that the discipline we had introduced among the native troops in our employ, was not sufficient to ensure success, even when opposed to the undisciplined and ill-armed force of the country; but that we were invariably and entirely indebted, for any advantages we gained, to the bayonets of our European troops, whose loss in these encounters much more than counterbalanced the value of our acquirements.

Of all the numerous inhabitants of India, none have preserved their original manners more tenaciously than the natives of Malabar; that part of the country which is bounded on the west by the ocean, and on the east by the chain of mountains which intersect the vast continent of Hindostan from one extreme to the other. Its extent from north to south near six degrees, but in breadth seldom exceeding forty miles. Subject to the dominion of different chieftains, denominated rajahs, and not connected by any system of federation,

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on, they had frequent wars themselves, but had resisted ccess, all attempts on their dence, either by European hommedan invaders, until ears after Hyder Ally had the musnud of Mysore. and bloody were the con- etween his troops and the s; he at length succeeded as to levy a tribute from f those chieftains, while in alliance with the Eng- d furnished by them with ns of resistance, maintained ndependence. His son and or, the late Tippoo Sultaun, d not only by views of am- but of religion, on the con- of the peace of 1784, with glish, directed his attention entire subjugation of this India, and immediately com- those whom he subdued to e his faith. Happily for d, who were thereby the rid of a monster who dis- human nature, and to it was left for the present to produce a parallel in erson now at the head of hbouring nation, his crime t with it its own punish- His attack on the rajah of ncore, the southernmost of princes, caused the war of which ended with the loss e third of his empire, and facilitated the conquest of mainder. The Malabar rajahs, s to shake off the intolerable under which they laboured, d our operations against the , with the utmost zeal; and assurance was held out to them otection. It is easier to be ived than described, what their shment and indignation must have been in finding, that on the partition between the allies of Tippoo's dominions in 1791, they, with the exception of the Travancore and Coorgah rajahs, were handed over to the English as the portion of the spoil allotted to them. The consequences have been exactly such as might have been expected. The country has been, from that moment to the present period, a continued scene of massacre and bloodshed. Every means that human wisdom could suggest were employed by the Bombay government to conciliate the natives of Malabar. Gentlemen of the fairest character were appointed to the superintendence of those provinces, and their conduct in office entirely corresponded with their character, but they could not remedy the evil. The revenue, collected entirely by force of arms, was found unequal to the expenses of collection, and, on the representation of the Madras government, the whole of the Malabar provinces were placed under their control and superintendence. The commission consisting of Bombay civil servants was dissolved, and a military gentleman, of the Madras establishment, of no higher rank than that of major, was appointed sole superintendent and commissioner of those provinces: his conduct has been irreproachable, but equally unsuccessful with that of his predecessors; and by recent advices we are informed that he has been obliged to leave the country, which is now in open rebellion to our government.

The Mahrattas, who, as well as the Malabars are the aboriginal inhabitants of Hindostan, have, from their first establishment as a distinct

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tinct people, been at an early period merely different hordes of freebooters, governed by a feudal system, which has naturally produced variety of interests; and in the jarring and clashing of which we have always, as it appeared to suit our interest, taken a part. The support we gave to Ragobah not only sullied our national character in the East, but nearly reduced the company to a state of bankruptcy; their paper at the conclusion of the second Mahratta war being seventy per cent. below par; and although their credit has since revived, yet the pressure of the debt thereby incurred is still severely felt. The chiefs now contending for supremacy are Dowlut Row, Scindia, and Tucagee Holcar. The real government of the Mahratta empire is vested in the paishwa, who resides at Poonah; the ram rajah, or nominal prince, being always held in a state of confinement at Sattarah.

Towards the conclusion of this year, the paishwa, on the advance of Tucagee, was obliged to fly from Poonah and take refuge at Bassun, a considerable fort on the continent, about twenty miles from the island of Bombay. We immediately sent a detachment to protect his person, and he has assigned to us different districts, the revenue of which is calculated to produce thirty lacks of rupees per annum. A large force has in consequence been assembled to replace him in the seat of government, but no official accounts have yet reached this country of their further proceedings.

The last subject connected with the affairs of India, which remains to be mentioned, is the return of general Baird's army from Egypt. The little band of warriors of this army, which belonged to the Bengal establishment, after enduring, with a degree of patience and discipline worthy the character of the British soldier, the march from the shores of the Red Sea across the arid and burning desert of the Thebaid*, arrived at Fort William, on the 31st of July, and were received at that presidency with the most distinguished honours. The governor-general not only ordered them (with their gallant leader) to be publicly thanked for their great and meritorious services, but was further pleased, to order honorary medals to be conferred on all the native commissioned and noncommissioned officers, troopers and Seapoys, golandauze and gun Lascars, who were employed in Egypt. Lord Cavan also bore honourable testimony to the good conduct of this army while under his particular command, in a letter to the governor-general, in which he states, "that though they might lament that circumstances rendered it impossible for them, to have taken a part in the brilliant actions in this country during the last campaign, that it must be a satisfaction to them to know, that their services in Egypt have been as important and essential to their country, as those of their brother soldiers, that gained such distinguished victories in it."

On the 9th of August the marquis Wellesley gave a magnificent entertainment, at the new government house, to general Baird and the officers employed in the expedition to Egypt, and in the evening

* For an account of which see our "Miscellaneous Article."

a royal

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a royal salute was fired in honour of the army returned from thence. How the detachments from the other presidencies were received on their return, we have had no means of information; but as they merited, so we doubt not they received, equal honours.

Having now successively passed over in review the transactions, both domestic and foreign, of the year, we shall take leave of our readers with an earnest hope that we shall be found to have faithfully and accurately detailed the facts as they presented themselves; that we have been biassed by no prejudice, nor influenced by party spirit. If we have represented the state of things in a more gloomy point of view, than they have been seen by the generality of our readers, or our contemporary candidates for the public favour have chosen to represent them; it is because we were convinced that the vast and increasing power of France, operating upon the restless ambition of her ruler, will not long leave us in possession of that peace which we have purchased by the greatest sacrifices; and that if it be true that peace is the end and object of war, so it is an axiom equally evident, that war is the necessary consequence of an ill-constructed and unequal peace; and which must be recommenced sooner or later, with infinite disadvantages to that power, which has purchased a momentary respite, by degrading and disgraceful concessions.

CHRONICLE

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CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

THE first day of the second year of the century was ished by the usual ceremonies: erial flag was hoisted at the and the guns there, and those ark, were fired: a year of good understanding, and un-ted harmony between the ntries, has been the best the necessity and of the ad-s of an union between Great and Ireland.

is reported, in the course of ernoon, that accounts had eived of the definitive treaty been signed; but the rumour ot be traced to any authentic

rs from Portsmouth state, most perfect order exists on he squadron just returned antry-bay. A court martial emble in a few days for the ifteen ringleaders of the late mutiny.

An overland dispatch was re-at the India-house on Thurs-this conveyance we learn, that onsiderable body of the Panja-ur by Poligar's troops, after render of the fort, descended e plains of Tinnevilly, where re opposed by nearly an equal number of colonel Agnew's forces. The former consisted chiefly of pikemen, who, finding their retreat into the jungles cut off, by a line drawn from north to south, and flanked by heavy artillery, endeavoured to force a pass in face of cannon loaded with grape, and, concentrating their force to that particular point, are stated to have performed prodigies of valour. The shock was sustained by the British and sepoys with their accustomed bravery, and in the issue the enemy were routed, leaving the face of the country for several coss covered with their slain. An officer who was in this engagement, and who has had many years experience in Indian warfare, declares that he never witnessed a conflict so arduously contested.

Oysters.—Tilburina's observation, in the Critic, that "an oyster may be *crossed* in love," has been lately verified, to the profit of the speculators in this new amour. The advantage which has resulted from crossing the breed of cattle, induced a like experiment upon oysters, and an extensive dealer in Kent lately imported several tons of Carlingford and other celebrated Irish oysters, which he laid down in the beds of the best English natives, about Milton, Faversham,

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Faversham, and Whitstaple: the effect of this union has greatly exceeded his expectation, the produce being greater than heretofore, and of considerably improved flavour.

Intelligence has been received by the Concorde, lately arrived from Newfoundland, that a most horrid murder was committed in that island, previous to her sailing, by a sailor. Having quarrelled with his landlady, he immediately snatched a hatchet, and murdered the woman with her infant at the breast, and four others. Being taken, and put into prison, he found means, during the night, to liberate his hands, and take off his stockings from beneath his fetters, with which he strangled himself, and that so effectually as to render all means tried for his recovery abortive.

Amiens. On the 9th of December last, Joseph Bonaparte and lord Cornwallis exchanged their powers; and on the 10th, the Batavian ambassador, citizen Schimmelpenninck, had a long conference with the French plenipotentiaries. The negotiations between the latter and lord Cornwallis are now carried on with great activity. Our town is become the theatre of numerous festivities. To-day lord Cornwallis gave a dinner in so sumptuous a style, as has not been seen here for a long time. A Spanish secretary of legation is arrived here, the count de Campo d'Alange.

A few days since a gentleman had the curiosity to stop and attend to some musicians, who were playing in a bye-street in the Strand; a great many others likewise assembled, among whom, as usual, were all the children in the neighbourhood. After staying some time, he perceived a genteel motherly-looking woman take particular notice of a well-dressed child in the crowd; suspecting her intentions were bad, he determined to observe her conduct.—The infant, for it was scarcely four years old, followed the band to the Adelphi, where the woman succeeded in getting the child from the crowd into a private place, and had actually begun to strip its clothes off, when the gentleman came up, and seized hold of her, with an intention of bringing her to justice; but unfortunately, during the struggle, the child screamed dreadfully, and the woman made her escape.

6th. A duel was fought a few months since at Bombay, between a lieut. B. and a Mr. F. in which the latter was shot through the heart, and of course expired upon the spot. The survivor and his second, a captain R. have both been sentenced to be transported to Botany-bay, the former for fourteen, the latter for seven years.

At the sessions at Hick's-hall, a suit in which a Mr. Leeky was plaintiff, and the London wet-dock company defendants, came on to be heard. This suit was instituted by the plaintiff to recover compensation from the defendants for certain buildings in Ratcliffe-highway, occupied by the former in a factory for spinning linen-yarn by machinery worked by a steam-engine, which buildings are to be pulled down by order of the wet-dock company, under the powers in them vested by the act of parliament under which they are incorporated; and also for the costs to be incurred by the pulling down, removing to other premises, and re-erecting the said steam-engine and other machinery in as perfect a state as they originally stood; and for an adequate compensation to the plaintiff for the loss he would sustain by the

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the cessation of his trade during the period of pulling down and rebuilding the said engine and machinery. —After counsel were heard on both sides, the chairman summed up the evidence, and about five o'clock the jury retired, and after a deliberation of near an hour, returned a verdict for the plaintiff of 4000*l.* additional compensation to the 4000*l.* already agreed to by the defendants.

8th. The trial of the mutineers of the Bantry-bay squadron commenced, at nine o'clock in the morning, on board his majesty's ship Gladiator, at Portsmouth. The court, observing several persons taking minutes of the proceedings, consulted for some time on the propriety of publishing the evidence in detached parts, and at length came to a determination that notes might be taken of the business, but not published till the conclusion of the trials.

The mutineers are sixteen in number, mostly very young men. The court consisted of the following members, viz.

Vice-admiral Mitchell, president,
Vice-admiral Sir C. M. Pole,
Rear-admiral Gower,
Rear-admiral Collingwood,
Rear-admiral Holloway.

And 7 post-captains:

Captain Grindall, of the Formidable,
-------- Jones, --- Atlas,
-------- Wells, --- Glory,
-------- Sir E. Nagle, Juste,
-------- S. Osborn, --- Ramilies,
-------- Gould, --- Majestic,
-------- T. Louis, --- Minotaur.

9th. In the court of king's bench, Charles Hayes was prosecuted by the society for promoting christian knowledge, for having published an obscene and scandalous libel, called "The Man of Fashion." The learned counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Bosanquet, observed upon the evil tendency which these sort of publications had upon the morals of the rising generation, and that it was necessary to punish an offence of this kind with the utmost severity which the laws inflict.

—— Kennedy, one of the officers belonging to the public office in Marlborough-street, deposed, that he had a warrant to apprehend the defendant on the 29th of April; he went to a book-stall which the defendant kept under the wall of the duke of Portland's house in Piccadilly, in order to execute the warrant, where he observed the book lying among a number of others; he took it up, and, looking at it, perceived it was called "The Man of Fashion," and contained matter of the most obscene nature. He therefore secured it, and gave information on the subject.

Mr. Alley contended that this witness's merely taking up the book was no proof of a publication by the defendant.

Mr. Bosanquet insisted that the book lay exposed to the public view, and that consequently it was a publication. The court ruled it in favour of Mr. Bosanquet.

Mr. Alley then made a long address to the jury in favour of the defendant. He contended that the offence charged against his client had not been proved, as it was necessary to constitute the crime that the book should be actually offered for sale: in this case it merely lay among other books in his possession, and the witness had chosen to take it up. He said that any person who had a libel in his possession might be indicted, even though he should not publish it to the world, if this charge could be maintained. He observed how impossible it was that the defendant

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should expose a book for sale under the very wall of the secretary of state's house, if he knew that any libel was contained in it; the fact was, that he had purchased a number of old books of a gentleman, among which number was the one in question, and the contents of which he had not read.—He remarked that the law inflicted the most heavy punishment in cases of this kind where the offence was proved, and therefore conjured the jury to consider well before they gave in their verdict, whether the fact of publishing had been brought home to the defendant. The learned gentleman then made a most pathetic appeal to their feelings on the situation in which his wife and family would be placed, in the event of their verdict being against him, and said he should call a great number of respectable witnesses to prove that his moral character was irreproachable, and that he was employed by the parish of St. James, in a situation of some trust, which he would lose, and thereby deprive his family of their support, if the jury found him guilty.

A great many respectable witnesses then appeared to the character of the defendant, most of whom had known him upwards of fifteen years, and gave him a most excellent one, as an honest and moral man.

The chairman said, the publication appeared to be clearly made out. The book was exposed for sale in a place which is the most public perhaps of any in the metropolis; and where numbers of all ages and conditions stop to lounge away their time, they were likely to take up the book and examine its contents; if they did so, the obscenity which it contained was disseminated by the defendant, as he had placed the book so as they could not help seeing it. He therefore was bound to tell the jury, that in his mind the fact of publishing was proved. They however would judge and give their verdict accordingly.—The jury consulted a short time, and found the defendant—*Not Guilty*.

The archbishop Platow, who consecrated the emperor Alexander of Russia, and who pronounced a fine discourse upon that occasion, is aged 105 years.

A duel took place at New-York, between P. Hamilton, the eldest son of general Alexander Hamilton, and Mr. G. J. Eaker; in which, at the first fire, Mr. H. was shot through the body. He languished until the next day, when he died.

The head and gun money for the Helder Point business is in a train of settlement. The first payment to the captors, being about 45,000*l.* will be discharged immediately. The remainder, about 150,000*l.* will not be paid, it is supposed, for some time.

11th. The mutineers at Portsmouth now on their trial stated that they were not quite prepared with their defence; in consequence of which they were indulged by the court with a further adjournment till twelve o'clock, when they severally delivered their defences in writing, which were read by the judge advocate. Witnesses were then called and examined on the part of the prisoners, and the court adjourned. The names of the mutineers of the Temeraire, now on trial, are:

John Mayfield,	William Cook,
James Ward,	Christopher White,
James Chesterman,	John Collins,
John Fitzgerald,	James Locker,
Joseph Rowland,	John Cummins,
Thomas Jones,	William Hillier, and
Thomas Cross,	John Dayley.

The

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charges against them are
w:
,—Making, or endeavouring
e, mutinous assemblies.
nd,—Utterring seditious ex-
ns; and for concealing trai-
and seditious words spoken,
ding to the hindrance of his
's service, and not revealing
ne to their commanding of-

d,—Being present at such
and sedition, and not using
most endeavours to suppress
ne, between the 1st and 11th
December 1801.

ers were received last week
d from Bombay, which state
ident terms the death of the
Cabul, early in the month
l, while on an expedition to
ar. Timur Shah Abdalla
ed great dominions, extend-
stward to the neighbourhood
city of Tershish, including
e, Ghizni, Gaur, Seistan,
orasan, a tract not less than
les in length. Ahmed Ab-
he father of the above, and
r of Candahar, was origi-
ne chief of an Afghan tribe,
Abdal, (whence the name
i,) who was stripped of his
y by Nadir Shah, and com-
to join the Persian army, in
On the death of Nadir, he
ly appeared among his former
s, and erected for himself a
erable kingdom in the eastern
Persia, adding to it most of
rovinces to the west of the
which had been ceded by the
to Nadir Shah. It is stated,
everal chiefs who composed
un Shah's army at the time of
ntering Hindostan, and who
ctive in the subsequent under-
against the Seiks at Lahore,
had assembled at Candahar, for the purpose of assisting in a revolution, said to be in agitation in that country. The king, some months prior to his death, concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive, with the Seik government.

At nine o'clock, the signal for punishment was made on board his majesty's ship Acasto, of 38 guns, captain Fellows, at Spithead, and a flag hoisted for a boat from each ship to attend the execution of a marine, with a number of soldiers in each boat with their muskets loaded. About a quarter before ten, he was brought upon the platform erected for the purpose, attended by a Roman catholic priest and some of his comrades. After spending about twenty minutes in prayer, he made a signal he was ready; and he was launched into eternity! He acknowledged the justness of his sentence, which was for uttering mutinous expressions, and for throwing a bottle at an officer, though he said he was drunk at the time. He begged his shipmates to take warning by his fate; to be particularly attentive in obeying their officers, and while on board never to drink to excess. He gave the clergyman who attended him a guinea, and left ten pounds to pay the expense of his funeral: he is to be landed to-morrow, and buried at Kingston. He was an Irishman by birth, about thirty years of age, and a remarkably strong man.

12th. The last day of the sitting of the court-martial, held at Portsmouth, when the mutineers were all (with the exception of White) found guilty; the charges being after an impartial and minute investigation of six days fully proved, they were accordingly (except

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White) adjudged "to suffer death, by being hanged by the neck, on board such of his majesty's ships at Spithead, or in Portsmouth harbour, and at such time as the lords commissioners, &c. shall direct." And the court further adjudged Christopher White "to receive two hundred lashes on his bare back," the charges against him having been but in part proved.

When this sentence was pronounced, Collins, one of the prisoners, addressed the court in these words:—"Permit me to return my "sincere thanks to the court, for "the patience and indulgence shown "me. *I acknowledge the justice of "my sentence*; I have violated the "laws of my country, and the discipline of the navy; but I declare "to Almighty God that the intention of murder never entered my "head. I solemnly call on God "to witness this declaration, and "trust to the truth of it all my "hopes of pardon in the other world. "May God protect the British isles "and the government! and may "God receive my soul!"

At these words all the other prisoners devoutly exclaimed "*Amen.*"

Chesterman then said, "I hope they will allow a friend of mine to bury my body;" and concluded by praying the court to allow him a little time to prepare himself for eternity. The president replied, "That does not rest with us, but with other authority."

The remaining prisoners owned that they had offended against the laws, but denied solemnly their having ever entertained any idea of committing murder.

The court then broke up.

[For the particulars at length of this most interesting trial, see the Appendix.]

The hereditary prince of Baden (father of the empress of Russia, the queen of Sweden, and the electress of Bavaria) had the misfortune to be overturned in his carriage on the 15th ult. at Arboga, fifteen leagues from Stockholm, and died the next day in consequence of the fall. His consort, and the princess of Baden, returned to Stockholm, overwhelmed with grief.

13th. A jury was empannelled by the sheriffs, in order to assess the damages in the cause of Jackson *v.* lord Milsingtown, where judgment was suffered to go by default. The damages were laid at 10,000*l.*

Mr. serjeant Best informed the jury on the part of the plaintiff, that it was an action to recover compensation in damages from the defendant, for having alienated the affections of the plaintiff's wife, deprived him of the comforts of her society, and induced her to elope and live with him in adultery, which she still continued to do.—The elopement took place on the 4th of August last. The learned counsel then proceeded to explain the nature of the case. The plaintiff, Mr. Henry Jackson, was a gentleman in the profession of the law. The defendant, lord viscount Milsingtown, was the eldest son of the wealthy earl of Portmore. The unfortunate lady, the object of his seduction, was grand-daughter to a most respectable baronet in Kent (sir C. Bishop), and niece to the lady of sir George Warren: her father was at this time a colonel in the army. The union between Mr. and Mrs. Jackson took place on the 26th of September 1791. The husband and wife, it would be shown, lived together in the most perfect love and harmony. In the year 1793, Mr. Jackson had the misfortune to be afflicted with a paralytic

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stroke, which made it ne-
for him to suspend all appli-
business, and retire to the
for the purpose of strength-
is health. He took apart-
Sunbury, where Mrs. Jack-
nded on him with all that
tention, and anxiety, that
ve been shown by the most
s and affectionate of wives.
nutual harmony continued
July 1799, when Mrs.
went to Sporrengton, in Sus-
a visit to her father (colonel
and mother. Sir George
Warren being then at
, invited major and Mrs.
isters to Mrs. Jackson) and
er unmarried sisters, to pass
week with them; and
fterwards they were joined
l Bishop; and Mrs. Jackson
sisters were invited by lady
Somerset to a ball and sup-
ich commenced the ac-
ce between Mrs. Jackson
Milsingtown, who was
d to her by sir G. Warren.
ship selected Mrs. Jackson
rtner, and it was remarked
paid her very particular
; but she came up to Lon-
days after. In the sum-
ving, the same ladies were
to Mrs. Middleton, sister to
m Middleton, and uncle to
iff, at Eton, and it happen-
he Ascot races took place
me, they made a party to
d were joined by lord M.
afterwards introduced to
dleton, at her house, both
Jackson and Miss Bishop,
r of the latter young lady.
son going down in a day
terwards, a similar intro-
ok place between him and
There ensued several water
parties on the river, and things seemed so far drawing to a conclusion, that Mr. J. wishing to promote so advantageous a match with a nobleman of lord M.'s rank and fortune (which consideration was frequently pressed upon him by his lady), and being solicited so to do by Miss Bishop herself, gave his lordship an invitation to his house, which the latter accepted, and continued his visits there all the summer of 1800, still appearing to direct his attentions to Miss Bishop. In consequence of the frequent reports of the intended marriage, lord M. with Mr. and Mrs J. and Miss Bishop, were invited, and paid visits to col. Bishop, their father, and several other persons. At length, Mr. J. finding that his lordship made no proposals, and having suspicions of his illicit intentions, communicated to his wife his design to break off with, and inform him that his visits must be discontinued. The lady wished to dissuade him from doing so under different pretences, and even quarrelled with him on the subject; but he persisted in his determination, and left it to Mrs. J. to inform lord Milsingtown of it in what manner she pleased. The communication being made, the plaintiff's eyes were soon opened, to his surprise and mortification, by the elopement of his wife in a few days afterwards. In one of Mrs. J.'s drawers he found, upon search, a letter, which left no further doubt of what had taken place. The letter was nearly as follows:

"I hope most earnestly very soon to see that my beloved Harriet was not the worse for the expedition of yesterday. I wished very much to have called this morning to have inquired after her, but thought if I

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did, I should not have the pleasure of passing the evening with the only woman in the world that I have the smallest attachment to, an attachment so strong and fixed, that nothing in the world can alter. I never can be happy till we live together, with that dear little angel that so resembles the figure of its dearest mother; it makes me quite miserable, the thoughts of leaving town; I cannot bear to be separated from you, my love; I hope it will not be the case; I am sure we could be happy together, and my only study the happiness of you, my adored Harriet, and the welfare of your children. Pray, my love, let me see you to-morrow if it is in your power. I wish *very, very* much that we may meet to fix when we shall meet not to part again. Perhaps you will not have an opportunity of reading this before I am obliged to leave you, therefore I will be in Hart-street, at the usual place, at twelve o'clock to-morrow; pray come as soon after as you can; and believe me, most sincerely, affectionately, and faithfully, yours ever, M."

The gentlemen on the other side may ask why he did not bring Miss Bishop forward to prove any part of the case? His reply was, that she being the sister of the fallen lady, and having been the pretended object of lord M.'s addresses, his client would sooner forego all the advantages he could derive from her evidence, or even forego all damages whatever, than commit such an outrage upon the delicacy of the young lady and the feelings of her family.

Witnesses being examined in proof of the above statement, and the defendant having allowed judgment to go by default, the jury, after hearing an ingenious defence by Mr. Dallas, found a verdict of 2000*l.* damages against the defendant, with costs of suit.

14th. About one o'clock, to the great terror of the neighbourhood, more than forty feet in extent of the high wall at the east end of All Saints church, Newcastle, fell into Silver-street. It had long shown evident symptoms of decay and tumbling, but the application of seasonable repairs was always forgotten or neglected. Some houses and windows on the opposite side of the street have received damage, but happily no lives were lost, nor was any person injured. But though the living escaped unhurt, the mansions of the dead were disturbed by the accident, some coffins with their contents accompanying the soil, which pressed upon the wall, into the street.

It was repeatedly observed, pending the agitation of the union between the two kingdoms, that Ireland would never earnestly pursue those objects of commerce, agriculture, and improvements in general, which could alone render her prosperous and opulent, until her parliament was incorporated with that of Great Britain. This prophecy seems to be fast accomplishing. No longer distracted with parties, springing in a great measure from senatorial cabals, the sister country now appears to be centring her universal attention in pursuits that must in a few years give her far more consequence in the scale of nations.

15th. As colonel Sullivan was returning to town on the Edgware-road, with his servant, in his post-chaise, he was stopped near the Hide by two footpads, who presented their pistols into the chaise to him, and demanded his money: he replied, if

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if they would take their pistols away, they should have what he had about him, and accordingly gave them six guineas. But not satisfied with this, they insisted on taking a favourite dog he had with him. This he refused them; upon which they fired into the carriage, but, fortunately, on perceiving them present, he fell back, and evaded the shots, which he instantly returned, by discharging his pistol at one of them. Both the colonel and his servant then got out of the chaise, when a trial of strength ensued between them and their antagonists, which proving unfavourable to the ruffians, one of them drew another from his pocket, and shot the colonel in the breast; notwithstanding which, the contest continued, which at last ended in the total defeat of the robbers. The colonel is but slightly wounded.

Mr. Northman, a young gentleman of Bond-street, while skating about six o'clock on Monday evening on the Serpentine river, unfortunately advanced on a part of the ice which was not sufficiently firm, when both he and his companion fell in. The latter extricated himself with some difficulty; but Mr. Northman sunk, and perished under the ice. His body could not be found till dragged for, and, as soon as brought to land, was immediately placed in a warm bath, where every mode used in similar cases by the humane society was adopted; but, we are sorry to say, in vain.

The trial of the remaining mutineers, namely, John Allen, Edward Taylor, George Comayne, George Dixon, James Rielly, and Thomas Simmons, commenced this day at Portsmouth. The order was received by express at three o'clock in the morning.

The answer of rear-admiral Campbell to a question of the mutinous ship's company of the Temeraire, is one of the most natural traits of true naval discipline, after the old school, that we remember: upon the spokesman asking where the ship was going? he replied. "To *Hell* if *she is ordered*, and *we must go with her!*"

We have now the best grounds of hope, that a due subordination will be effected, and enforced throughout our fleets, by the vigilance and unswerving energy which actuate the present board of admiralty. The naval councils of 1797 were found incompetent to this great and indispensable duty. With the best intention, no doubt, but certainly under a most erring judgment, they permitted lord Howe to hold a parley, and afterwards to conclude a treaty with a delegation of mutineers; a negotiation conducted under ceremonials so contemptible and ridiculous, that future times, we hope, will not credit, though we of the present day must review with shame and regret! Fostered by this miserable pusillanimity, the spirit of disaffection soon spread itself to the Mediterranean, where, however, it was resisted by a decision and fortitude, which, from the yard-arms of the mutinous ships, immediately displayed, even off the port of an enemy, a prompt and memorable sacrifice to discipline and justice!

The noble lord who so decisively crushed that daring revolt, happily for his country, was found at the head of its marine, when the last mutiny broke out at Bantry-bay. The measures that have been taken for its effectual suppression, were such as might be expected from him only, who is enabled to improve the judgment of an enlightened statesman,

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man, by the experience of the most vigilant and active commander.

This morning at Portsmouth, the yellow flags, the usual signals for punishment, were hoisted on board the Temeraire, Formidable, and Majestic, and the following prisoners, convicted by a court-martial of mutiny, and sentenced to die, were brought out to suffer death:—Chesterman, Collins, Hilliard, and Fitzgerald, on board the Temeraire; Ward on board the Majestic; and Mayfield on board the Formidable. They appeared at the platform erected at the bows of the respective ships, deporting themselves with that apparent contrition and resignation which became them at a moment so awful. Their conduct during the whole period of their confinement had evinced the most perfect resignation to their fate, and a consciousness that their offence had merited it. They had availed themselves of the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Jones, chaplain of the Temeraire. The manner in which they applied for his pious offices in their behalf, will best show the state of their minds, their humility, and the calm composure with which they anticipated the dreadful hour. Their application was by letter, and in the following terms:

"*Gladiator, Jan. 7*, 1802.

"Dear Sir,

"We take the liberty of thus humbly begging you, in the name of the Lord our God, to attend us, and administer unto us, poor and miserable sinners, the word of our blessed Redeemer; as the state we are now in is of the most serious nature, our bodies not only being in danger, but our unprepared souls; therefore we humbly implore your assistance on this unfortunate occasion. Do pray not delay, as our time is now exceedingly precious: we therefore conclude, humbly begging your compliance.

"Yours, with humility,

"Unhappy Temeraires.

"To the Rev. Mr. Jones."

"*His Majesty's ship Temeraire.*

"Rev. Sir,

"We are now ready to hear you open to us those treasures of wisdom, in whose divine author we desire to place our supreme confidence, and in whose service we wish to be found."

When they came upon the platform, a paper was presented by one of them in the name of himself and his unhappy comrades, which was read aloud to the ship's company. It was as follows:

"Remember your duty to God, and for his sake to your king and country. You must be sensible what was the chief cause that brought on the fatal consequences which now end so unhappily for us, and with so much remorse to you, if you rightly consider how much you have contributed, by your support and countenance, to bring us to this untimely end.

"We refused to put that trust and confidence in the wisdom of our rulers, which is due to them from all good subjects; they watch for the welfare of us all; and how dared we then prefer our own selfish pleasures and interests to what they saw necessary for the public good! how could we find in our hearts to forfeit all the praises and the honours which our country had so gratefully bestowed upon her naval heroes, who have so bravely fought for her!

"How could we so foolishly suffer our impatience to get the better of

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s, for the sake of a few longer service, to sacrifice blessings of peace we had ing for these nine long years! ! that we had made these ns sooner ourselves! but our t—our course in this world ed.—Make good use of what of yours. – It cannot be long e must all meet again before ment seat of that God whom offended, but who, we trust, and accepted our unfeigned ce, and will forgive *us*, as ruly and freely forgive all ho have anywise offended ed us. Prepare *yourselves* r countrymen, for this for-, that when we meet in the o come, we may not meet sting misery.

y for us—we heartily pray Amen."

continuing a short time in a gun was fired as the fatal death, and the wretched re launched into eternity.

The mutineers were on this h the exception of Comayne, uilty of the charges against nd adjudged to suffer death: nayne, in part guilty, to re-00 lashes.

unfortunate men seemed per-ensible of their guilt, and ledged the justice of their e. — See Appendix.

Private letters from Paris that major Hadden, arrived city lately from Egypt, had an account that the grand and a pacha of Cairo, invited beys of Egypt to a grand fete o, during which a band of entered the hall, and mur-ll the beys, which produced ommotions at Cairo, and a few thousand English had marched thither to restore tranquillity.

On this day came on at the Old Bailey, the trial of Joseph Wall, esq. charged with the wilful murder, while he was governor of Goree, of Benjamin Armstrong, a serjeant in the African corps, by ordering him to receive 800 lashes, which were the cause of his death. After an investigation of the circumstances of this horrid affair, which took place nearly twenty years back, and which engaged the attention of the court and the jury for more than twelve hours, the prisoner was found guilty. Death.

The recorder then passed sentence upon him, that he be executed *to-morrow morning*, and to be anatomised, &c.

The wretched man seemed sensibly affected with this sentence, but said nothing more, than praying a little time might be allowed him to prepare for death.

[This trial at length, and some account of governor Wall, in the Appendix.]

27th. A letter from Quebec, dated October 20, mentions the death of major Impey, of the 6th regiment, in consequence of a duel with lieutenant Willis, which originated in a quarrel at the mess-room on the 25th of August. The parties met on the following morning, and the major fell at the first shot. He lived ten hours after receiving the wound, in great agony. Lieutenant Willis was immediately committed to prison, and was to take his trial towards the end of November.

28th. A few minutes after eight, this morning, the unfortunate but guilty governor Wall was launched into eternity.

On

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On his arrival at the scaffold, we lament to be obliged to record, that three successive shouts of exultation and triumph burst from an innumerable populace, and which evidently deprived the unhappy criminal of the small portion of fortitude he had summoned up. After hanging a full hour, one quarter of which was convulsive agony, his body was cut down, put into a cart, and conveyed away to be dissected.

DIED.—On the 7th inst. at his house in Hertford-street, May-fair, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with uncommon fortitude, Robert Udny, esq. of Udny, fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies.—Mr. Udny possessed a very ample fortune, part of which he acquired in commerce as a West India merchant, and part by succeeding to a considerable family estate in the north of Scotland. Having early in life conceived a passion for the fine arts, he distinguished himself by an elegance and correctness of taste superior to most men of the present age. He twice made the tour of Italy, during which time he had great opportunities of purchasing many excellent pictures of the best masters of the Italian school; and as he spared no expense, and received much assistance from his brother, who was consul-general at Venice and Leghorn, he was enabled to make one of the most genuine and capital collections in this kingdom.—Mr. Udny's intention was to form a complete school for painting, in aid of the royal academy; and he has left directions that his collection of pictures may not be separated, but be kept entire, and be disposed of to the royal academy, or to some nobleman or gentleman whose taste and opulence might induce and enable to become purchasers of so magnificent a cabinet of pictures. As Mr. Udny was one of the most eminent connoisseurs and encouragers of the arts, as well as a man of great hospitality, it was the intention of many amateurs and royal academicians to show their respect to his memory, by attending his funeral; but, on opening his will, it appears that his remains are directed to be interred at his family vault in Scotland.

21st. The much-esteemed and celebrated Mr. Arthur O'Leary departed this life at the house of a particular friend (the widow of the late highly respected general Joseph Smith), where he was on a visit from the moment of his arrival from Paris, which was a few days preceding his death.

FEBRUARY.

1st. It is now exactly four months since the preliminary articles of peace with France were signed by lord Hawkesbury, yet the ratification thereof is still withheld. To what to attribute this delay, the public is totally at a loss, but it has been with astonishment, in this unaccountable interval, an immense armament dispatched by France for the West Indies; a circumstance entirely new in diplomatic history.

2d. The following defence of the conduct of the gallant sir Edward Hamilton, the glorious recaptor of the Hermione, and who was lately dismissed the service on a charge of cruelty to his gunner, has appeared, and which we most gladly give a place to.

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Copy of the letter of admirals Mitchell, Pole, and Collingwood, respecting the inquiries which they made concerning the circumstances which produced the court-martial.

"*His Majesty's ship Trent, at Spithead, Jan.* 17, 1802.

"Sir,

"In pursuance of your order of yesterday's date, we have been on board his majesty's ship Trent, and have made a very minute and particular inquiry into the circumstances represented in the letter from Mr. William Bowman, gunner of his majesty's ship the Trent, to Evan Nepean, esq. secretary of the admiralty, bearing date the 11th January 1802.

"And we find captain sir Edward Hamilton had given very particular directions to the first lieutenant, on his going out of the ship on Saturday, the 9th inst. at nine o'clock, A. M. (on duty), that the guns and carriages should be run in, washed, and cleaned; and on returning on board, he found the guns and carriages on the quarter-deck not cleaned to his expectation; on which he reprimanded the gunner, and ordered him to be tied up in the main rigging, with four men of his crew, where he remained about an hour. And on his application, the surgeon (who was then walking the quarter-deek) went to the captain, and the gunner was then taken down from the rigging. The surgeon reports, on the gunner's being taken down, he fell into the arms of the man who cast him off: he appeared to be agitated with considerable tremor, from cold; he also appeared to be faint, which the surgeon thought at the time to be feigned.

"We herewith enclose the gunner's letter, and have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servants,

"(Signed) A. Mitchell.
Ch. M. Pole.
C. Collingwood.

"Mark Milbank, esq. admiral of the white, commander in chief, &c. &c. &c."

The insurrection at Guadaloupe, we are sorry to hear, continues to rage with increased fury, to the great detriment of English commerce, some of our merchant ships having been captured by the privateers from that island. The leader of the rebels is a mulatto, named Pelagé, formerly a slave at Martinique. In 1792, when Lacrosse, the exiled commander in chief, instigated the negroes to rise against their masters, Pelagé assassinated his mistress, that he might plunder her treasures. —In the next disturbances he commanded a company of mulattoes. He afterwards enjoyed the confidence of Rochambeau, and defended with the greatest courage one of the redoubts of the fort Bourbon, when the English attacked it. According to the last advices, the negroes were on the eve of joining the mulattoes, and a great convulsion was apprehended.

5th. A deputation of the principal inhabitants of Malta has arrived in London. The object of their mission is, to put their country under the protection and government of his majesty: no doubt can exist but that this overture will be accepted by his majesty's ministers, as some small equipoise to the sovereignty of Italy, which the first consul has acquired since the preliminaries of peace were signed.

7th. Important intelligence has just arrived from Lyons, which states, that Bonaparte, in compliance

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ance with the earnest solicitations of the consulta, has accepted the office of president or supreme director of the newly constituted Italian republic. He has *only* accepted this office for ten years, with a salary of 500,000 livres per ann. but is indefinitely reeligible to this sovereignty !!!

At the end of November, Toussaint's relation (second in command) revolted against him at the Cape, and massacred about 300 whites. Toussaint immediately marched against him from the south, and made him prisoner: he was instantly shot at the mouth of the cannon, as were several other commandants who were inimical to him. Toussaint is said to have amassed an immense property; his treasury at Port-au-Prince only is said to contain forty millions of dollars. He has levied a duty of twenty per cent. on all imports and exports. — He was aware of the expedition coming against him from France, which he was determined to resist in landing. He has upwards of sixty thousand good disciplined troops under his command. The greatest regularity is observed on the island: every negro seen idling is taken up and sent to his own plantation, where he is obliged to work, and one quarter of the produce is allowed them for their labour, and they are found to work much better than when in slavery. Toussaint is much beloved, particularly by the whites. He entirely maintains his old master, who now resides at Philadelphia in great style: he allows him 3000 dollars per month. They are well supplied with all kinds of provisions and ammunition.

Admiral Gantheaume has sailed from Toulon, with five ships of the line, some frigates and a large convoy of transports, provisions and military stores, for the island of St. Domingo.

8th. Between two and three o'clock one of the Margate hoys, belonging to Mr. Sackett, heavily laden with corn, which was stowed both in the hold and on deck, and thirty passengers on board, beside the crew, consisting of the master and four seamen, was overtaken by the violent gusts of wind, between Birchington and Reculver; she first unshipped her rudder on the sands, when becoming unmanageable she kept continually shipping the most heavy seas, and was carried by the violence of the surf towards the beach; at this awful period she kept rolling and pitching, and the crew, from their wish, if possible, to preserve the lives of the passengers, particularly those of the women and children who were on board, barred down the hatchways. Shortly after this the vessel struck on the beach, and filled, a tremendous sea breaking over her in all directions, which washed nearly the whole of those upon deck overboard, and, dreadful to relate, twenty-five persons, consisting of men, women, and children, are said to have perished. In the course of Sunday, the bodies of nine of the sufferers were thrown upon the shore, and fourteen bodies have been taken out of the cabin of the hoy. Had it been daylight, it is possible many more lives might have been saved, but the darkness of the night added to the calamity. Amongst the sufferers are Mr. John Goodburn, the master, who is supposed to have received a blow on the temple from the boom; Mr. Thornton, carpenter, of Margate, with his wife and son, whom he was taking up to town to put out apprentice, and, sorry we are to say, they

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ve left six orphans at Mar-
lament their untimely end.
ie, carpenter, of Margate;
e of Mr. Jacob, of Broad-
the widow Crow, of Mar-
lrs. Tatnall, wife of Mr.
at The Lord Nelson at
te; and a servant girl, with a
ider her care, with whom
s returning to town. The
o were saved ascended the
; amongst these was Mr.
, of the library at Broad-
Nothing could present a
wful spectacle than the re-
arrival at Margate, on Sun-
various carriages with the
of the sufferers from the

The right honourable Mr.
was this day declared chan-
Ireland, in the room of the
of Clare.

The right honourable Mr.
late secretary to the lord
nt of Ireland, was this day
speaker of the house of com-
n the room of Mr. Mitford.
succeeded in his Irish situa-
Mr. Wickham.

As Mr. Dressing, the mes-
was on his last journey to
Cornwallis, he was alarmed,
the night, not far from Bou-
by the cries of the postboy,
lled out to him to "fire!"
rses stopping suddenly, he
pistol out of each window,
g he had been attacked by
ymen; but on inquiry he
hat the boy's outcry was oc-
d by two wolves, one of which
ed to bite his leg, but was pre-
by the jack-boots worn
nch postillions: they then
ized one of the horses by
se, and had (as appeared on
ation) torn their lips off.

The Moniteur, the official French journal, has positively denied that such a corps existed in Egypt as *Bonaparte's Invincibles*: a mean attempt to obscure the glory of our brave troops, who certainly proved, on the ever-memorable 21st of March, that it was a complete *misnomer*. With respect to the standard, however, they concede the point; they allow that it was lost, but say it should not have been brought into the field on that day!

The captured standard, according to Reignier (a French general, and the historian of that campaign) was that of the twenty-first demi-brigade, and covered with its military exploits in Italy.

It is matter of sharp controversy between the 42d Highlanders and the queen's German regiment, to which corps the glory of having taken it of right belongs; but the best authenticated accounts agree, that Anthony Lutz, a private in the latter, brought the standard, at the close of the battle, to the adjutant-general, for which he received a gratification of twenty dollars, and a certificate of the fact. Not knowing how to read or write, he could not be promoted as he otherwise should, and as his bravery merited.

13th. The following dreadful accident happened to the Sir Edward Hamilton rice-ship, capt. Robertson, bound to Bengal:—In lat. 46. 44. S. and 40. E. long. she was struck by lightning, which carried away the fore-top-gallant-mast, shivered the fore-top-mast and fore-cap, and went through the deck abreast of the fore-mast. It then spread below, setting fire to the sailors' hammocks, wrenching all the iron from their chests, and, taking a direction aft into the cabin, went off among the arms

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arms which were in that part of the ship with a dreadful explosion. Captain Robertson and the crew, who fortunately were on deck furling every sail (it blowing a hurricane at the moment), thought the ship blown up; but the smoke and sulphurous smell having subsided, they found she was still above the waves, and, by timely and spirited exertions, they were successful in extinguishing the flames. The gale, during which this alarming accident happened, lasted for some days, and was uncommonly severe.

15th. Parma, Placentia, Guastalla, and a part of Piedmont, are to be incorporated with the new Italian republic. This addition to its extent and power will cause it to rank high among the primary states of Europe, and when we consider that it is placed under the government and direction of France, and under the same master, we may easily, in such an arrangement, discover the germ of future dissension and warfare.

17th. An action was brought by Mr. Huguenin, a perfumer, in partnership with Mr. Bourgeois, in the Haymarket, against colonel Thornton, for an assault.

It appeared that the defendant had formerly owed the plaintiff a sum of money, which, by the subsequent sale of several articles of perfumery, amounted to 8*l*. The plaintiff waited upon the defendant at his lodgings in Cockspur-street for payment. The defendant admitted the charge for the articles last sold, but refused to pay for the former. The plaintiff insisted upon payment for his whole bill; upon which the defendant struck him a very violent blow in the face. The plaintiff was extremely hurt, and a surgeon was obliged to be sent for, who found him severely cut, and the blood flowing copiously. He dressed and bound up the wound; after which the plaintiff again went to colonel Thornton, who expressed his sorrow for what he had done, and offered to pay the whole bill. The parties then shook hands, and the defendant said, he hoped there was an end of the business. The plaintiff replied there was, provided the defendant would pay the surgeon's bill. This the defendant absolutely refused; in consequence of which the present action was brought.

The case was proved exactly up to the above statement, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 30*l*.

Accounts from Sierra Leone, dated the 12th day of December last, give the most melancholy statements of the situation of that colony; it had been attacked by the natives, who fought with the greatest fury and resolution; they were however repulsed with great loss; but the governor and every white man in the settlement were wounded. The black troops stood firm, and saved the whole; the Canadians suffered considerably; and the informant adds, that they were in hourly expectation of a fresh assault, and troubled for the consequences.

Miller, alias Bower, one of the mutineers and murderers of the Hermione, has been tried at Portsmouth on board the Gladiator, and convicted. He is adjudged to be hanged.

20th. Our naval warfare will most probably close with an account of a most brilliant and daring atchievement in the East Indies, by captain Charles Adam, of his majes-

ty's

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gate La Sybille, and son of
n Adam, esq. of Lincoln's-
ds, the particulars of which
received in the following let-
m Bombay, dated Oct. 8th,

dvices were received on the
t. from Madras, dated the 22d
ning the capture of the French
l frigate La Chiffronne, of 42
by his majesty's ship La Sy-
aptain Adam, on the 19th of
, at the Seychelles, after a
conflict of nineteen minutes.
letters mention the gallant
ur of capt. Adam, in boldly
into the harbour under
colours, notwithstanding the
ness of its entrance, and other
difficulties, until he came
half a musket shot of the
who was moored across, and
d by the battery of four
pounders on shore, from
ed-hot shot were fired during
on; fortunately none of them
La Sybille. Our loss is one
lled, two wounded; that of
my, 26 killed, 30 wounded.
e regretted that most of the
the Chiffronne escaped on
It appears that this frigate
om Nantz the 14th of April
onvicts, to the number of
nder sentence of banishment
ng concerned in the plot
Bonaparte. La Chiffronne
l, on the 19th of May, a Por-
frigate *armé en flute*, and
ona, of Calcutta, on the 16th
; the former of these ships
rated after all the guns were
overboard and stores taken
e latter escaped the vigilance
ruisers, and arrived safe at
uritius.

Chiffronne is represented as
new ship, copper-bottomed,
emarkable fast sailer."

Mr. Manners Sutton, solicitor general to the prince of Wales, laid a statement of the situation of his royal highness before the house of commons, with respect to his claims on its justice, for the arrears due to him from the dutchy of Cornwall, and other revenues proceeding from it, which have hitherto been withheld, and which, if appropriated to the use of his royal highness, would enable him to reassume his establishments, and satisfy his creditors. He was followed on the same side by Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt, who fully coincided with him in the fairness of the statement, &c.; and the papers relating thereto were referred to a committee of twenty-one of the members of the house.

The list of the royal navy, at present, is as follows: Admirals, 138; post-captains, 537; commanders, 412; lieutenants, 2394.

This morning, W. Miller was executed on board the Retribution, at Spithead, pursuant to his sentence, for being concerned in the mutiny on board the Hermione frigate. It is a singular circumstance that he was executed on board the very ship where he committed the crime for which he suffered

Napper Tandy has at length been liberated from his confinement, and was to embark for Bourdeaux, in order to reside in France. His liberation is reported to have been effected in consequence of an application made by the French plenipotentiary at Amiens to that effect. He travelled from Lifford by a circuitous route, and arrived at Wicklow escorted by a party of light dragoons.

24th. "The queen Ann's farthing, advertised to be disposed of in Pall-mall, proves to be an original. There were only *two* coined in that queen's

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reign, and not *three*, as had been erroneously stated. That which was sold by the serjeant from Chatham for 400*l.* was purchased by a noble viscount, curious in his selection of coins, &c. Seven hundred guineas was the price asked for the one advertised last week. Five hundred was offered for it, and refused. The owner lives at Lynn, in Norfolk. The offer was made by the son of a baronet, who wants to complete his collection."

Such was the attention excited by the above paragraph, in common with many others of the same tendency, that the fact gained universal credit; nor was it till some time had elapsed that it was found that the whole was a fabrication, intended either to impose upon the credulity of the public, or, which is the more likely conjecture, to enhance the value of such a coin to the holder, who was doubtless a party to the deception. Mr. Leake, whose authority must be decisive on the subject, in his History of English Money, says, that during the reign of queen Anne *there were some few copper halfpence and farthings coined*, and gives a description of them, page 405, 406. Lond. edit. 1745. From this account it should seem that the halfpence are as rare as the farthings, and that neither are so much so as to bear any extraordinary price: in fact two of the latter, indubitably genuine, were not long since sold in a well-known collection, and not appreciated at more than a guinea each.

Dublin. On the 18th, a Mrs. Eustace and her servant-maid were both barbarously murdered, between ten and eleven o'clock at night. This unfortunate woman, who lived at No. 9, Peter's-row, it appears, had sent her maid for some porter, who, entering the house, found her mistress murdered in the parlour: the girl was then attacked, and dispatched also. A Mr. Elwood, an elderly clergyman, who lodged in the upper part of the house, hearing the shrieks of the maid, came down stairs, and found both mistress and maid weltering in their blood in a state shocking to be described. A young man, nephew to Mrs. Eustace, who dieted and lodged in the house, has been apprehended on suspicion and lodged in Peter's watch-house. It does not appear that the house was robbed of any one article of value.

The long-depending litigation between the creditors of Drury-lane theatre and the proprietors thereof, was this day terminated to the satisfaction of all parties, the lord chancellor having made a final order, which is, that the claimants are to be paid by a nightly reservation on the profits, after paying the current expense of that night.

An attempt was made to destroy the town of Boston, in New England, by fire, when several buildings were consumed, and a great many lives were endangered; but the only sufferer proved to be a child about four years old, who had been put to bed in the upper part of a house which was consumed. On the following evening a still more desperate attempt was made for the destruction of the city by forty daring incendiaries, who set it on fire in four different parts; but a prompt supply of water and engines had been kept ready in consequence of combustibles having been found in various parts of the town, and their plan was happily defeated, though very considerable damage was done. A person has been apprehended on suspicion of being one of the incendiaries.

In

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he court of king's bench, Mr. brought an action against Miss h. The plaintiff in this case rgeon and apothecary at High- the defendant a young lady of ost elegant accomplishments eautiful person. The action ought to recover a compensa- damages for the injury the f had sustained, in conse- e of Miss Mellish's refusal to n a promise which she made ry the plaintiff. It appeared, course of the trial, that the f was introduced to the ac- ance of the young lady by the of a family with whom he the habits of friendship, and se house she was on a visit two years since. Miss Mel- ing under age, and entitled to iderable fortune, was under otection of her two brothers, nen of the greatest respecta- who, on being informed that intiff paid his addresses, for- im the acquaintance of their and he promised, upon the of a gentleman, that he would ge his suit against their incli- ; the acquaintance was then hort time broken off, and the f paid his addresses to a young his neighbourhood, but was rged the house of her father ome circumstances in his style ng which did not meet with robation. On this he found to renew his former profes- o Miss Mellish, and so far in- ed himself into her favour as to obtain a promise that ould marry him on the 12th of nber last. Previous to this anonymous letter was received s Mellish, which induced her k the plaintiff had treated her thily, and she therefore re- him, in consequence of which ought his action for the failure of her promise, estimating his damages at 10,000*l*. After a long and minute investigation of the evidence on each side, the jury retired for a short time, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 200*l*. The trial lasted till ten o'clock at night.

General Claude Martin, who lately died at Lucknow, in the East Indies, has, by his last will and testament, bequeathed the immense sum of six hundred thousand Sicca rupees in various pensions and legacies. The bulk of the general's fortune is said to amount to thirty-eight lacks of rupees, the whole of which, with few exceptions, is appropriated to charitable purposes. The total, in sterling money is 476,000*l*.!

DIED.—On Wednesday morning, the 2d of this month, at his house in Brook-street, Hanover-square, the right honourable Welbore Ellis, LL. D. F. R. S. baron Mendip in Somersetshire, and a trustee of the British museum. His Lordship was a younger son of the right reverend doctor Ellis, who was bishop of Meath in Ireland, at the same time that his brother, an uncle of the deceased lord, who had embraced the Roman catholic religion, and followed the fortunes of the Pretender, enjoyed an ecclesiastical dignity of similar rank in Italy. Mr. Ellis was educated at Westminster school, and was admitted a king's scholar on the foundation of that antient seminary, in the year 1728, being then fourteen years of age; from whence he was elected, in 1732, to a studentship at Christ-church, Oxford. He resided at the university for some years after this matriculation, and proceeded regularly to his degrees of bachelor and master of arts. In a short time after quitting the university, he came into parliament, and in the year 1749, he was appointed

pointed a lord of the admiralty under Mr. Pelham's administration, succeeding to that situation in the room of Mr. George Grenville, the father of the present marquis of Buckingham, who was promoted to a seat at the treasury board. Mr. Ellis continued in this office after Mr. Pelham's death in 1754, when the duke of Newcastle succeeded to the first station in the ministry, until December 1755, when he resigned his seat at the admiralty, and became a vice-treasurer of Ireland. He enjoyed this situation, notwithstanding the unsettled state of parties during the intermediate time, until December 1762, and, in 1763, was appointed secretary at war, on Mr. George Grenville's becoming first lord of the treasury. On the dissolution of Mr. Grenville's ministry in 1765, when the marquis of Rockingham succeeded to the helm of government, Mr. Ellis resigned the office of secretary at war, and resumed his former appointment as vice-treasurer of Ireland, in which he continued until October in the following year, when his resignation made room for the present colonel Barré. In the August preceding, the duke of Grafton had superseded lord Rockingham in the premiership, and, during the administration, Mr. Ellis held no office; but he continued, nevertheless, to give a warm and active support to government, as appears from the letters of Junius, in which, on several occasions, Mr. Ellis's name is treated with considerable disrespect; but the day of political prejudice, as to those transactions, is now past, and the virulent abuse of that political writer no longer fixes a stigma or reproach. On the accession of lord North to the first seat at the treasury board, in 1770, Mr. Ellis was again appointed a vice-treasurer of Ireland, which situation he filled until 1797, when he was made treasurer of the navy. At the close of lord North's ministry, in February 1782, when a change was universally foreseen, and many of the members of administration had quitted their stations, either from apprehension, or the hope of making their court to the triumphant party, Mr. Ellis, at the express desire of a great personage, was prevailed on to accept the office of secretary of state for the colonies. His stay in this office was of very short date, lord Rockingham and the opposition succeeding lord North and his friends in the following month. This was the last political situation which Mr. Ellis filled. On the coalition between lord North and Mr. Fox, he was one of the few old friends of his lordship that addered to him: and though he succeeded to no place in the ministry which followed that arrangement, their measures met with his full support and concurrence. When Mr. Pitt came into power, in December 1783, Mr. Ellis followed the fortune of his friends; and at this period, after an active political life of 44 years, he saw himself, for the first time, in opposition. He continued steadily to support the measures of this party, until the schism which took place in 1793, on the subject of the French revolution and the late war, when Mr. Ellis, whose principles and disposition equally led him to disapprove of the conduct of the French rulers, joined with the duke of Portland and Mr. Burke in giving countenance to the system of administration. He was, however, now too far advanced in years to take an active part in the politics of the

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, and, on the introduction of
ke of Portland into the cabi-
was, with many others of his
friends, created a peer of the
From this time this veteran
n led a life of learned ease
nified retirement, contenting
with the society of his pri-
nds, and reaping the fruits
d education and well-spent
His lordship was, through
n active and diligent turn of
correct and accurate, though
eloquent speaker in parlia-
and, notwithstanding his
ion with so many administra-
nd his long familiarity with
f spotless and irreproachable
. It was his principle in
to support the measures of
nent; but his political opi-
ere ever consistent, and his
attachments were firm and
n. We may search in vain
his long life for any derelic-
principle, or any abandon-
f connection. His lordship
ne of the most complete
scholars of the age, and
y subject one of the best
d men; and the library
e has left behind, is perhaps
st numerous and valuable
collection in the kingdom.
ate life his virtues were not
exceeded. He was of a
c disposition, a most affec-
husband, and a fatherly
o every branch of his family.
dship died in the 89th year of
, and is succeeded in his
d estates by his nephew, lord
t Clifden of Ireland, the
member for Heytesbury,
-in-law of the duke of Marl-
h.

MARCH.

1st. The ra ification of the treaty of peace with France is still withheld!

Government have at length received an official intimation of the accession of the court of Sweden to the convention of Petersburgh. As the accession of Denmark had previously taken place, all differences between this country and the powers of the north are terminated.

An officer was lately killed in duel in the wood of Boulogne. His name was Knoring, a Livonian by birth, and he had been aid-de-camp to general Oudinot. His adversary is an Hanoverian gentleman. They each fired four times, and in the fifth shot Knoring received the fatal ball in his heart. He is extremely regretted on account of his virtues and his valour. His family is one of the noblest and most powerful in Livonia. The duel was caused by the revival of a dispute which had occurred between the parties when at college, so long ago as fifteen years.

3d. Two actions were brought by Mr. Waddington, in the court of common pleas, against Messrs. Upton and Francis, for non-fulfilment of contracts, by which the defendants had agreed to sell and deliver to the plaintiff the produce of several acres of ground planted with hops, at a certain rate. The court was of opinion that those contracts were calculated unfairly to enhance the price of an article of high importance; and the jury accordingly gave in both cases a verdict for the defendant. Mr. Waddington had ten other actions of a similar nature to

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bring forward, which are of course decided by these verdicts.

Mr. Beckford's pictures, which were sold at Christie's, sold tolerably well.—The Hogarths brought 570 guineas; the Dejanira and centaur 270; the Lucretia, by Guido, 190; the small piece of Salvator Rosa, 200 guineas; and every other picture of celebrity in the same proportion.

5th. In consequence of dispatches from the marquis of Cornwallis, orders were sent off to Plymouth, Yarmouth, Sheerness, and Portsmouth, to victual and prepare for sea immediately every ship of war that is deemed fit for service: they are to be provisioned and equipped for five months, and to put to sea with all possible expedition. These formidable and extensive preparations are rendered necessary by the suspicious conduct of our inveterate adversary.

6th. In the court of king's bench an action was brought, Gorman *v.* Vinn, on a bill of exchange for 126*l.* 5*s.* The defendant is an ironmonger, and had purchased 50 dozen of Burgundy, at 5*l.* per dozen, of a Mr. Videt. The contract was, that Videt was to take half the value of the Burgundy in goods, and the remainder by bill at four months. The bill became due on the 14th of January, previous to which the defendant waited on the plaintiff, who was the *bona fide* holder, requesting him to renew the bill, as his finances were rather straitened then: he refused, and in a few days the defendant gave him notice he should not pay it, as the wine was of so bad a quality that it was unsaleable. This constituted the defence to the action. Mr. Videt, the vender, is in France.—To prove the defendant's case, several witnesses were called: from their evidence it appeared that five dozen out of the fifty had been sold, and that the wine was not drinkable. The defendant therefore contended, that he was not liable to pay the bill in question, as Videt contracted that the wine should be of a good quality, and marketable. The jury, however, found a verdict for the plaintiff for 126*l.* 5*s.*

7th. The hereditary prince of Orange is now at Paris, and has received from the first consul, in person, assurances of the interest which he takes in the affairs of the house of Orange, and of his hopes of being shortly enabled to procure it ample indemnifications in Germany for its losses in Belgium. We cannot help thinking that part of those indemnities will be made good out of the British purse.

The will of the late duke of Bedford (for an account of whose death see the end of this month), by which he bequeaths his estates to his elder brother, lord John Russel, was deposited in Doctors-commons.

(Copy.)

"I, Francis duke of Bedford, do give all my personal estate to my brother lord John Russel. Witness my hand, this 27th day of February, 1802.

(L.S.) "Bedford."

"Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of us,

William Kerr,
Preston,
Thomas Parker."

[Administration, with the will annexed, granted to lord John Russel, the natural and lawful brother, one of the next of kin, and the universal legatee, named in the said will, dated 5th March, 1802.]

Another short will, similar to the above, was, at the same time, made by

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grace, which will be proved court of chancery, and by he bequeaths the whole of his state also to his brother lord declaring him, of course, the ir to the whole of his property.

nelancholy accident happened street called Perkins's-rents, ninster. A large old house, ted by a number of poor fa- suddenly fell in, about half en o'clock, with a horrible which, at that still hour, was at a great distance. The un- ate beings who were thus bu- ive, it appeared, had retired to nong whom where many chil- The people who assembled, d by their cries and groans, iately set about removing the n, and extricating the suffer- o that by day-light it was t that all, or nearly so, were t of the ruins, some miserably ed, and some dead. Among ad is the wife of a soldier in ards, lately returned from of the name of Legget; he out of the ruins himself, and fe was following him, when a shifted its position, fell across eck, and killed her. In the her husband was the first scovered her. An old man, a nd two or three other persons, ken out dead. The wound- ere carried to the Westmin- nfirmary. It is conjectured saster was occasioned by some vements the landlord of the was making in the lower nd that the supports were da- . It is much to be regretted e laws are not strictly enforced, ake the attendance of the dis- urveyor necessary in all cases ration or repair; or to cause houses to be demolished, as appear from age or otherwise to be untenantable.—To the credit of the neighbouring inhabitants, we understand a liberal subscription has been set on foot for the benefit of the distressed survivors.

8th. The epicures are probably to be gratified by lady Hamilton as much as antiquarians have been by sir William's researches in Italy, by her bringing to their knowledge a new dish; for, in the manifest of the Shelburne, captain Hopps, from Sicily and Mahon, entered at the custom-house, there appears a case of *sows udders*, a present for lady Hamilton

Mr. Fletcher's bay mare and Mr. Oswald's gray, started this day to run the match of one hundred miles for one thousand guineas over Doncaster course; Pease rode the gray, and Jackson the bay mare; the latter running away at starting, went the first time round the course in four minutes. They both ran the first ten miles in about thirty-eight minutes—went forty miles before they baited, and then changed riders. After having gone sixty-eight miles the bay mare tired, when Mr. Fletcher gave in.

Mr. Robson, a member of Parliament, having attacked the credit of the nation, by asserting that the public offices had not wherewith to pay the bills they issued; the chancellor of the Exchequer took occasion, this night, to explain the circumstance on which this charge was founded: he said that a small bill for 19*l.* 7*s.* was presented at the sick and hurt office, but which was not paid at that moment: he said that was frequently the case at the public offices, that it was not thought expedient to leave large sums in the hands of clerks, and that the supply

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of the office at which the bill in question was presented was drained, and of consequence that, at that express point of time, it could not be paid. But he would ask any member of that house concerned in mercantile transactions, whether they would not give the preference to bills of exchange of this description, to almost any other kind of government security, from their being so easily negotiated.

He added, that so far from this circumstance warranting the charge of insolvency which had been brought against the nation, it proved (if it proved any thing) the direct reverse, for if cases of this nature had been more frequent, complaints must have been sooner made, and he concluded by animadverting in the strongest manner on the motives and conduct of Mr. Robson for bringing forward such a charge.

The lord chancellor has determined, on an application from the university of Cambridge, that the London booksellers were not justified in selling bibles printed in Scotland by the king's printer; but that the injunction did not prevent the booksellers from exporting Scottish bibles to foreign countries, though it restrained the sale of them in this country. They might also be brought to the port of London, for the purpose of exportation, but not landed.

14th. Two hunters, the property of a gentleman in Leicestershire, were sold, the one for 750*l.* the other for 650*l.* Mr. Dupre, of Portland-place, purchased the former, and lord Foley the latter.

The sons of a noble earl, one of whom was breeding to be a *bricklayer*, and the other a *tanner*, have been lately seduced from these employments by their sister, who is one of the most spirited, clever, handsome, and virtuous of the young ladies of the present day. The young gentlemen are now placed out for education in a manner suited to their rank and to their own feelings, while the earl, their father, is in the utmost rage that he should be disappointed in his favourite scheme.

16th. Our naval preparations still continue, and are even increased in activity and extent; a fleet of 26 sail of the line, including thirteen three deckers, are now ready for sea in Torbay, and the north fleet is in equal forwardness at Yarmouth!

Mr. Fox, on Tuesday night last, made a splendid eulogium on the merits of the late duke of Bedford; he took occasion so to do in moving for a writ for the election of a member for Tavistock, vacant by the calling up of lord John Russel, the late member, to the house of Peers in consequence of the untimely death of his brother.

General Oakes is arrived from Egypt. He has brought home with him two very elegant pelisses of the richest fur, lined with green superfine cloth, and trimmed with satin: they are valued at 200 guineas each, and are a present from the grand signior, for the eminent services rendered by the general in Egypt.

This season has been marked by a new species of entertainment, common to the fashionable world, called a *Pic Nic* supper. Of the derivation of the word, or who was the inventor, we profess ourselves ignorant, but the nature of it we can inform our readers is as follows:

A *Pic Nic* supper consists of a variety of dishes. The subscribers to

to the entertainment have a bill of fare presented to them, with a number against each dish. The lot which he draws obliges him to furnish the dish marked against it, which he either takes with him in his carriage, or sends by a servant. The proper variety is preserved by the talents of the *maitre d'hotel*, who forms the bill of fare.

The trial of lieutenant Lutwidge, of the Resistance, for the wilful murder of S. Fagan, a sailor, came on at Winchester, before Mr. justice Le Blanc, and a most crowded court, when, after a very long and minute investigation of the circumstances of the case, it was fully proved that the prisoner had met his calamitous fate in consequence of his own drunken and mutinous conduct; many officers of the highest rank in the navy attended, who gave the greatest character to lieutenant Lutwidge for humanity, propriety, and universal good conduct, both as a man and as an officer, and he was without hesitation, to the great satisfaction of all present, acquitted of the murder, but was after a little hesitation found guilty of manslaughter; for which he was adjudged to suffer three months imprisonment and pay a fine to the king of 100*l*.

This being St. Patrick's day, the benevolent society of St. Patrick held its annual meeting at the London tavern. The duke of Kent, as earl of Dublin, was in the chair, most ably supported by lord Moira, and several other distinguished noblemen. After dinner, the children who are educated and supported by the society were brought into the room, and their appearance was such as to afford the most general satisfaction. It appeared, by the accounts presented by the secretary, that upwards of 2,600*l*. had been subscribed since the last meeting, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for the purposes of the charity: of this sum the prince of Wales and duke of Kent contributed 105*l*. each, and lord Moira 32*l*. 10*s*.—About five hundred noblemen and gentlemen were present on this occasion. Lord Moira addressed the company two or three times, with the most happy effect; and several other neat and appropriate speeches were also delivered. A number of excellent songs were sung, and the utmost harmony and conviviality prevailed during the whole of the evening.

18th Advices were this day received from France, that the Brest fleet had arrived at St. Domingo, after a passage of 52 days. The troops on board were all landed at Cape-town without any opposition, which place and the whole northern plain were occupied by the republican forces at the time of the departure of the messenger who brought this intelligence to France from thence.

The use of the guillotine is still continued in France. A man was guillotined at Amiens for the murder of his mother and child.

At the York assizes, a bill of indictment was preferred by Bacon Frank, esq. a magistrate residing near Doncaster, against Mr. Hewitt, a gentleman of large fortune, and colonel Sowerby, of the artillery, residing in Doncaster, for a conspiracy to make Mr. Frank's son elope and marry the daughter of the said colonel Sowerby. The nature of the complaint made by Mr. Frank was, that his son, at the time of the marriage, wanted about half a year

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a year of being of age; that he was a young man of weak intellects, unequal to the regulation of his own conduct, and consequently easily prevailed upon to follow any advice; that an estate of 4000*l.* per ann. was entailed on his person, while the lady he had married was possessed of no property whatever. —She was a fine, sprightly, clever, beautiful girl, rather older than her husband; and, looking to her situation, the counsel said, he did not consider it probable that she could have married from affection, but that a splendid equipage and handsome style of living must have been her object. Previous to their running away, the lady's father had asked the consent of Mr. Frank, sen. for his daughter to marry his son, which he peremptorily refused. The parties, in October 1800, set off from Mr. Hewitt's house for Gretna-green, Mr. Hewitt accompanying them in the chaise, knowing that young Frank was not to be trusted. They went to Gretna-green, and were married; the father, colonel Sowerby, following, met the parties, on their return, at Carlisle.—A number of witnesses, chiefly post-boys, were called to prove the case, but nothing was made out to establish a conspiracy. —The counsel for the defendants said he would prove it was a match of affection, solicited by Mr. Frank, jun. and refused by his father, though miss Sowerby was a young lady in every respect suited to be his wife. He denied that Mr. Frank, jun. was a person of such weak intellects as represented, and promised to prove him capable of acting for himself. Since he had been of age he had again married miss Sowerby according to the forms of the church of England, and they lived a very happy couple.—Before any witnesses were called for the defendants, Mr. Frank, sen. at the suggestion of the court, thought it advisable to abandon the prosecution, and the defendants were of course acquitted, amidst the lively joy of a most crowded court.

Thomas Radcliffe Crawley was executed at Dublin for the murder of a Mrs. Davison and her servant maid. He was the son of a clergyman, and had been tolerably well educated. He was dressed in a blue hunting frock, striped cassimere vest, blue pantaloons, and Hessian boots. He was considered to be about 25 years of age.

19th. The national expenditure attending the armistice costs Great Britain, at this moment not less than one million sterling per week!!!

The plan of an insurrection in the island of Tobago, which has been so happily frustrated, was as follows:—"The whole of the negroes, on all the different estates in the island, were to assemble at gun-fire, on the night of Christmas, and to set fire to the canes nearest the dwelling-houses of each estate; the negroes expected this to bring the white men to the spot in haste, and without arms; then the negroes were to murder the whites, and plunder the dwelling-houses of all the arms and ammunition. They had at Belvidere and Bacolet one gun, and plenty of powder; but the murder of the whites was to be with cutlasses. The event of these proceedings the negroes expected would be freedom to themselves, and the full possession of the country."

The body of the late pope Pius, having been brought to Rome, has been

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lemnly interred in the church Vatican; the present pontiff hteen cardinals assisted at the ny, when a funeral oration nounced in Latin.

This day the Steeple Match 00 guineas, and 500 guineas was to have been run by two unters against the same num- n all England. The proprie- s on the ground at Acton n at the hour appointed, s groom, ready to start. After me, the opposite parties ap- and wished the race to be ed to a future day: some sation took place, and ended forfeit being paid amid thou- f spectators.—The Irish gen- offered to match the horses ground for 1000 guineas, any pair of hunters in Eng-

ices from France give us to tand, that although the land- the troops at St. Domin- not opposed, yet that Tous- he black commander in chief, ot at all disposed to submit arms of the French, and that e resistance was to be appre- d.

eral Le Clerc, brother-in-law first consul, commands the tion; he speaks in confident of his hopes of success.

president and board of agri- e, highly to their own honour, paid a distinguished tribute to emory of their late member uke of Bedford. A volume rinting, by authority of the and containing the three , which obtained the first awarded by that board, for the explanation of the means of ng up grass lands into tillage, aying them again down into grass. It was ready for publication when the duke of Bedford died: the president and board, as a proper and handsome tribute to that departed nobleman, stopped the publication, for the purpose of thus inscribing the volume to his memory:—

"To the memory of the most noble Francis, late duke of Bedford, this volume of communications is inscribed by the board of agriculture, as a token of gratitude for the benefits experienced by the board from his grace's uniform attention to its interest since its first establishment; and as a testimony of the sincerity with which they, in common with every friend to the improvement of the country, lament the loss of the most juidicious and munificent promoter of the national agriculture in all its branches."

The judges of Pennsylvania have determined that negro slavery did legally exist in that state. The judges of North Carolina have decided, that the late acts prohibiting negroes from being brought into that state were constitutional.

23d. A very extraordinary case was brought before Nicholas Bond, esq. and sir William Parsons, at the Public-office, Bow-street, at the instigation of the Westminster fire-office. Mr. Brown, one of the clerks belonging to that office attended, and stated the particulars, which were nearly as follows:—That a house in Great Pulteney-street, the building of which was insured in that office, had been on fire in different parts seven times in the course of three weeks, and that there was every reason to believe it had been wilfully done; that four times the fires had been extinguished without the neighbours knowledge, but the others, particularly

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July the last, which broke out in three separate rooms at once, had so much alarmed the neighbourhood, that some of the adjoining inhabitants had actually moved away for fear of being burnt in their beds, the fires always taking place in the night. After a long examination, the magistrates directed all the parties should attend on a future day for a further investigation.

24th. It is confidently reported that Malta, in consequence of the recent accession of power to France, has been demanded in full sovereignty by Great Britain.

Mr. Hunter performed his journey from Paris to London in twenty-two hours, the shortest space of time that journey has ever been made in.

A porter engaged, for a bet of ten guineas, to carry twenty chests of oranges, weighing one cwt. each (one at a time), from Botolph-lane to Spitalfields market, in ten hours. The whole of the ground backwards and forwards is estimated at 43 miles, which he completed in eight hours and 35 minutes, at the rate of something better than five miles an hour.

At the Kent assizes, a curious case, Turner *v.* Umferril, came on. The action was brought to recover damages for a violent assault. The defendant had invited the plaintiff to his house, in the neighbourhood of Blackheath, and upon some sudden trivial dispute, as stated by the counsel, he struck him, presented a loaded pistol to his breast to terrify him, turned him out of doors at a very late hour of the night, beat him unmercifully, threw him down, and wantonly rubbed him in the wet. The consequence of this treatment was, the plaintiff caught a severe cold and fever, which confined him for several months, and he had to pay his apothecary 20*l.* He hoped, in a case of so aggravated a nature, the jury would think it necessary to give very exemplary damages. A young lady, about eighteen years of age, and a sister-in-law to the defendant, was called to prove these facts on the part of the plaintiff; and from her evidence, after she had been cross-examined, the case resolved itself into this: she had been upon a visit to the plaintiff's father in London, and was so pleased with her treatment, and the attention of the plaintiff, who was about the age of twenty-one, that she in return invited him down to her brother's. They were never happy but in each other's company. They were accustomed to amuse themselves by walking in the groves of Greenwich-park, and upon a certain evening, after having been a long time missed, they were found enjoying a tete-a-tete in one of the vaults of sir Gregory Page Turner's decayed mansion. Another source of amusement was reading novels to each other; and upon the evening the supposed assault was committed, the defendant was preparing to go round his grounds with a pistol in his hand, as was his custom, when he heard the plaintiff in his sister's bed-chamber reading a novel. He ordered that miss should sleep in the same room with her sister that night; and he would take care to keep the gentleman from her. This determination so affronted the plaintiff, that he resolved upon leaving the house that instant. He went out, and the young lady followed him, and insisted upon seeing him safe over the heath to some other house. She clung round him, and resisted every attempt of the farmer to get her away.

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away. The assault consisted in nothing more than the struggle, which was the consequence of her laying right hold of the plaintiff; no blow was struck whatever; on the contrary, the defendant wished the plaintiff to come back and sleep at his house that night. The surgeon was called to prove that the plaintiff had been seized with a cold and fever, and had paid him 20*l*. He, however, admitted, that passing an hour or two in a damp vault was as likely as any other cause to produce such a disorder.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

At night, about nine o'clock, as the hon. Mr. Bowes, brother to lord Strathmore, was passing through the courts near St. Martin's church, he was extremely annoyed by some of the lower order of women of the town laying hold of him, and begging money, when, to get rid of them, he gave one a shilling: he had proceeded a very few paces further before he felt himself seized violently by both arms, and at the same instant he received a blow on the back part of the head, which totally deprived him of his senses. He does not recollect any thing further that passed till he found himself in an up-stairs room of a house, with a woman of most masculine appearance and voice, whom he had some reason to think was a man in female attire, and who, with the most horrid imprecations and threats, demanded all his property, telling him, at the same time, that he must suppose he was brought there to be robbed and murdered, as others had been served before, and that she could immediately call several men to assist her if he made the least resistance.—Mr. Bowes being just arrived from the country, and having a drab great coat and boots on, endeavoured to persuade her he was a servant, but without effect. Observing his watch, with a very valuable gold seal to it, she snatched it out of his pocket, and insisted upon having some rings she also saw upon his fingers, which he positively refusing to let her have, she called to her accomplices to come and murder him, upon which some voices were heard at the door, and she again attempted to get the rings from him: but in the struggle he supposes they were lost on the floor. She then opened the door (which had previously been kept locked) and asked if all was safe below? This moment Mr. B. taking advantage of, as the only opportunity he had of escaping with his life, knocked her down, and rushed out of the house, no one appearing to prevent him. He made his way into Chandos-street. Having procured assistance from St. Martin's watch-house, he by this means discovered the house, but could then find no woman in. The landlord of the house and a woman were apprehended, and examined before Mr. Bond, at Bow-street; but there not being sufficient evidence to criminate them, they were dismissed; the man, however, is to be indicted for keeping a disorderly house. Mr. B. had all the time upwards of 500*l*. in bank notes, in a private pocket, which he fortunately saved, by his resolution in struggling with the fiend. He complains much of the hurt he received on his head, neck, and back.

27th. This afternoon, a man of the name of Anthony Warwick, who

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who keeps a potatoe warehouse in New Compton-street, Soho, went to the house of Mr. D. a merchant, of Guildford-street, and inquiring for Mr. D. he came into the passage to him. Warwick told Mr. D. he waited on him for 13*s.* 6*d.* for the carriage of some household goods. Mr. D. not knowing whether his demand was just, or whether he was the man who was entitled to the money for the carriage of the furniture, desired Warwick to call again; but Warwick replied, he had called several times, and would not call any more; that he was determined not to leave the house without his money. Mr. D. insisted on his going out, and endeavoured to push him; a scuffle ensued between them, and Mr. D. not being able to get him out, went into his back parlour, and fetched a pistol; presenting it to him, he said he would shoot him, if he did not go out of the house; upon which Warwick ran into the street, and called with a loud voice, several times, "Murder." This brought several neighbours and other persons round the house, and W. told them what had happened. During this time, Mr. D. sent a person in search of a constable, and the street door being left open, Warwick entered the house again, accompanied by a friend who went with him, and was waiting for him; they remonstrated with Mr. D. on the impropriety of his conduct, but he would not hear them, and insisted that they should leave his house; they refused, when he went into his back-parlour, to get his pistol again; several persons in his house endeavoured to persuade him not to have any thing to do with the pistol; but, he assured them it was not loaded, and that he only intended to frighten them with it: when he got to Warwick, he again threatened to shoot him, if he did not leave the house; and Warwick refusing to go without his money, Mr. D. presented the pistol to him again, and it proved to be loaded; the shot passed through his left cheek and injured the jaw. Warwick fell, apparently dead, but that proved not to be the case. Surgical assistance was immediately sent for, and considering the wound dangerous, Mr. D.'s neighbours advised him to surrender himself into the hands of justice, which he accordingly did. A constable in the neighbourhood took him before sir R. Ford, who committed him to Clerkenwell Bridewell, till the fate of Warwick is known.—Warwick, it is said, was in a state of inebriety.

28th. The following communication was this day made to the lord mayor from lord Hawkesbury, secretary of state for the foreign department:

"*Downing-street, March* 28, 1802.

"My Lord,

"I have the satisfaction of informing you, that I have received a dispatch from marquis Cornwallis, containing the intelligence, that the definitive treaty of peace had been finally settled, and would be signed by the plenipotentiaries of his majesty, and by the plenipotentiaries of France, Spain, and the Batavian republic, as soon as the several copies of the treaty could be prepared for that purpose. Marquis Cornwallis proposed transmitting the treaty by one of the secretaries immediately after its signature; and it may therefore be hourly expected.—I have the honour to be, my lord, &c.

(Signed) Hawkesbury."

29th. And this morning the following:

Downing-

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g-street, March 29, 1802.
y Lord,
Moore, assistant-secretary
s Cornwallis, has just ar-
h the definitive treaty of
hich was signed at Amiens
7th of this month, by his
plenipotentiary and the
ntiaries of France, Spain,
Batavian republic.—I have
ur to be, my lord, your
most obedient humble ser-
igned) Hawkesbury.
Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor."

after an interval of nearly
s, has this important treaty
ught to a conclusion. By
is formally established be-
ance and England; of its
nce, however, we cannot be
ine; nothing like cordiality
sted between the two coun-
his interval, and we cannot
that it was owing to the
g posture of our fleets and
hat France, not prepared
contest, has at last acceded
lemands. There were par-
inations in the night of the
nce arriving.

The principal points of the
e treaty are as follows:
valuable islands of Ceylon
nidad are to remain in the
on of Great Britain. The
Good Hope is to be restored
Dutch; but its ports are to be
r every purpose of accom-
n to the ships of this coun-
Malta is to have a garrison of
tan troops until a Maltese
an be raised and organized
rotection. French and Eng-
alike excluded from holding
of any description; and the
ndence of the island is to be
nder the guarantee of France,
Great Britain, Austria, Spain, Russia, and Prussia: its ports to be equally open to all nations, upon certain conditions. The integrity of the kingdom of Portugal is preserved, agreeably to the terms of the treaty of Badajos; and with respect to Guiana, the river Arawari is fixed as the boundary of the French and Portuguese territories in that quarter. The integrity of the Turkish empire is completely maintained; and the Newfoundland fisheries are placed upon the same footing as before the war. Some necessary regulations are introduced respecting the disaffected or traitorous subjects of Great Britain and France, and likewise for providing for the payment of the debts due to this country for the maintenance of prisoners.—The exchange of the ratifications is to take place within thirty days of the date of the treaty.—In the French copy of the treaty, the signature of Joseph Bonaparte stands first; but in the English copy that of the marquis Cornwallis takes precedence.

By this treaty it will be seen that France has maintained her *unity* and *indivisibility*; no part of the immense conquests she has made are to be restored, while the important acquisitions on our part are all (with the exception of two islands belonging to our old allies, and with whom we began the war in strict friendship) to be surrendered. In this view of things, we cannot but dread a preponderance of power in the hands of France totally inconsistent with the independence and interests of the rest of Europe, and which must, a little sooner or a little later, produce a general confederacy of its states against such an enormous increase of territory as this treaty confirms to it.

DIED.

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DIED.—On the 2d, at eleven o'clock, at his seat at Woburn Abbey, in Bedfordshire, in the 37th year of his age, Francis duke of Bedford, marquis of Tavistock, earl of Bedford, baron Russel, of Cheneys, Thornhaugh, and Howland of Streatham His grace was born August 11, 1765, of Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Anne, earl of Albemarle, and sister of the late admiral viscount Keppel. His father, the marquis of Tavistock, dying in 1767, in consequence of a fall from his horse, and leaving three sons, he, as eldest, on the death of his grandfather in 1771, succeeded to the princely honours and fortunes of his family. His grace, till about a fortnight since, had enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health, when on a sudden he became so violently affected with a disorder, termed by the faculty a strangulated hernia, that it was found expedient to call in the surgical assistance of sir James Earl, who, after a consultation with others of the profession, performed a skilful operation upon his grace a few days since, but, unfortunately, without the hoped-for success: other professional aid was then called in, but in vain; for his grace languished in great agony, till a mortification took place on Sunday evening, and the second day afterwards he expired, after having made some important arrangements with the greatest fortitude and presence of mind. His grace dying unmarried, and without issue, is succeeded in titles and estates by his next brother, lord John Russel, a representative in the present parliament for the borough of Tavistock, who was born July 6, 1766, and in 1786 married Georgiana Elizabeth Byng, second daughter of lord viscount Torrington, formerly British ambassador to the court of Brussels. She died last year, leaving issue several sons and daughters.

The death of the duke of Bedford was appropriate to the whole tenor of his estimable life. When Dr. Hallifax and Sir James Earl informed him of the necessity of a speedy operation, he said, "Very well; but I must previously have two hours for some necessary arrangements of my papers, &c.!" Retiring for this purpose into his study, he wrote nearly the whole of that time, and afterwards sealed up two large packets, and addressed them to his brothers, lord John, and lord William Russel. His grace then came back to the gentlemen of the faculty, and said, "Now, sirs, I am at your service: but probably it may be proper that I should be bound, to which I shall also cheerfully submit." Sir James Earl said, he relied upon the fortitude of his grace's mind, and therefore thought it not necessary. The operation was then proceeded upon on a couch, and took a much longer time, and consequently inflicted more acute sensations to the patient, than were at first looked for; however, they were borne without a struggle, only two deep groans being uttered by his grace during the whole course of this painful process.

On Wednesday night, the 10th, the mortal remains of this illustrious personage were conveyed from Woburn-abbey, and deposited yesterday afternoon in the family vault at Chenies. Agreeably to the earnest request of his grace, the funeral was to be conducted in the most simple manner possible. In obedience to this solemn injunction, the intimate and afflicted friends of the deceased

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deceased declined attending the last sad office, the awful ceremony of the interment of his remains.

The corpse left Woburn at ten o'clock on Wednesday night, attended by three mourning coaches, in the first of which were Mr. Gotobed and Mr. Brown, his grace's solicitors, as the principal mourners. The two others contained the chief domestics of his grace. Next came the chariot of the deceased, drawn by six bay horses, with three footmen behind, followed by a footman leading his grace's favourite hackney. The Woburn tenantry closed the solemn procession from the abbey. On its arrival at Rickmors, about half past nine yesterday morning, it was joined by the Buckinghamshire tenantry, and soon after by those of Chenies, who were in waiting for its arrival; and the whole then proceeded to the place of interment, in the following order:

THE PALL-BEARERS ON HORSEBACK:

Mr. Davis (his grace's steward), Mr. Dodd,
Mr. Talbot, Mr. Martyr,
Mr. Batchelor, Mr. Dell.

The tenantry of Chenies, between sixty and seventy in number.

The HEARSE, containing the BODY.

Three mourning coaches;
(The first containing the principal mourners, Messrs. Gotobed and Brown.)

Several private carriages.

The chariot of the deceased.

Two horses, led by footmen.

The Woburn tenantry, consisting of upwards of two hundred persons.

On its arrival at the church-yard gate, it was met by the rector of Chenies, the rev. Mr. Morris, (who had accompanied the duke on his travels,) and the reverend Dr. Randolph. A most excellent funeral oration was delivered on the occasion by the former, who was so much affected throughout as to be scarcely audible. A becoming sympathy imparted itself to every individual of the immense crowd, and the scene, though simple, was altogether of a most awful and impressive description. The body was placed in the family-vault, upon the coffin of his grace's grandfather, near that of lady John Russel, whose funeral the duke himself had in Oct. last attended, and immediately by the side of the late dutchess. The coffin was covered with crimson velvet, plainly ornamented, with the inscription, "The most noble Francis, duke of Bedford, born July 23, 1765, died March 2, 1802."—The vault was continued open three days for public inspection.—The crowds which attended the solemn ceremony were beyond description numerous, and never perhaps was a more affecting scene presented, than that of the universal grief displayed on this occasion. In town, the mournful passing knell was sounded for several hours at the parish churches of St. George, Bloomsbury, and St. Paul, Covent-garden. Minute-bells were tolled at each from eleven in the morning till two in the afternoon.

Thus terminated the funeral rites of one of the most distinguished noblemen of the present age, who, while he graced the peerage of his country, proved himself a most brilliant ornament of society, and the best friend and benefactor of his fellow men.—Peace to his illustrious manes!

As the coffin was going into the church at Chenies, a most unbecoming scene of confusion took place,

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place, which is too common on those occasions, by the populace stealing the escutcheons from the hearse.—A man was knocked down and trampled on by a horse, and his leg torn and bruised in a most shocking manner.—On the mourners endeavouring to follow the corpse, some of them were literally carried into the church, and others could not gain admittance, the crowd being so extremely great. The confusion was occasioned by a number of a notorious gang of pickpockets from London, who went down in post-chaises. Several persons were robbed of considerable sums of money at the time the corpse was going into the church. These villains made a crowd of themselves. The windows of the church were broken by the populace, who endeavoured to force into the church that way.

It is remarkable that there has been scarce any regular succession in the illustrious family of Russell. The earls and dukes have all been brothers, cousins, or grandsons of their immediate predecessors.

APRIL.

2d. The infant daughter of the earl of Chesterfield was baptized this evening, by the name of Georgiana. The sponsors were their majesties and the princess Elizabeth. The dowager marchioness of Bath presided as chief nurse; her ladyship delivered the child into the hands of the queen, who gave it to Dr. Manners Sutton, bishop of Norwich and dean of Windsor. After the baptism, a cup of caudle was presented by the earl of Chesterfield, on one knee, to his majesty, on a large gold waiter, placed on a crimson velvet cushion. This waiter was originally a present to the family from the king of Spain, and is of great value.

The royal party reached Chesterfield-house about eight o'clock, escorted by two troops of life guards. After passing through the principal apartments, they were introduced by lord Chesterfield into the state chamber, where the countess sat on the state bed with her infant daughter. The hangings of the bed were of crimson satin, lined with white satin. The top of the bed formed a dome, from which was suspended a splendid coronet, under which sat her ladyship, dressed in white satin, with a profusion of lace on her head. The counterpane of the bed was of white satin embroidered with gold, half a yard deep round the border, and a diamond centre.

Their majesties, after remaining about two hours, took their departure, accompanied by the officers of their household.

The marquis Cornwallis and his suite landed at Dover from Calais yesterday afternoon, amidst the loudest acclamations of the populace; and this evening his lordship arrived in town in perfect health.

In consequence of the signing the definitive treaty the 3 per cents were this day at 72.

The motion made by Mr. Manners Sutton for an inquiry into the claims of his royal highness the prince of Wales to the arrears of the revenues of the dutchy of Cornwall, received during his minority, was lost by a majority of 57 against the motion. The numbers were,

For the previous question	160
Against it - -	103

Th

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The most numerous and respectable minority that the house has known for many years.

A loan for 27 millions has been made by the minister on advantageous terms for the public.

5th. Mr. D. a gentleman of fortune in Baker-street, Portman-square, was summoned before the commissioners of requests, by a foreigner, to answer for a debt of one guinea, which he alleged Mr. D. owed him. This man stated, that he had lately arrived from the continent, and intended to exhibit before the public his deceptions in the spectrological art; that he had brought over with him letters of recommendation to most of the nobility in this country; and that, on Monday last, he was sent for by Mr. D. to exhibit before a select party at his house. He accordingly went, and agreed with that gentleman to entertain his company for the space of one hour, for which he was to be remunerated with the sum of one guinea; that he accordingly prepared for his exhibition, and had just began, when he was informed by Mr. D. that his exhibition was not agreeable, and therefore he need not go on with it; at the same time he presented him with half a guinea, which sum he refused to take, alleging that Mr. D. was bound by his contract, as he was willing to have performed his part of it.—In answer to this charge, Mr. D. acknowledged that he had made the contract, and that he did it with a view of entertaining some of his friends, among whom were several young ladies; that on the first appearance of the spectres, the ladies were thrown into fits, and that it was in consequence of this circumstance he thought it proper to stop the exhibition, and was of opinion half a guinea was sufficient for the man's trouble.

The chairman observed, that Mr. D. was bound by his contract, and must pay the demand. At the same time he could not help lamenting the depravity of taste which at present seemed to rule the English people. He thought some method should be adopted to put down these exhibitions, which were daily growing up, to the great disgrace of the country. He had known several instances in which young ladies who had been to see these supernatural appearances were much alarmed, and apprehension entertained of their lives, from the effect they produced. He trusted the legislature would take the matter into consideration, and prevent such innovations on the credulity of the public for the future. Mr. D. paid the money, and departed.

6th. The minister this day, in the house of commons, announced his intention of repealing the income tax, which he said ought not to be a peace tax, but was an efficient and proper resource in time of war. The taxes he proposed in lieu of the income tax were confined to malt and hops, imports and exports, male servants of a certain description, and assessed taxes, and their operation in general will attach upon the higher classes of the community.

8th. Lord Moira gave notice of a motion he intended to make on the subject of the affairs of India; the circumstances he alluded to are chiefly these:

Upon the death of the late nabob of Arcot, his son, to whom he had left by will his sovereignty, had been put aside, and a more distant relative placed on the throne, because the natural heir had refused to accede to the company's proposition of hav-

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ing the revenue placed under their own control; if this statement be borne out by facts, his lordship added, that the transaction was in direct contradiction to justice, and required the most serious investigation.

A general court of proprietors of East India stock was held at the India-house, pursuant to adjournment, when the minutes of the last court of the 24th ultimo were read. The chairman then acquainted the court, that he had lately received a letter from admiral lord Keith, acknowledging the receipt of their letter of thanks. The chairman then informed the court, that it was met for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the private trade to and from India.

Mr. Twining made a long and animated speech on this subject. Among other matters he observed, that the negotiations at the renewal of the charter in 1793, defined the company's privileges, and also those of individuals, who, by virtue of the act, were permitted to participate in the trade to India, to a certain limited extent, 3000 tons annually. Mr. Twining then went into a very diffuse argument, and reviewed all the principles of a conceding nature, and adduced a variety of arguments in favour of the rights of the company, guarantied to them by the legislature. He was followed by several other gentlemen, who enlarged on the proposed innovations in the trade to India as detrimental to the exclusive rights of the company. The leading principles of the subject under discussion, namely, the enlargement of the trade to and from India, having been so often canvassed by the court of proprietors, we shall forbear going at length into the debate. Mr. Henchman was peculiarly pointed on the subject of the third report, prepared by the directors, and the court sat till a very late hour. The court was exceedingly crowded.

The minister has brought in a bill to continue the restraint upon the bank, which it was universally supposed would cease upon the conclusion of the war.

11th. As his majesty was coming out of church, he was met by several gentlemen from Malta, who had been waiting for some time to see the king. His majesty was accompanied by earl Morton. The king conversed a long time with the Maltese gentlemen. It must create some surprise that those gentlemen, who literally were ambassadors from their state, should not be admitted officially to a regular audience; surely this did not proceed from any servile fear of the displeasure of Bonaparte in our ministers.

12th. It is now formally announced that Louisiana has been ceded to France by Spain, by a secret article in the late treaty—a new and alarming proof of the all-grasping ambition of France.

The lord mayor, as conservator of the Thames, having received a sturgeon seven feet long, and 160lb. weight, which was on Saturday caught near Greenwich, sent it as a present to the king.

The Turkey company have presented to sir Sidney Smith a magnificent piece of plate, in the form of a vase, highly decorated, the top terminating with the figure of an alligator, and one side bearing the following inscription:

"Presented by the governor and company of merchants of England trading into the Levant seas, to captain sir William Sidney Smith, of his majesty's navy, knight of the royal Swedish

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sh order of the sword, as an wledgment for the signal s rendered to his country, by paralleled defence of the anci- d important town of St. Jean , when with a small band of seamen co-operating with the of the Turkish garrison, he d that feeble and ill-construct- tress to withstand, for the f 69 days, the repeated and te attacks of an enemy for- le from numbers and disci- accustomed to unvarying suc- nd led on by Bonaparte in per- hereby totally defeating the of that general's expedition, nally forcing him to retreat he loss of one third of his "

ock, who was executed at idge for uttering forged bank gland notes, by the death of a n since he was apprehended, nto possession of an estate of 400*l.* per annum.

terms upon which Bonaparte reed with pope Pius the 7th, e Roman catholic religion shall t protected and acknowledged state in France, is just pub- and known by the name of Concordat." See State Papers.

Francis Burdet moved in the of commons this day "that onduct of the late ministry, t home and abroad, during the hould be inquired into: it was d by a majority of 207, only re for it.

act of a letter from Alexandria, ed this day, dated January —"A most horible transaction lace just before I left Rosetta. l unfortunate girls, natives of untry, to the number of about who had been kept by English s and others, were, at the mo- ment of being deserted by their lovers, murdered in cold blood by the Turks, and the bodies were thrown into the Nile. A similar act was perpetrated at Cairo, when that place was evacuated by the French, and it is feared that many wretched females at Alexandria will share the same fate on the departure of our troops."

The injudicious conduct of general Le Clerc, in refusing at St. Domingo to recognize the existing authority, seems to have alarmed the jealousy of the blacks, and to have provoked the subsequent horrors. France, in every instance, has mistaken the character of these people. Formidable as the armament that has arrived at the Cape may appear, what can 20,000 troops, however well disciplined and accustomed to victory, effect against 100,000 negroes, inured by constitution and habit to a torrid climate, which alone has always proved the grave of European soldiers?

St. Domingo contains 2,500,000 acres, cultivated 1,500,000, Inhabitants: white people, 42,000; free people of colour, 44,000; and slaves, 600,000.

In the beginning of 1790, the colony contained 431 plantations of clayed sugar, 362 of muscovado, 3117 of coffee, 789 of cotton, 3160 of indigo, 54 of cocoa, and 623 of smaller settlements, raising grain, yams, and other food.

In 1789 they exported, from Jan. 1, to Dec. 30 in the same year, 47,516,531 lbs. of white sugar, 93,573,300 do. of brown sugar, 76,835,219 do. of coffee, 7,004,274 do. of cotton, 758,628 do. of indigo, and many other articles, such as hides and molasses spirits, to the amount of 171,544,660 livres, and

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employed 112,253 tons of shipping, and 11,220 seamen.

The negroes at St. Domingo committed horrid cruelties and ravages in their retreat from the French troops. Toussaint is stated to have withdrawn to the mountains in the interior, where he occupies a position strong both by nature and art. From this position he will send detachments to harass the French troops, and to procure supplies. Most of the maritime towns are said to have been burnt, and many of the white inhabitants carried away by Toussaint.

17th. Advices from Paris announce, that on the 10th instant the decades expired, and that on the following day (Sunday) the sabbath was reinstated in all its ancient splendours: a memorable counter-revolution!

19th. Sir Edward Law's (late attorney-general) appointment to the high office of lord chief justice of the king's bench, in the room of the great and good lord Kenyon (for an account of whose death see the end of this month), was this day announced, as also his creation, by the name, style, and title of baron Ellenborough, of Ellenborough, in the county of Cumberland.

David Forester, lately executed for the murder of captain Pigot, of the Hermione, made the following shocking confession a few minutes previous to his being turned off: That he went into the cabin, and forced captain Pigot overboard through the port, while he was alive. He then got on the quarter-deck, and found the first lieutenant begging for his life, saying he had a wife and three children depending on him for support; he took hold of him, and assisted in heaving him overboard alive, and declared he did not think the people would have taken his life, had he not first took hold of him. A cry was then heard through the ship, that lieutenant Douglas could not be found: he took a lantern and candle, and went into the gun-room, and found the lieutenant under the marine officer's cabin: he called in the rest of the people, when they dragged him on deck, and threw him overboard. He next caught hold of Mr. Smith, midshipman; a scuffle ensued, and finding him likely to get away, he struck him with his tomahawk, and threw him overboard. The general cry next was for putting all the officers to death, that they might not appear as evidence against them, and he seized on the captain's clerk, who was immediately put to death."

In the court of king's bench, an action was brought upon the case for seduction, by Mrs. Theodosia Barriff, who was the widow of an officer who had served with considerable reputation and bravery during the American war. Upon the termination of that contest, he came over to this country with his wife, the present plaintiff, who was the daughter of a distinguished American loyalist. They took a house in the neighbourhood of Blackheath, where they lived for several years upon an annuity for their joint lives of 400*l*.

Mr. Barriff died about six years ago, leaving his wife and a daughter, then eleven years of age. Miss Maria Barriff was a young lady extremely well educated, and possessed of uncommon beauty and accomplishments. It happened about two years and a half ago she went with her mother to Ascot-heath races, where they accidently met the defendant, who was introduced to them as the acquaintance

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acquaintance of the friend at whose house they resided during their excursion. The defendant paid very particular attention to Miss Barriff, and professed himself a candidate for the honour of her hand in marriage. Soon after her return home with her mother, she was visited by the defendant, who declared his intention in form; and as Mrs. Barriff, upon inquiry, found his connections were respectable, and his prospects flattering, she gave her consent to his addressing her daughter as her future husband. The courtship continued till last summer, when the day for the celebration of the nuptials was appointed. No suspicion whatever of any dishonourable design on the part of the defendant was entertained, consequently it was not thought necessary to impose any restraint with regard to the intercourse of the young couple, who were to be so soon united. They frequently went to assemblies and different public places, sometimes alone, and sometimes with their mutual friends.—In the month of July last, a few months before the marriage was to have taken place, Mr. Hollamby invited Miss Barriff and her mother to accompany him with a party to Vauxhall; Mrs. Barriff excused herself on account of indisposition, but suffered her daughter to go with him.

The remainder of the case was detailed by Miss Barriff, who twice fainted during the recital. She said she accompanied the defendant in a coach as far as Westminster-bridge, were they took water, and proceeded to Vauxhall. When they had been some time in the gardens, they joined the defendant's party, consisting of several ladies and gentlemen, none of whom the witness knew. They engaged a box, and about eleven o'clock sat down to supper. There were several sorts of wine upon the table, of which the defendant pressed her to partake. In the course of the evening, several of the company became much elevated, and drank her health as Mrs. Hollamby. Her own spirits were raised by the compliment, and she was persuaded to drink a glass of Champagne. She found herself shortly after indisposed, and signified her wish to return. The defendant and herself quitted the gardens, and he handed her into a carriage, and ordered the coachman to drive to Blackheath. She grew worse, and became totally insensible. When she recovered herself, she perceived she was in a bed-chamber, with the defendant near her. She was conscious of her situation, and of the outrage she had sustained. She swooned, and was a long time before she recovered. When she came to herself, the defendant endeavoured to appease her; but she insisted on returning home. The defendant told her it was impossible to return till the morning; that her mother would not expect her, and that their marriage would take place on the day appointed. She consented to remain, on condition he quitted the room. He did so, and she threw herself on the bed in a state of distraction and despair.—The next morning she returned to her mother, and related all that had passed. It appeared the house she had been in had been hired and furnished by the defendant. He never afterwards came near her mother's house, but, on the contrary, paid his addresses to a young lady of fortune in London. Mrs. Barriff waited on the father of this lady, and appriaed him of the defendant's

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dishonourable conduct; in consequence of which he forbade his visits to his daughter. The plaintiff then brought the present action, and after a full hearing of all the circumstances, the jury, to the great satisfaction of a most crowded court, gave a verdict for the plaintiff with 1000*l.* damages.

The entertainment given this day by the lord mayor was of the most elegant description. No expense was spared to render it in every respect satisfactory, and the utmost taste was displayed in the whole of the arrangements. The invitations were very numerous, and the company consisted of persons of the first distinction and fashion.

The prince of Wales, with a numerous party of his friends, honoured the lord mayor with his company on the occasion. His royal highness set out from Carlton-house about half past four, accompanied by the dukes of Clarence, Cumberland, and Cambridge, in their dress carriages. The prince was attended by the earls of Harrington, Moira, and Granard, lord Forbes, the hon. Thomas Erskine, Mr. Tierney, sir John Borlase Warren, sir H. Fetherstonaugh, general Leigh, colonels Wynyard, Spencer, Anson, Tyrwhit, M'Mahon, and Dalrymple, in several coaches. His royal highness wore a general's frock uniform, with his star, garter, and George: he looked remarkably well, and was in high spirits. The duke of Clarence was in his naval uniform, and the other princes in those of their respective regiments. The gallant hero of the Nile met the procession at Carlton-house, and immediately placed himself under the standard of the beloved heir apparent, and attended him to the Mansion-house. The train of carriages belonging to the nobility, members of parliament and others, who followed the prince, was immense. The city marshals met his royal highness at Temple-bar; and such was the high and deserved respect paid to him, that, notwithstanding he did not go in state, the city militia lined the streets from Ludgate-hill to the Mansion-house on the occasion. On his arrival at Temple-bar, the admiring populace manifested their affection and regard towards the amiable prince by loud and reiterated shouts of applause, and still further to show their attachment, they took the horses out of his carriage, and, with loyal exultation, drew the object of their regard from thence to the Mansion-house. The windows all the way were crowded with ladies, who anxiously assembled to greet the royal visitor: a great profusion of beauty and loveliness was displayed, and nothing could surpass the amiable and fascinating elegance with which the prince acknowledged and returned their plaudits, and those of the people, who crowded every part of the streets to behold and applaud his royal highness. On his arrival at the Mansion-house he was received by the lord and lady mayoress with all due formality, and conducted into the Venetian parlour, from whence he shortly proceeded to the Egyptian hall, where a most elegant entertainment was provided for the company, and of which his royal highness and his friends partook.

The company having risen from the festive table, proceeded to the ball-room, which was most elegantly decorated all round with variegated lamps, with eight arches on the top. The ball was opened by the prince

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of Wales and Miss Eamer, also danced afterwards with luke of Cumberland. The departed in as private a man- possible: but being recog- by the people, he received the hearty greetings of the ude.

miral Gantheaume has returned nce, having debarked all the his squadron contained at St. ngo; retreat being then out of estion, there remains for them o alternative but to conquer : Toussaint was still in con- ble force, and several battles en fought with various success. opinion of the French was day declining from Le Clerc, sting on the veteran Rocham- the second in command.

e following melancholy cir- tance occurred at Wartling- in Sussex:—A daughter of Jones, of the above place, being ill, two other young women, sters, sat up in her chamber, minister every assistance in power to the invalid. In the le of the night, however, they fell asleep, when the clothes e of them caught fire from the e, and she was in consequence verely burnt, that no hopes entertained of her recovery. other sister was also so much t in attempting to extinguish lames in which her companion enveloped, that her life is ght to be in danger. To add e affliction of the parent, the hter whose illness occasioned sitting up of the other two is dead.

st. This morning the honour- Mr. Pierpoint arrived from with the ratification of the trea- peace with the French republic.

At five o'clock this morning Mr. Shaw set off from Barton to London, to decide a wager he had made of 1000 guineas, that he would ride on horseback the above distance, which is 171 miles, in twelve successive hours. As many considerable bets were depending, crowds of people lined the road along which he had to pass, to see the arduous undertaking. Mr. Shaw arrived at Shoreditch church at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, being an hour and a half within the time, and having had, in the course of the journey, fifteen changes of horses. Finding himself much fatigued on his arrival, he took some refreshment at the Vine in Bishopsgate-street, and shortly after retired to rest.

24th. This day, the whole of the militia and fencible regiments were disbanded; the reduction of the regular troops will speedily take place.

On Sunday morning last, April 18th, the law respecting the "*Concordat*," and the organization of public worship, was published at Paris with the greatest solemnity: on this memorable day also the first consul ratified the general peace.—He repaired to the metropolitan church at the appointed hour, in a carriage drawn by eight horses.—He was accompanied by the two other consuls: the *cortege* of the ambassadors, ministers and counsellors of state, in their respective carriages. The magnificence and deportment of the troops of every description, the beauty of the Spanish and Arabian horses, superbly harnessed and led by Mamelouks, and, above all, the acclamations of the people on the appearance of the first consul, gave to this *fete* the genuine character of a triumphal entry.

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The archbishop of Paris, and all the clergy, received the consuls at the gate of the church, and the first consul, under a superb canopy, received the oaths on the gospel of the new bishops. The weak voice of the archbishop of Tours did not permit him to be distinctly heard. It appeared on the whole, that whether from the great capacity of the building, the unfortunate distribution of the musicians, or from some other less apparent cause, the *Te Deum* of Paisiello did not produce its expected effect.

The procession returned in the same order to the palace of the government. The consuls were in an uniform of green with gold lace, and the ministers in one of yellow with silver embroidery. A magnificent illumination of the Thuilleries, and which was general throughout Paris, concluded this magnificent day, during which the cannon never ceased to be heard.

The eagerness of the people was such as to force the guards. Some few obtained admission in this way; but order was soon restored.

At the late entertainment at Guildhall some disagreement occured between the sheriffs and the lord mayor on the point of etiquette, in consequence of which they did not attend the dinner, and deeming it necessary to apologize to the prince of Wales upon the occasion, his royal highness though it proper to send them the following answer:

"*Carlton-house, April* 21, 1802.

"Gentlemen,

"I am commanded by the prince of Wales to say, it is matter of unfeigned concern to his royal highness to find his not having had the pleasure of meeting you in the city on Monday last was owing to any misconception between you and the lord mayor; for his royal highness must lament that a shadow of dissatisfaction to any one should arise out of a day which will always stand most gratefully distinguished in his recollection. I am directed to add, that his royal highness's regret cannot but be the more lively when the circumstance refers to persons so prominent in official station, and in private character, as you are.

"His royal highness is convinced, that whilst you accept the expression of his concern, as applying to you individually, and whilst you give credit for perfect sensibility to your obliging declarations of attachment, you will feel the propriety of his abstaining from any allusion to the question of claims, on which he cannot hold himself at all entitled to judge.

"I am, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

"Thomas Tyrwhit."

24th. The Gazette of this day contains the pleasing intelligence of the formal accession of the courts of Denmark and Sweden to the convention between Great Britain and Russia, and of the system of armed neutrality in the North having of consequence been completely annulled and abandoned. This great event crowns the pacific exertions of his majesty's ministers, and affords an additional security for the continuance of those blessings which great Britain and Europe are about to enjoy.

An information having been filed against Allen M'Leod, esq. by his majesty's attorney-general, for writing and publishing, in the Albion daily paper, a libel

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el upon the late earl of Clare, he this day brought to trial at Guild- before Mr. justice Grose.

he attorney-general stated the on the part of the crown. Hav- paid a high compliment to the ts, integrity, and zeal of the late Clare, to whose meritorious tions, he said, was to be attri- d the suppression of the re- on, he observed, that the libel published in the shape of a letter rd Clare, in the Albion of the of April 1801, in which the ndant censured his lordship having described the Irish pea- y as vindictive and blood-thirs- and inferred, that the greatest f to the contrary was, that a so detested as his lordship could abroad in safety in that country. libel drew a parallel between his ship and the duke of Bucking- , who was assassinated by Felton he reign of king James, and nosticated the probability of his ship's sharing the same fate. en proceeded to a general reca- lation of his lordship's political and attributed to him motives of most malevolent nature, such as ited the just indignation of the lic.

here was a second count, for ther libel, in the same paper, on 14th of April, charging his lord- as the author of the system of rcion and torture adopted in Ire- during the late troubles. The rney-general contended, that the l was one upon which the jury ld not hesitate in pronouncing defendant guilty.

Proof of the publication was en; after which Mr. Scott ad- ssed the jury for the defendant. s argument was a very brilliant play of eloquence and legal know- ledge. He considered the libel as a history of transactions which had actually taken place, and that the defendant, in commenting upon them, had only exercised that privilege which was justified by the principles upon which the liberty of the press was founded. He maintained that lord Clare was the avowed supporter of that system which was recurred to in Ireland, in order to extort confession; and insisted, that the publication of an acknowledged truth was not a libel. In support of this doctrine, the contrary of which had only been recognized in the star chamber, he quoted the opinion of all the eminent lawyers and statesmen of antiquity, who had ever written or expressed their sentiments upon the subject. He concluded with trusting that the defendant would be acquitted of the charge imputed to him.

Mr. M'Leod addressed the jury in a speech of much force and energy. His argument was chiefly calculated to impress the jury with a persuasion, that with whatever freedom he had communicated his sentiments to the public upon political subjects, nothing was ever further from his thoughts than to render either lord Clare, or any individual, the object of popular fury.

Earl Camden was called to prove that the late earl Clare was the supporter of the coercive system; but his lordship's evidence was judged inadmissible.

The attorney-general replied.

Mr. justice Grose made a few observations to the jury, and the defendant was found guilty.

The same defendant was again indicted for a libel published in the Albion, in which he stated, that the acts of parliament passed, for the purpose

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purpose of authorizing martial law in Ireland, violated the original contract between the government and the people, and justified the Irish in shaking off their dependency on the government, as the Americans had done. It further stated, that though the efforts of the people of Ireland had not been crowned with success, they had a right to renew them, whenever their means should prove adequate.

Upon this indictment the jury pronounced the defendant guilty. Lord Pelham, Castlereagh, and Camden, being subpœnaed by the defendant, attended.

29th. Peace being now fully confirmed, the intercourse between Great Britain and the continent has been declared entirely free. Official notice to this effect has been given at the several ports, and that his majesty's license is no longer necessary to enable British subjects to go to France, Holland, &c. &c.

Peace was this day proclaimed with great pomp throughout the cities of London and Westminster; the following was the order of the procession and the ceremonial:

The officers of arms, serjeants at arms, with their maces and collars; the serjeant trumpeter, with his mace and collar; the trumpets, drum-major and drums, and the knights marshal's men, assembled in the stable-yard at St. James's; and the officers of arms being habited in their respective tabards, and mounted, the procession moved from thence to the palace-gate, where Windsor herald, or deputy to garter principal king of arms, read his majesty's proclamation aloud; which being done, the procession proceeded to Charing-cross as follows:

A party of horse-guards, to clear the way.
Beadles of Westminster two and two, with staves.
Constables of Westminster two and two.
High constable on horseback, with his staff.
Officers of the high bailiff of Westminster, on horseback, with white wands,
Clerk of the high bailiff.
High bailiff and deputy-steward.
Knight marshal's men, two and two.
Drums.
Drum-major.
Trumpeter.
Serjeant-trumpeter, in his collar, with his mace.
Horse-guards flank the procession.
Rouge Dragon, pursuivant of arms.
Portcullis and Rouge Croix, Pursuivant abreast.
Richmond herald, between two serjeants at arms.
Somerset herald, between two serjeants at arms.
Norroy king of arms, between two serjeants at arms.
Deputy garter principal king of arms, between two serjeants at arms.
A party of horse-guards.
Horse-guards flank the procession.

At Charing-cross, Norroy king of arms read the proclamation aloud, and the procession then moved on, in the same order, to Temple-bar, the gates of which being shut, Rouge Dragon, pursuivant at arms, left the procession, and, accompanied by two trumpeters, preceded by two horse-guards to clear the way, rode up to the gate, and, after the trumpets had sounded thrice, knocked with his cane. On being asked by the city-marshal from within, "Who comes there?" he replied, "The officers of arms, who demand entrance

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trance into the city, to publish his majesty's proclamation of peace." The gates being opened, he was admitted alone, and the gates were immediately shut again. The city-marshal, preceded by his officers, then conducted him to the lord-mayor, (who, with the aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs, attended within the gates,) to whom he shewed his majesty's warrant, which his lordship on reading returned, and gave directions to the city-marshal to open the gates.) The marshal attended the pursuivant back, and opened the gates accordingly, and on leaving him, said, "Sir, the gates are opened." The trumpets and horse-guards being in waiting, then conducted him to his place in the procession, which then moved on into the city, except the officers of Westminster, who filed off and retired as they went to Temple-bar. At Chancery-lane, the Somerset herald read the proclamation, and the city officers then falling into the procession, immediately after the officers of arms, it moved on to the end of Wood-street, where the cross formerly stood, in Cheapside. After the reading of the proclamation here by Richmond herald, the procession moved on to the Royal Exchange, where the proclamation was read for the last time by Rouge Croix, pursuivant.

A most melancholy accident happened just as the heralds came abreast of the New church in the strand. A railing runs round the roof of the church, adorned with stone urns at equal distances; a man, amongst the numbers of those who crowded on the roof to see the procession, happened to be leaning his hand upon the urn before him: as he stretched forward it fell off; several of the spectators saw the stone in the instant of its fall, and raised a loud shriek, which created dreadful alarm in all who were in the area before the church. It crushed three young men in its descent; one was struck upon the head, and died instantly, the second so much wounded that he died on his way to the hospital, and the third died two days after.

In consequence of the pressure of the crowd about the spot, several other people were also hurt.

The urn, which weighed about 200 lbs. struck and carried away in its descent a part of the cornice of the church: it stood upon a socket, and had been only secured by a wooden spike running up the centre, which was totally decayed, and consequently broke off with a very slight degree of pressure; it broke a large flag to pieces in the area below, and sunk some inches into the ground.

The illuminations at night were very general, and never, on any former occasion, more splendid.

The principal displays were at Mr. Otto's, Portman-square, the India-house, the bank of England, Drury-lane theatre, and the public offices.

DIED.—5th, at Bath, Lloyd lord Kenyon. [For a particular account of this great man, we refer our readers to another part of this work.]

21st. About five o'clock in the morning, at his house in Piccadilly, in the 45th year of his age, the right honourable George earl of Guildford. His lordship was first married to a daughter of the earl of Buckinghamshire, by whom he had two sons, who died in their infancy: on her ladyship's decease, he married Miss Coutts, eldest daughter of the eminent banker of that name, by whom he had a daughter, who survives him, and a son, who died about three months since.—He is succeeded in title,

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title, and the entailed family estates, amounting to 18000*l.* per ann. by the honourable Francis North, his next brother, now earl of Guildford. The long and painful ill state of the late lord's health arose from a fall from his horse, a few years since, at Cheltenham, owing to the animal taking fright as his lordship was presenting a basket of fruit to Miss Coutts, afterwards countess of Guildford. By this accident, it is supposed, the spine of his back was affected, and from this fatal source were derived all the bodily sufferings under which he languished for several years, and that baffled all the skill of the ablest physicians. His immediate dissolution was looked for all the last week; on Tuesday evening he fell into a somnolency for eight hours, out of which he waked suddenly, a little before five o'clock on Wednesday morning, when casting his eyes around, and lifting up both hands, he uttered one groan, and instantly expired!

MAY.

1st. We have much pleasure in detailing the following distinguished mark of his majesty's most gracious approbation of the services of that highly gallant and useful corps, the marines:

"Sir, *Admiralty-office.*

"The earl of St. Vincent having signified to my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that his majesty, in order to mark his royal approbation of the very meritorious services of the corps of marines during the late war, has been graciously pleased to direct that the corps shall in future be styled the Royal Marines.

"I have great satisfaction in obeying their lordships' commands to communicate this intelligence to you, and in offering their lordships' congratulations on this testimony of the opinion his majesty entertains of the very distinguished services of that part of his forces to which you belong. I am, &c.

(Signed) "Evan Nepean.

"To lieutenant-general Souter Johnstone, commandant of the marines."

At the Old Bailey, the court was occupied the greater part of this morning by the trial of Eliza Jones, a most respectable young lady in appearance, only eighteen years of age, charged with stealing twelve yards of black lace, value six pounds, two silver table-spoons, and some pieces of sarsenet, in the dwelling-house of —— Sowerby.

It appeared, by the testimony of Mrs. Sowerby, that her husband was a milliner and fancy-dress maker in Bond-street, and that the prisoner came to them in December, and was to remain in their business for twelve months for improvement, and for which her friends were to pay them 30*l.*; that she continued to act in a manner so as to give satisfaction, until the 9th of the present month, when Mrs. Sowerby missed the card with the black lace upon it: she asked the prisoner (as well as the other young ladies in the shop) if she knew any thing of it, but she positively denied having seen it, some pieces of sarsenet were, however, found in her possession, and the next morning, with many tears and much apparent sorrow, she acknowledged her improper conduct, and delivered up three pawnbroker's duplicates to Mrs. Sowerby, and three others to another lady. By these the articles in the indictment were traced, and being

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being produced in court, were sworn to by the wife of the prosecutor.

The lord chief justice's remarks to the jury upon the evidence were guided by the spirit of humanity: he lamented that they should be called upon to decide on the fate of such a person as then stood before them, she being charged with an offence, which, if made out to their satisfaction, would affect her life. But to do this it must clearly appear that she had stolen to the value of 40s. at one time; therefore their attention should be most particularly placed upon the black lace, as that was considerably above that amount, and must have been taken at once. It was, however, for them to consider whether it was not possible that some of the other young ladies (for there appeared to be four or five more in the shop than had been called upon this trial) might not have, innocently, removed it out of the house, by having taken it to show a customer, or for some such purpose, and that the prisoner, after such removal, might have got it into her possession; in such case they might acquit her of the capital part; but if they had no such suspicion, nor any doubts, it was their duty, however painful, to pronounce a verdict of guilty.

The jury went out of court for more than half an hour, and on their return pronounced a verdict, guilty of stealing, but not in the dwelling-house, thus rescuing her from the fatal part of the charge. She was very much affected during the whole trial, and was attended at the bar by a very respectable lady, who seemed constantly to administer the consolation of maternal pity and affection.

3d. The expected act of amnesty and grace to the emigrants has at length taken place. It extends to all the emigrants except those who have been leaders of armies against the republic; those who have had rank in the armies of the enemy; those who, since the foundation of the republic, have held places in the households of the French princes; those who have been movers or agents of civil or foreign war; those who commanded by land or by sea, as well as the representatives of the people who have been guilty of treason against the republic, and the archbishops and bishops who have refused to give in their resignation. To some of the classes of exception strong objections might be made, particularly those which respect the movers of foreign or civil war, and the non-conforming bishops.

5th. The following curiosities were landed at the dock-yard, Portsmouth, from a brig lately returned from Egypt. They were sent home by lord Elgin, who, it is said, intends presenting them to the king:—Cleopatra's coffin; head of the Theban ram, which is supposed to be 4000 years old; two pyramids from Grand Cairo; a statue of Marcus Aurelius, and one of Scipio in white marble; hand of a figure which is said to be eighty feet high, and a great variety of Egyptian deities.

6th. The rev. George Markham, third son of the archbishop of York, obtained a verdict in the sheriff's court, of 7000*l.* damages, against a Mr. Fawcett, for crim. con. with his wife. The criminal intercourse, it seems, existed five years before its discovery, when Mrs. Markham had become the mother of nine children. Mr. Erskine, as counsel for the plaintiff, stated, in the course of an eloquent appeal to the jury, that the plaintiff and defendant had received their education together,

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together, and that the former, among other attentions which he had paid to the latter, had introduced him to his family, and to most of the principal inhabitants of Yorkshire. The damages were laid at 20,000*l*. Mr. serjeant Best, as counsel for the defendant, observed, that it was not consonant to the law of England to make a civil action the medium of inflicting a criminal punishment; yet such would be the case by giving damages which the defendant would be unable to pay. He must either remain an exile in a foreign land, or return with the prospect of perpetual imprisonment. The learned serjeant inferred that the defendant had been compelled, by his pecuniary embarrassments, to sell his estate; and he paliated his offence by ascribing it to the excess of his passions, heated by his constant intercourse with so lovely and beautiful a woman as Mrs. Markham. The archbishop of York and several other gentlemen attended, to prove that Mr. Markham was a most tender and attentive husband.

7th. A very interesting debate took place in the house of commons on the motion of Mr. Nicholls, and seconded by Mr. Jones, for an address to the king, to thank him for having removed the right honourable Wm. Pitt from his councils: an amendment on this motion was moved by lord Belgrave and seconded by Mr. Thornton, to the following purport: "That it was the opinion of the house, that by the wisdom, energy, and firmness of his majesty's councils, during the late arduous contest, supported by the unparalleled exertions of his majesty's fleets and armies, and the magnanimity and fortitude of the people, the honour of this country has been approved; its strength united; its credit and commerce maintained; and our invaluable constitution protected against the attack of foreign and domestic enemies." A division took place on Mr. Nicholls' motion, which was negatived,

Ayes, 52. Noes, 224.

On lord Belgrave's amendment there appeared,

Ayes, 222. Noes, 52.

Sir Robert Peele having moved a single vote of thanks to Mr. Pitt, it was carried,

Ayes, 211. Noes, 52.

7th. Lieut. T. Barnes, of the 64th regiment, with recruits from England under the command of major M'Donald, of the 3d West India regiment, arrived lately at Martinique, on their way to Jamaica: while the transport lay at anchor, the lieutenant requested permission to go on shore, to purchase some things he was in want of, but the major refused his assent, and he was obliged to send his wife for that purpose. The boat had scarcely reached the shore, when the ship was discovered getting under way; Mrs. Barnes immediately put to sea with a view of regaining the vessel, but in vain, although she followed for a considerable distance, and was distinctly seen by all on board, standing up in the boat, waving her handkerchief as a signal of her approach and danger. Lieutenant Barnes used every persuasion that love and apprehension could inspire, that they would shorten sail, but the commanding officer was inexorable, and pursued his course. The boat lessened to the eye, while a fond husband's fears magnified its danger—he anticipated the worst, and frantic with love and with despair, he plunged overboard and perished. Mrs. Barnes, no longer able to encourage her boat-

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the pursuit, made for the and providentially regained ranger, however, and destimoney or clothes, her situad the circumstances which , reached the knowledge of Duckworth, who, with nt kindness and attention, l her on board his vessel, and her to Jamaica to rejoin her l; but the transport (the e) had arrived at Port Royal ays before, and the first which reached her on landing ced his death."

The peace establishment country, as stated by the se- at war, will consist of 0 soldiers, and 2000 seamen rines.

The election for the coun- Cambridge finally closed on , when sir Henry Peyton lared duly elected, the numing—For sir Henry, 1592; Charles Somerset Manners,

Pigot diamond was brought hammer at Christie's, and d down to messrs. Parker ketts, of Prince's-street, for ousand five hundred guineas. ristie, in his poetic recomion of this gem, observed, its owners were unfortunate oeing brought to a market its worth might not be suf- valued, where the charms fair needed not such orna- and whose sparkling eyes ne all the diamonds of Gol- In any other country the liamond would be sought as a ion, where superior beauty ore rarely to be found."

. The lords on this night, by majority, testified their apion of the definitive treaty, as did the commons on the night of the fifteenth.

15th. Bonaparte has been elected first consul for ten years, in addition to the seven unexpired of the term for which he was chosen in the first instance; and a decree has been passed for submitting to the people the propriety of conferring a still further mark of their gratitude, by extending even this last period to his life.

A duel has lately taken place in Paris between generals Regnier and Destaing, which proved fatal to the latter, who refused all terms; and, after several discharges of their pistols, was shot through the breast: they had both served in Egypt.

The club in Bond-street gave a grand *fete* in honour of the peace, in the arrangements of which the utmost taste was displayed by M. Texier, under whose able direction this magnificent entertainment took place.

The new room had a magical effect; the windows of every room being cut down, formed so many entrances, connecting the whole, arched with ornaments of flowers, from which hung gilt *corbeilles*, containing lights; about forty lustres illuminated the great room, which was furnished, in pannels, with a green and buff *treillage* paper: each recess formed a green-house, full of the choicest plants; in some, trees of great size, value, and beauty. —A grand orchestra was elevated, containing a very full band of musicians. A group of Indians performed the war dance, battle, and song; one of them we suspect to be a native of the country. The language, costume, and manners, were admirably supported and preserved the whole evening.

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Generally speaking, the other characters were not numerous, but the dresses were all splendid, particularly those of the ladies, which seemed all new for the occasion. Several gentlemen were in full dress, among whom were lord Abercorn, lord Westmorland, lord Paget, lord Grey, &c. &c.—The ladies soon unmasked, and we have seldom witnessed such an assemblage of beauty.

It is but justice to Mr. Le Texier to say, that much ingenuity was displayed in producing such a softness as well as taste and brilliancy in the illumination; the lustres were high, and ornamented in fanciful wreaths and festoons of flowers.

It is needless to mention any one lady in particular, as all the beauty of London, and every woman of distinction, were present.

The company consisted of about eight hundred, but not above five hundred could sit down to supper at once. There was every rarity the season could afford; pease, &c. in abundance, the greatest profusion of all kinds of the most excellent wines, pines, strawberries, and grapes. The rest of the company sat down in their turns, and fared as well.

The prince of Wales, who appeared in a Highland dress, had a room for his own party, beautifully decorated: the adjoining room was intended to represent a subterraneous habitation for a group of banditti, who had formed some comic scenes of acting and singing, for the amusement of his royal highness; but the press was so great to all the supper-rooms, that part of the company took possession of the *cave* by storm, and soon converted it into a very handsome modern eating-room, with well-covered tables and cheerful faces. The disappointed banditti split into different parties, and, no doubt, got plunder of food and wine sufficient in the course of the evening. They were all well dressed in character, particularly the two Mr. Manners, lord Craven, honourable B. Craven, Mr. T. Sheridan, &c. Many beautiful women also belonged to this group. Johnstone, from Covent-garden, was the cook of the banditti, and much amusement was derived from his Hibernian comicality.

The managers of this fete conducted it with the greatest liberality and taste.

The foreign ministers were all invited, as were also the field-officers on duty, several strangers of distinction, madam Recamier, &c.

Lord Headfort, lord Besborough, and lord Ossulston, were appointed directors by the club, which consists of between three hundred and four hundred of the first nobility; and, as a select entertainment given in their own house to the circle of their friends, we may venture to pronounce it one of the most brilliant private fetes ever given in this country.

The peace establishment of France is to consist of three hundred and sixty thousand men, who are, according to the government orator, to constitute "the palladium of glory abroad and of liberty at home!"

The American states view with the greatest resentment, mingled with apprehension, the cession of Louisiana to the French, which it is now well known has taken place: in such hands, and with such neighbours, they certainly have every thing to apprehend.

16th. This day the right honourable George Rose narrowly escaped drowning.

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ing. Between three and four
: he left the parliament-house,
e purpose of crossing the
s, to the neighbourhood of
lace, in Lambeth, where his
were waiting for him. With
ew, he went to the Wooden
at Palace-yard, where he took
; but as it pushed off, and
he sat down, he fell back-
into the river. The boat shot
rom him, the tide was high,
ater was ten feet deep, and
he incumbrance of his boots
the more unable to make any
n to save himself. Fortu-
a barge was passing at the
and one of the bargemen
hold of his leg, and extricat-
from this perilous situation.
s very much exhausted; and,
been a minute longer in the
the accident might have
fatal. He gave the barge-
guinea, and a hackney coach
alled, he was put into it, and
o his house in Palace-yard.

. The duel between generals
r and Destaing, which prov-
l to the latter, was produced
deceased sending a challenge
gnier, for having impeached
duct as an officer while serv-
Egypt. Regnier, in his an-
the letter of Destaing, con-
the challenge, said, that he
ways despised his opponent
uch to have any discussion
im, and that this feeling led
pay little attention to the
of Destaing's conduct in
and to omit noticing in his
ll the faults into which he led
. He concludes by saying,
he ought to fight no man but
l Menou, on the subject of
airs of Egypt. As a general,
ht to refuse that honour to a
contemptible fellow; but as a private individual he would be at the gate Chaillot of the Bois de Boulogne, at seven o'clock the next morning."—In consequence of the duel which succeeded, the minister of war wrote to Regnier, informing him, that as it was to be apprehended that similar accidents might occur, it was the determination of the first consul, that he should quit Paris, and remain at a distance from that city of more than thirty leagues.

Regnier afterwards wrote to general Menou, accusing him of having been the immediate cause of the loss of Egypt to France. "A simple narrative of events, and of your conduct," says Regnier, "is enough to load you with infamy; and should your name go down to posterity, it will be classed with those whose memory historians have preserved, in order to contrast their character with the talents and the virtues of the great men who have sometimes betrayed the same indulgence which Bonaparte has been pleased to bestow on you. Perhaps you may think of exhibiting proofs of courage; for my part, I have so acted during the war as not to be under the necessity of such an exhibition. I do not feel myself called upon to stake my reputation against a man who has none to risk. I shall, however, be always ready to give you every satisfaction you may call for on this occasion." – With respect to the issue of the campaign in Egypt, Regnier says:

"Government, looking only to your intention of keeping Egypt, has not thought fit to bring you to a trial for the faults that have occasioned the loss of that country, or for having deceived them by false representations. They have par-

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doned you, but I could not imitate their conduct in that respect. My honour, and the glory of the French arms, required that it should be made known in what manner you have ensured unmerited success to the English. I have scrupulously avoided publishing any thing more than a mere exposition of facts, from the apprehension of demeaning myself, by painting your character in as degrading colours as it ought to be represented in. I have overlooked many details. The only reproach to which I lay myself open, is for having omitted to mention your mental derangement, your imbecilty in yielding to the artifices of an intriguer, and that degree of folly by which you were blinded, and which might plead some excuse for a part of your absurdities.—I would have disdained to notice you, if I had looked upon you only as a simple individual; but you have filled a distinguished situation, and you have forgot that you owed it to my generosity. It is on the worthless commander of the brave army of the East that I ought to avenge myself."

Bonaparte is about to establish a new institution in France, to be called the Legion of Honour, of which the following description is given by Roederer:

"The Legion of Honour, which is proposed to you, is intended to be an institution in aid of all our republican laws, and to serve as a consolidation of the revolution. It pays to civil as well as military services the reward of the courage they have all displayed. It unites them in the same glory, as the nation unites them in the same gratitude. It unites by a kind of distinction men already formed for honourable retrospects. It also unites, by sweet affections, men whom reciprocal esteem disposed to love each other. It places under the protection of their consideration, and of their oaths, our laws, calculated for the conservation of equality, liberty, and property. It effaces the distinctions of nobility, which placed inherited glory (who ever heard of inherited glory?) before acquired glory, and the descendants of great men before great men. It is a moral institution which gives force and activity to that spring of honour, which so powerfully moves the French people. It is a political institution which places in society a middle order (*des intermediaires*) by which the acts of power are laid before opinion with charitableness and fidelity, and by which opinion may be conveyed to power. It is a military institution which will draw to our armies that portion of the French youth, which, without its aid, it would be necessary to struggle for against the allurements of that effeminacy which is the companion of great wealth.—In a word, it is the creation of a new denomination of money of a very different kind from that which issues from the public treasury—of a money, the title of which is unalterable, and whose mine can never be exhausted, because it consists in French honour—of a money, which in fact can alone be the recompense of actions considered above all recompense."

22d. A dreadful fire broke out at Woolwich, and from the investigation which has taken place into this calamitous circumstance, there is but too much reason to believe that this disaster was not the mere effect of accident. The fire broke out at one and the same time in three different places, besides which a great mass of combustible materials has

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been discovered. The loss to nment will be immense. The ge done at the model-room is ularly to be lamented, as seve- oice works of art have been oyed, without the power of tion; however, the injury done beautiful model of the rock of ltar is not so great as was at epresented, it having sustained slight damage, which can be repaired, and the whole re- d to its original state.

s now agitating in Paris, that the consul shall not only continue ice for life, but also have the r of naming his successor!

e following ceremonial took on the knighting and investiture ajor-general Coote, knight of Bath.

e knights, and the officers of order, attended in the privy ber in their mantles, collars, and proceeded from thence, the levee, into the sovereign's nce, making the usual reveren- Then, by his majesty's com- l, major-general Eyre Coote ntroduced into the presence be- n lord Grey and sir William cet, the two junior knights panions present, preceded by gentleman usher of the order, reverences as before. The d of state was thereupon de- ed to the sovereign by sir iam Hamilton, the second ht in seniority present, and or-general Eyre Coote, kneeling, knighted therewith. Then his l highness the duke of York, senior knight, presented the on and badge to the sovereign, his majesty put them over the knight's right shoulder; who, g thus invested, had the honour iss the sovereign's hand, and the procession returned to the privy chamber in the order as aforesaid.

This ceremony was performed in his majesty's closet, several of the great officers of the court and foreign ministers being present.

In the court of king's bench an attorney of that court was brought up for a contempt. This man had, in conjunction with his father, taken large sums of money from a poor man, to whom the father had lent 15*l.* on his giving a warrant of attorney; when it became due it was renewed from time to time, the father exacting a large sum for the renewal, and the son taking another for prevailing on his father to renew it.

Mr. justice Grose ordered the defendant to be struck off the roll, and to pay the costs.

24th. The bill to prohibit bull-baiting was this day lost; the numbers were,

For the prohibition,	51
Against it,	64

25th. At Drury-lane theatre, the admirable comedy of the School for Scandal was performed for the benefit of Mr. King. It being the last performance of that gentleman, a crowd of fashionable amateurs attended to witness the exit of so distinguished a favourite. At the end of the play, Mr. King delivered a short address to the audience, in which he informed them, that he had entertained their forefathers, and should be happy, were it in his power, to continue to entertain the descendants of those whom formerly he had the good fortune to please; but finding his powers fail him, he had judged it advisable to withdraw himself from their further attention and that kind patronage which it should be the pride of his life to

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acknowledge. He then retired, amidst the reiterated plaudits of the admiring crowd, and, on entering the green-room, was presented by Mrs. Jordan with a silver cup and cover, in the name of the company, in testimony of the high respect entertained by them, as well of his private character as of his professional talents. The favourite veteran put the cup to his lip, and attempted to return thanks to his fellow actors, but was overpowered by his feelings, and expressed his gratitude only by the interesting tears which flowed from his eyes.

26th. Advices from St. Domingo inform us, that general Le Clerc had obtained a complete victory over Toussaint, who had fled to the mountains, where he was pursued by Rochambeau, the second in command.

Last Thursday, the London mail, horsed by Mr. Land, of the New London inn, Exeter, with four beautiful grey horses, and driven by Mr. Cave Browne, of the Inniskillin dragoons, started (at the sound of the bugle) from St. Sydwells, for a bet of 500 guineas, against the Plymouth mail, horsed by Mr. Phillips, of the hotel, with four capital blacks, and driven by Mr. Chichester, of Arlington-house, which got the mail first to the post-office in Honiton. The bet was won with ease by Mr. Browne, who drove the 16 miles in one hour and 14 minutes. Bets at starting six to four on Mr. Browne. A very great concourse of people assembled on this occasion.

27th. A dreadful fire broke out in the town of Bedford, which threatened, in the first instance, to consume the whole town. It began at a blacksmith's shop, but from what cause has not been discovered. It has destroyed seventy-two houses, and deprived 700 persons of their homes, who have lost their all. A very liberal subscription has been set on foot for the relief of the sufferers.

29th. At the sheriffs' court, an extraordinary case was decided on the subject of quack doctors, in the matter of Richardson against Burnet, on a writ of inquiry of damages, in an action brought by the plaintiff, a clerk in a counting-house in the city, against the defendant, who distributed hand-bills, advertising medicines which were to cure every disorder incident to the human frame. It appeared that the plaintiff had been subject to a scorbutic affection on the face; he applied to a regular apothecary, who told him there was nothing alarming in his case, and that it was only necessary for him to live regular. The plaintiff, however, in a short time after grew impatient, and having met with one of the defendant's hand-bills, he applied to him for relief. The defendant undertook for the sum of ten guineas, half of which was paid down immediately, to effect a complete cure. With this view he prescribed certain pills, the virtues of which were enumerated in the hand-bills. The plaintiff was to rub an ointment on his face every night. He went on thus administering his medicines, and occasionally obtaining a guinea from the young man, who found himself from that time getting infinitely worse. He was at last reduced to such a situation that he was nearly deprived of the use of his limbs, and his eyesight was extremely impaired. In this situation he acknowledged to his friends the error he had committed;

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ted; the assistance of an eminent physician was obtained, who found the plaintiff in a state of the utmost danger. He attributed it to the injudicious and indiscriminate application of preparations of mercury and antimony. By proper treatment the plaintiff recovered the use of his limbs, but the sight of his left eye was entirely lost. It was to obtain a satisfaction for this injury the present action was brought. The witnesses consisted of medical gentlemen, who deposed, that the plaintiff owed not only the loss of his eye, but the debility of his frame, solely to the unskilful management of the defendant. The under-sheriff expressed his surprise that causes of this nature were not more frequently the subjects of inquiry in courts of justice. It was a matter of regret, that the legislature did not turn its attention to an evil, which had extended itself not only throughout the metropolis, but every part of the country. He hoped the jury would read a lesson, which would have a tendency to check an evil which had been too long tolerated. The jury consulted a short time, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 400*l.*

The French government have granted a pension to the widow of general Destaing, who was killed in a duel with general Regnier. This general (says the Moniteur) commanded the 4th light infantry for several years. He distinguished himself in all the battles in which that corps was engaged; as chef de battaillon, he received five honourable wounds. Being made a general on the field for his gallant behaviour at the battle of the Pyramids, he was made general of division in the next campaign. At the battle of Aboukir, on the 7th of Thermidor, year 7, he commanded the light infantry of the advanced guard, and, by his good dispositions and intrepidity, repulsed the first line of the Turks, whom he drove into the sea.

On the 30th Ventose, March 21, general Menou gave him the command of the advanced guard, but he was severely wounded at the commencement of the action. He returned to France lame, in consequence of his wounds.

Died.—24th. The right honourable the earl of Lonsdale, at his seat in Westmoreland. As colonel of the Westmoreland and Cumberland militia, and lord lieutenant of the two countries, his lordship had to disband his troops, and he left London for that express purpose, in very good health. After travelling 280 miles, his lordship went first to Penrith, and the same day to Chapp, and in the last place was exposed, such was his resolution, to a six hours cold rain in an open field, where the militia were assembled. His lordship's spirit was latterly greatly superior to his strength, and having performed in his younger days more than any other man, he thought to do the same when his frame was broken down, and was only propped up these last five years by the great skill of his physician, Dr. Thornton: hence did the death of this extraordinary character correspond exactly with the tenour of his life.

The earl of Lonsdale has by his will bequeathed to sir William Lowther, now lord Lowther, all his estates in Westmoreland and Cumberland, estimated at 40,000*l.* per annum. To John Lowther, esq. the brother of sir William, his

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Yorkshire estate, worth 4000*l.* per annum. To the countess of Lonsdale, his wife, in addition to her jointure of 2000*l.* per annum, 5000*l.* in money, and the villa which she now inhabits. To the dutchess of Bolton and Miss Lowther, his two sisters, 7000*l.* each in money: and his Barbadoes estate, worth 2000*l.* a year. To colonel Lowther, 12,000*l.* in money; and to the earl of Darlington, his nephew, who would have had the whole if no will had been found, only 500*l.* His estate at Lalcham, in Middlesex, he has directed to be sold.

The late earl of Lonsdale had, at the time of his death, nine thousand guineas in his bureau, which, it is supposed, he intended for electioneering purposes.

JUNE.

1st. This being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving, in consequence of the happy restoration of peace, was observed with all due decorum in the metropolis. The houses of lords and commons attended divine service, and heard excellent sermons preached on the occasion; the former by the bishop of Chester, the latter by their own chaplain: and the lord mayor, sheriffs, and city officers, went in state to St. Paul's, accompanied by the artillery company with a band of music, where they also heard divine service, and a sermon preached by his lordship's chaplain. The bells rung merry peals throughout the day, the royal and union standards were hoisted on several of the steeples, and the trading branches of the people, in devout regard for the great event, did not open their shops. Most of the churches were well filled, and the extent of the blessings derived being duly appreciated, the thanksgiving was every where most fervent and sincere.

Nothing can more strongly evince the rapid improvements in the breed of cattle, sheep, and swine, and at the same time the spirit and improvement of the breeders of Ireland, than the last show of fat beasts, held before the farming society at Leinster-house. The numerous attendance of men of fortune and of the most eminent graziers from all parts of Ireland, and of many from England, proves most unequivocally that they view it in the light intended by the society, when they offered premiums for the propagation of that breed of animals, that would give most profit to the grazier and consumer. It does not appear to be the intention of the farming society to encourage the fattening of stock in general, to the enormous degree of those exhibited at their shows, but rather to prove what may be done by attention and care, with artificial food and shelter, even in the winter months, when provision is cheap. The result of this show tends to strengthen the opinion of the most enlightened breeders, that beauty of shape, and exactness of proportion, are generally accompanied by a propensity to fatten, for Mr. Martley's cow, which gained a premium last October, for least offal, and Mr. Reynell's heifer, to which a like premium was adjudged at this show, were confessedly the handsomest beasts exhibited. From these shows it is likewise clearly established, that from the early propensity of this description of stock to fatten, a third more in number may be fed on the same quantity of land than can be of the

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the coarser breed; indeed, the pastures must be very hard stocked, or they will become immoderately fat. On this occasion his excellency the earl of Hardwicke attended, and (actuated by those feelings which have unceasingly directed him to the promotion of every object connected with the public welfare) expressed the warmest interest in the manifest increase of that laudable emulation which was first roused by the farming society of Ireland, of which he is the patron. Mr. Grierson has shown the greatest zeal and public spirit at every meeting of the society. This spirited breeder has always produced a number of fine stock, and at this show exhibited some excellent pigs of a valuable breed. He also showed some ploughs of an improved construction, and a very curious porter's cart drawn by a dog. Mr. Falcon's plough for paring moory land for burning, was considered an useful implement. Such exhibitions reflect equal credit on the individuals who produced them, and on the society who so laudably endeavour by their cheering influence to call forth the genius of the country. The duke of Leinster gave a high proof of liberality and public spirit, in generously accomodating the society with the use of his spacious yards and offices for the exhibition. It is an extraordinary fact that 1398 persons paid for tickets of admission, which, at 1s. 1d. each, amounted to the sum of 75*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The society concluded the day by dining together (a good old Irish custom), when the following toasts, among many others, were proclaimed from the chair, and received with general approbation:—The king. His excellency the earl of Hardwicke, patron of the society. Right hon. John Forster, president. Marquis of Sligo, V. P. Lord Carrington, and the board of agriculture. Lord Somerville, and the west of England society. Sir John Sinclair, and the Highland society. Lord Egremont, and the Sussex society.—The right hon. lord Pelham. The memory of the duke of Bedford.

2d. On the motion of admiral Berkeley, and seconded by sir Henry Mildmay, the house of commons voted 10,000*l.* to Dr. Jenner, for his very important discovery of the vaccine inoculation, by which mode the dreadful malady the small-pox was prevented: 1200*l.* was voted at the same time to Mr. Henry Greathead, for his ingenious invention of the life-boat.

3d. About two o'clock in the afternoon, a tremendous fire broke out at a warehouse in Great Alie-street, Goodman's fields (formerly Garrick's theatre), supposed to be occasioned by a candle being left burning near some straw, while the labourers were gone to their dinner. Several of the tower hamlet militia attended, with an officer, to clear the place of improper persons who were plundering the sufferers. The flames were nearly subdued by five o'clock without spreading any further; the damage sustained is very great.

4th. Being the anniversary of the birth of his majesty, who completed the 64th year of his age, it was observed with more than usual splendour and festivity; the happy return of peace having diffused the most sincere joy throughout every description of his subjects. The auspicious morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells, the union flag was displayed from the steeples of the principal churches, and at one o'clock the park and tower guns were fired.

In

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In the forenoon, the different branches of the royal family now in town went to Buckingham-house, to pay their usual respects; and at one o'clock, their majesties and the five princesses went to St. James's palace, where the queen (after the performance of the ode, and the presentation of several congratulatory addresses to the king) held a drawing-room, which was of unprecedented splendour, and more numerously attended than has been known for many years. A more magnificent crowd of noble and fashionable visitors never perhaps graced any assembly, even of this description.

The mail coaches, as usual, paraded before the palace, in view of their majesties, and the whole of the coachmen and guards being in new rich liveries, the general appearance was exceedingly gratifying.

The illuminations at night were very brilliant. They were confined to the theatres, the subscription houses, and those of the tradespeople who serve the royal family.

Numerous dinners were given on the occasion; the utmost joy and festivity prevailed throughout the whole of the day, and at night several splendid exhibitions of fire-works took place in different parts of the metropolis.

There was no ball at St. James's, but her majesty gave a concert in the evening to a number of the nobility, at Buckingham-house, at which Mrs. Billington, Mr. Harrison, and several other performers of distinction, gave their great and effective aid.

It was determined in the court of king's bench, that an attorney who acted as such, without having taken out the necessary certificate, was liable to a penalty of 50*l.* for each step he might take in pursuing his business.

7th. The following extraordinary circumstance took place on Friday last, at South End, near Lewisham, Kent: A girl, about ten years old, in most wretched attire, applied to some persons there for relief, stating, that she was almost perishing for want, having that morning walked several miles, to escape from a gang of gipsies, who had taken her away from her friends at Plymouth: her story exciting great curiosity, she was taken to a gentleman's house in that neighbourhood, remarkable for his philanthropic disposition, where, on being particularly interrogated, she said, that she was the daughter of a captain Kellen, of the marines, at Plymouth; that about seven months ago, being sent a small distance out of the town, on some business for her parents, she was met by a gang of gipsies, consisting of five men and six women, who seized her, and forcibly carried her away to their camp, in another part of the country, at a considerable distance, having first stripped her of her own clothes, and in exchange dressed her in some of their rags; that in this garb she had travelled about the country with them ever since, treated as the most abject slave in every respect, and her life threatened if she endeavoured to escape, or divulged her story; that during the time she was with them, they entrapped a little boy about her own age, whom they also stripped and carried with them, but took particular care he should never converse with her, treating him in the like savage manner; said that they generally travelled by cross roads and private ways, ever keeping a watchful eye that she might not escape; no opportunity of which offered till Friday morning last, when by some accident they were obliged to send her from their camp to a neighbouring

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rm-house, in order to procure a which she took advantage of, and bling over hedges and ditches, e supposes, for the distance ght miles, reached South End, out with fatigue and hunger, upport with them being always , and of the worst sort, which, to the misery of sleeping un- edges, and exposed to the in- ncy of the weather, has given uch a very emaciated appear-

Of the depredations of this tti, in milking cows in the , stealing poultry, &c. she gave probable account; and said, their intention to have colour- r and the boy when the wal- season approached, to make appear as real gipsies: by her er and behaviour altogether, er being able to read extreme- ll, there is every reason to be- her tale is true; but to ascer- which, the gentleman before oned has written to Plymouth.

At Rathgar, near Dublin, ting took place, between sir rd Musgrave, bart. and Mr. Todd Jones, formerly a mem- e Irish parliament, when, on rst fire, sir Richard was wound- Mr. Jones hit his antagonist side of the belly, and the ball d out near the left thigh. had brought no surgeons with . Sir Richard was immediate- ried to his house in Gardiner- , and we understand is in a way of recovery. The ball, it rs, has not hurt any of the in- es. It passed merely between kin and muscles of the belly. ichard was attended by Mr. H. of Waterford; Mr. Jones by T. O'Meara. The cause, we nformed, was as follows: Sir ard, it appears, had been pre- vailed upon, by friends of Mr. Jones, to make an apology to his antagonist, for some severe observations on his political character, which are in the history of the late rebellion in that country, written by the above-mentioned baronet. The apology, we are told, was to have been made public, by publishing it in the newspapers, but not until a certain time, which had not expired when the meeting took place. How a reverse conduct relative to that point occurred we will not take upon us to say, but certain it is, that what was said to be sir Richard's apology, was posted up in a public room in Eustace-street, some days ago. The particular cause, however, of the message from sir Richard to Mr. Jones, was in consequence of an alteration that was made in the apology, which obliged the baronet to retract the whole. It is also mentioned that sir Richard required an apology from Mr. Jones, for a scurrilous letter he had written against the baronet, which Mr. J. refused.

9th. The appointment of a French ambassador to the British court has at length taken place, and the choice has fallen on general Andreossi, than whom a more unexceptionable character could not have been named by the consular government. He is a gentleman eminent for his learning and his talents, and distinguished by an urbanity of manners that render him universally admired and esteemed.

The benevolent intentions of government, with respect to the soldiers, who in the late expedition to Egypt have contracted a disorder which has terminated in a total deprivation of sight, was strongly manifested

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manifested at the board of general officers at Chelsea hospital; 217 blind men were passed from different regiments of dragoons and infantry, to whom the following allowance, by way of annuity, is granted: to each serjeant 1*s.* 6*d.* *per diem*; to each corporal, 1*s.* 2*d.* *per diem*; and to each drummer and private, 1*s.* *per diem*; to continue to be paid by equal half yearly payments for the remainder of their lives; and to be paid them, to save trouble and expense, by the collectors of land-tax, in their several parishes, to which they are to be removed at the expense of government, either by ships or waggons, as the distance may be.

In the house of commons it was this day stated, that the army of Great Britain and Ireland is on the 24th inst. to be reduced no less than 95,793 men, which will bring the regular establishment to little more than 70,000, of whom only 47,000 are to be supported by Great Britain. The cavalry, which, including the horse guards, consist of thirty-nine regiments, are to be reduced to 13,456 men, exclusive of the horse guards, and the eighty-nine regiments of infantry, which are to be continued on the establishment, are to be reduced to 750 men each. The saving which will accrue to the country from this immense reduction, will, of course, be very great; and from the sentiments of ministers, as well as the general aspect of affairs, there is no doubt of our army being in a few months still further reduced. The number of seamen and marines, the war establishment of whom amounted to 110 or 120,000, is to be reduced to 30,000!—And this reduction is expressly stated by Mr. Addington to take place in consequence of his not having the slightest apprehensions of any hostile intentions on the part of France, but on the contrary every assurance of the first consul's wish for peace and amity with this country

11th. The following is a detailed account of the mutiny of a black corps at Dominica, as it appeared in the Barbadoes Mercury, of the 24th of April last:

"*Roseau, Dominica, April* 14.

"On Saturday morning, the 10th inst. accounts arrived in town, express to his excellency governor Johnstone, that a mutiny had broken out in the 8th West India regiment, of which his excellency is colonel, who, on the preceding evening, had revolted against their officers, and put three of them to death *; in consequence of which an alarm was fired, and the colony put under martial law, which was sanctioned by a council of war, to continue for fourteen days. The different corps of militia were immediately assembled in town, and a part of the 68th regiment, with about fifty men of the St. George's commanded by capt. Dodds, and the St. Luke's independent company, were immediately embarked in some of the drogbing vessels, in order to act with the St. John's independent company, commanded by captain Trotter. On Sunday his excellency embarked with the remainder of the 68th, and arrived at Prince Ruperts on the evening of the same day. Previous to this the mutineers had made a sortie, in which they had a skirmish with

* Captain Cameron killed; lieutenant M'Kay ditto; lieutenant Wastneys ditto; commissary Lane ditto; quarter and barrack-master serjeant M'Kay ditto; clerk of the cheque, Barron, dangerously wounded; and quarter-master serjeant Young, wounded.

captain

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n Trotter's company, but in the ere repulsed and driven back t company, supported by the es of the different ships in the who effectually continued to them within the post, till the which accompanied the gover- as disembarked. His excel- found on his arrival, that terms een proposed to major Hamil- after which, several interviews en parties, deputed from the eers and our commanders, lace, the result of which was, hey should surrender and lay their arms, which being agreed d that 500 men should march e possession, the governor, at ead of a detachment from the , commanded by capt. Puxley, the Saints, about 300 of the commanded by majors Scott amilton, and the marines com- ed by captain —— †, together some officers and privates of rtillery, entered the garrison, they found the mutineers up on their usual place of e, with the colours in their They received our troops with nted arms, and obliged two eir officers ‡, whom they had d from the massacre of Friday , to take post in their front; governor drew up his troops in ines opposite to them, rode to ne of the mutineers, and di- d them to shoulder and ground arms; on which he rode to the of the front line. They were ordered to advance three paces nt; at which moment a ser- (Church) called out, "No, al—no." The governor then d, if they did not instantly obey, he would order the troops to fire upon them; on which the whole seized their arms, and a general fire commenced, by which many of the mutineers fell, and the remainder dispersed themselves in different directions. Previous to their dispersion, captain Serrant and lieutenant Beaubois, with the St. Luke's independent company, had received orders to occupy Fort Shirley, in which were some few of the mutineers; but being fired upon, and having no instrument with which to force the barrier gate, they were obliged to retreat. After the scene on the parade, many of the surviving fugitives were seen scrambling up the outer cabrit, others fled up the inner one, and those who could attain it, running along the line on the ridge, discharged, as they passed, the cannon which had been previously loaded, and pointed on their pursuers, and then threw themselves headlong over the precipice. Such, however, was the spirit of intrepid activity manifested by every white individual in the garrison, in storming the remaining posts of the mutineers, that in the course of half an hour the whole were completely reduced; and these daring banditti may now be said (except about 130, who are prisoners on board the ships of war), to be almost wholly exterminated. It is with great satisfaction we find our own loss has been very trifling, according to the best accounts, amounting to twenty killed and wounded. Lieutenant M'Kay and lieutenant Wastnays appeared to have been peculiar objects of their rage. Lieutenant Wastnays' fate was truly lamentable. These barbarians

he Magnificent, of 74; Excellent, 74; Severn, 44; and Gaiete sloop of war.
Ve have not been able to learn this gentleman's name.
Captain Barre and lieutenant Rivington.

having

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having stripped him, fastened him to a tree, pricked him with their bayonets, and mutilated him in a most shocking manner, even retarding that death, which would have been a boon, as terminating his sufferings; and the dead body of lieutenant M'Kay, the first victim to their wrath, they equally insulted, by dragging it about the post in a manner too horrid to relate.—The strongest powers of panegyric would be faint, to give the due tribute to the merit of every corps which was engaged in the late perilous scenes.—Great praise is due to captain Benjamin Matthews, of the ship Fanny, who volunteered his services, with several of his crew, and whose exertions on this occasion were highly useful. It is with concern we state, that one of his men was dangerously wounded by a grape-shot."

12th. It is now decided that the city has no right of interference with the grand junction canal company, in their intended cattle and hay and straw market at Paddington: a project of universal and acknowledged utility.

At the public office, Bow-street, the business of Elizabeth Kellen, the girl who has preferred a charge against gipsies for kidnapping her sometime since from her parents at Plymouth, was determined. The unfortunate prisoners were a man, his wife, her sister, and thirteen children. The parish officers of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, attended, who most distinctly proved, that the girl was in their poor-house at the very time she stated that she had been stolen from Plymouth, and which was corroborated by the gipsies' examination, which had many days since been taken, that the girl had applied to them on the 5th of May: the officers proved that she left their house on the 4th of May, the day before she joined the gipsies at Kennington. The result of all the inquiries made by the magistrates proved that the girl was a gross impostor. Mr. Kinnaird and Mr. Graham expressed their indignation at her conduct, and discharged the prisoners, for whom a handsome contribution was raised in the office. The girl, during almost the whole of the examination, seemed extremely unconcerned at being detected in such a compilation of lies, and when first challenged by the overseers, denied any knowledge of them.—She wept a little on being placed at the bar, and told she would be sent to prison; but afterwards resumed her stubbornness and would not answer a single question: she was sent to the house of correction, until her place of legal settlement can be ascertained. She is very little, and plain in person, and cannot be above eleven or twelve years of age, though she says she is seventeen.

15th. In consequence of a dispute on board his majesty's ship Hindostan, at the Cape of Good Hope, between lieutenant Rae, of the marines, and Mr. Bremen, purser, both belonging to that ship, they met in the company's garden, on the morning of the 14th of March, when, after firing three rounds, Mr. B. received a wound in his body, of which he died the next morning. The seconds were lieutenant Beaumont, of the marines, who attended lieutenant Rae, and Mr. Morgan, purser of the Imperieuse, Mr. B. both of whom, with lieutenant Rae, are under an arrest, and are arrived at Portsmouth in the Imperieuse to be tried.

The advices from Paris give us the follow-

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ving important intelligence: he campaign in St. Domingo been brought to a successful usion, by the surrender of saint and his lieutenant Dessa- to the French arms, general topho having previously aban- the rebel cause, and joined the lican army. The magazines, unition, and artillery of the s, fell of course into the hands victors. This great event has communicated by a telegraphic ch from Brest, where an aid- mp of general Le Clerc arrived he 9th inst. with the official s.

e Woburn sheep shearing com- ed on Monday. The duke of rd, from motives which may be conceived, was not present, n consequence, the whole was the direction of lord Somer- Many of the first agriculturists kingdom were present, but mpany was by no means so rous as last year. The sale of was very brisk, and all the lo's sold at high prices; eighty- guineas were given for a score es. The decision on the prize was to take place yesterday.— three o'clock the company re- to the Abbey to dinner; as as they had taken their seats, om was cast on the counte- s of all present, for the chair the late much-lamented duke o sit was by design left vacant, plate set before it, turned up. Somerville presided as chairman he right of this chair.—About 'clock the company left the y for the Park Farm, when of the Leicestershire rams in the morning were let at prices. Ten Herefordshire and two bulls, were sold at a high rate.—Mr. Salman, the resident surveyor, has invented a very capital threshing mill, which is so portable, that it can be all taken in a waggon, and completely fixed up in a barn in the course of a few hours.

The Paris journals give us to understand, that in future Bonaparte is to be considered as perpetual consul, it, they say, having been submitted to the people by the senate: their universal acclamations afford a certain presage of the unanimity with which they have since subscribed their votes.

19th. In the court of common pleas, the well known Miss Robertson brought an action against Badcock, a bookseller. She had published her life; and this action was for the profits of two pamphlets which passed through his hands: he had offered her 1*l.* 8*s.* and said, that that sum balanced the account, which she refused to accept. The counsel for the defendant contended that a partnership existed between the plaintiff and Miss Sharp, and that therefore she could not sue singly. This, however, was not proved; but, on the contrary, it appeared that the partnership had been dissolved since Midsummer 1800; and that this was a distinct concern of Miss Robertson's.

Lord Alvanley delivered an able and impartial charge to the jury, who, after deliberating about twenty minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 62*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

This morning a telegraphic dispatch informed the admiralty board of the safe arrival of the following squadron, off the isle of Wight, from Jamaica:

Bellona	-	74	capt. Bertie.
Brunswick		74	----- Stephens.
Edgar	-	74	----- Otway.

Ven-

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Vengeance - 74 ----- Duff.
Powerful - 74 ----- Laforey.
Carnatic - 74 ----- Penrose.
Defence - 74 ----- Lord Paulet.
Resolution - 74 ----- Gardner.

They have since reached port, and are immediately to be paid off; and eight more are upon their return for the same purpose.

The reduction of the navy and army continues; and from the minister's confidence in the good dispositions of the first consul towards this country, it should seem that he did not think a ship or a soldier any longer necessary.

A monument, in honour of the archduke Charles, has lately been erected in the vicinity of Augsburg. It is a temple supported by four columns, and decorated with four lions' heads. In the interior, on a pedestal of grey marble, is erected a white Carrara marble bust of his royal highness, in a Roman costume. Upon the top is an eagle with expanded wings, and holding the imperial globe, with a laurel branch. This monument is sixteen feet (German) in height, and bears the following inscription: "To the Saviour of Germany, by some Germans." At each corner is a young oak, the symbol of the German heroes. There are four approaches bordered with roses and jessamine.

21st. Allen M'Leod, the editor of the Albion, came this day into the court of king's bench, to receive judgment on a conviction for publishing two libels in a paper called the Albion, one of which, it was alleged, was intended to procure the assassination of the earl of Clare; and the other respecting martial law in Ireland.—Mr. M'Leod, in a speech of great length, moved the court in arrest of judgment, on the ground that the indictment did not charge him with any specific crime. The court, however, after some consideration, gave it as its opinion, that the ground upon which Mr. M'Leod moved was not tenable. Mr. justice Grose then proceeded to pass judgment, and Mr. M'Leod was ordered to be confined in Newgate eighteen months for the libel on the earl of Clare, and the same period for that respecting martial law, making in the whole three years imprisonment, and to find security to keep the peace for seven years, himself in one thousand pounds, and two sureties in two hundred pounds each; the term of his imprisonment to commence at the expiration of his present confinement, which ends the 28th July.

23d. *Brighton.* William Ford, esq. was yesterday taken out of the Anna homeward-bound vessel, from Bengal, in a most deplorable situation, after an attempt to destroy himself, and brought into this place about two o'clock P. M. This unfortunate gentleman, it seems, had lost his wife at Bengal, about a fortnight previous to his embarking, with four of his children, and property to an immense amount, in the Anna, for England. During his voyage, he appeared in a most melancholy and dejected state, would frequently mention the name of his wife, and burst into tears as his eyes were directed to his children. He, however, betrayed no particular symptoms of insanity to create alarm in those about him for his safety. During the last two or three days of his voyage, he frequently interrogated his servant if England could yet be descried from the vessel, and on being answered in the negative, appeared much hurt and disappointed,

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inted, desiring the man to give the earliest notice of such a ome discovery. This the other ot fail to do; when his master, ng from him, drew a razor from ocket, and cut his throat in a dreadful manner. The sur- of the vessel was instantly moned to his assistance; but the d was too deep, the windpipe entirely severed, to afford any ect of preserving his life. A r boat, a few hours after the king catastrophe had happened, ing alongside the ship, it was ed most advisable to send him e nearest port they could make; as accordingly, with his ser- and a gentleman who accom- d him from Bengal, put on the boat, and conveyed to the in Distress inn, where he now without hopes of recovery. A hours, at most, it is expected, terminate his existence.

th. William Ford, esq. who, cutting his throat with a razor, taken out of the Anna, from al, and brought into Brighton e 23d, expired this day. His ren, four in number, the eldest more than eleven years old, ar- about six hours after his disso- n. The coroner's inquest was day held upon the body—ver- Lunacy.

th. The ceremony of laying foundation stones of the Wap- docks, on Saturday last, was ded by the chancellor of the equer, lord Hawkesbury, lord art, and several other persons in office. The first stone was by Mr. Addington, and con- d the following inscription:

This stone was laid on Satur- the 26th day of June, Ann. 1802, in the foundation of the

entrance bason of the London docks, undertaken by private subscription, for the greater accommodation and security of shipping, commerce, and revenue, within the port of London, and pursuant to an act passed on the 20th day of June, Ann. Dom. 1800, in the 40th year of the reign of Geo. III.

28th. As Mr. G. Mingay, of Orford, was sailing in a small boat, with his sister and two other young ladies, a squall of wind, all sails being set, engulphed the little bark with its unsuspecting freight. Mr. Mingay, with much difficulty, swam ashore, but the ladies, we are distressed to say, perished.

His majesty came in state to the house of lords, and terminated the second session of the imperial parliament with a speech from the throne, in which he announced his intention of dissolving this, and calling a new parliament. Thus has terminated the eighteenth parliament of Great Britain, and the second of the United Kingdom.

The king of Sardinia has formally announced the sovereignty of his remaining dominions in favour of his son, the duke of Aosta. This solemn renunciation took place at Rome.

About five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Garnerin, the celebrated aeronaut, accompanied by captain Sowden of the navy, ascended from Ranelagh in his balloon, which, for neatness of construction, as well as for the admirable philosophic principles by which it is distinguished, far surpasses any thing of the kind ever before witnessed in this country. Its ascent was, in the first instance, very gradual, in order that all possible gratification might be afforded to the crowd of fashion-

able

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able and admiring spectators who attended on the occasion; and the interest which the scene excited in every mind, seemed great beyond all power of description. Having evinced his unrivalled skill in the management of his stupendous vehicle, by manœuvring for a few minutes immediately over the gardens, M. Garnerin took his leave of the company, and saluting them with a flag which he held in his hand, proceeded upon his aerial voyage, in a north-eastern direction over the town, at so moderate a height as to be distinctly observed in every part of the metropolis. The atmosphere being exceedingly clouded and heavy, he was under the necessity of parting with the greater part of his ballast to enable him to ascend to the desired height. This, however, in a very short time he effected, but the numerous clouds, which from the unfavourable state of the weather he had to encounter, in the course of fifteen minutes, entirely obscured him from view, nor did he from that time present himself again to the view of the multitude, who, with the utmost interest, continued for a considerable time to gaze for him amidst the ponderous clouds. Notwithstanding the boisterous state of the weather, they descended, about six o'clock in the afternoon, near four miles beyond Colchester. Having ascended at five, they must have performed this aerial voyage, little short of sixty miles, in less than an hour!

The following are copies of these gentlemen's letters from Colchester:

"*Colchester, June 29—One o'clock in the morning.*

"I take the earliest opportunity of informing you, that after a very pleasant journey and the most dangerous descent I ever made, on account of the boisterous weather and the vicinity of the sea, we alighted at a quarter before six yesterday afternoon, at the distance of four miles from this place, and sixty from Ranelagh. We were only three quarters of an hour upon our aerial journey. To-night I purpose being in London with the balloon, which, as well as its netting, is greatly shattered. We have received some bruises in our descent.

"Garnerin."

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Sowden to Colonel Greville.

"Dear Greville,

"After a delightful voyage of three quarters of an hour, we landed at Colchester; our landing was rather difficult, owing to the wind being very high. You may conceive *what a devil* of a rate we came at.

Colchester, June 29, 1802. "Your's truly, "R. C. Sowden."

The diameter of this balloon is about twenty feet; in round numbers, the surface is about twelve hundred feet, and the solid content rather more than eight thousand cubic feet. The inflammable air, or hydrogen gas, with which it is distended, is about thirteen times lighter than atmospheric air; a cubic foot of inflammable air weighs forty-one and an half grains, while the same bulk of atmospheric air weighs five hundred and thirty-eight grains: the whole volume of inflammable air in the balloon would weigh forty-four pounds, while the same bulk of atmospheric air would be equal to five hundred and sixty-two pounds.

Sup-

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ipposing the weight of the bal- and car to be equal to one hun- weight, with an addition of hundred pounds, the balloon ld be just buoyant in atmo- ric air; their specific gravities ld then be exactly equal. If in car there should be any weight than four hundred pounds, the on will rise with a velocity pro- onate to this difference; as it in a fluid which diminishes in ity according to the height, the on will become stationary when ng in that medium where their fic gravities are equal. To nue ascending, ballast is thrown the balloon again rises till the equilibrium takes place. In to descend, there is a valve, h opens inwardly, and which ened by pulling a cord, and the on sinks in proportion to the tity of gas let out.

ED.—9th. In consequence of traordinary accident, Dr. Hoare, er of Jesus college, Oxford, prebendary of Westminster. As vas sitting at tea, somebody ed the table upon his favourite and gave the animal such pain, it flew directly at the doctor, the wound by its claws occa- d a mortification, which put a d to his life. Dr. Hoare was rds of ninety years of age. This eman attended the late earl ourt to the court of Mecklen- Strelitz, in 1761, and had the ur of marrying our gracious a.

JULY.

st. M. Garnerin has given ublic the following interesting particulars of his late ascent, in which he seems to have evinced much intrepidity, skill, and presence of mind:

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon he began the chemical operations necessary for the production of the inflammable gas. The balloon filled rapidly, though considerably agitated by the wind. From one o'clock till half past four, the wind continued to increase, and at length blew so violently, that, had he made any previous experiment in this country, he should have yielded to the earnest solicitations of the brilliant and numerous company with which he was honoured, and should have deferred his ascent to a period less tempestuous.—M Garnerin, however, though he determined not to disappoint the public expectation himself, felt it to be his duty to press capt. Sowden not, for the sake of curiosity, to expose himself to the perils attendant upon such a journey in such weather. The captain, however, resisted all these solicitations, and resolved to accompany him. From a quarter past four to five some showers of rain fell, which only allayed the fury of the wind for a short time, for after they had ceased it blew with more violence than ever. At five o'clock, Messrs. Garnerin and Sowden took their seats, the cords were cut, and the balloon ascended. Each held a flag of the nation to which he belonged, which he waved to the company present. The balloon first made the tour of the place where the spectators stood, and after being greeted with the loud plaudits and good wishes of every person, ascended majestically and rapidly into the regions of the air. The wind blew from the S. W. The balloon therefore proceeded over St. James's park,

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the Thames, and Westminster and Blackfriars bridges. M. Garnerin then found that the balloon began to descend; he threw out some ballast, and it rose immediately with great rapidity, and carried the travellers over the cathedral of St. Paul's.—During all this time the whole metropolis was distinctly seen by the aeronauts, whose balloon was equally visible to the inhabitants of the metropolis. When it was over St. Paul's, M. Garnerin asked captain Sowden how he felt himself? The captain replied, that he was perfectly enchanted with his situation, and with the superb expanse of sky, and with the earth, now fast lessening to the view, and soon to be seen no more!—The temperature of the atmosphere now began to change very sensibly, and to be fifteen degrees colder than when they began to ascend. It was extremely cold. The balloon continued rapidly to ascend, was soon above the clouds, and the earth was visible no more. When the travellers were above the clouds, the climate became sensibly milder; the inflammable air began to dilate, and M. Garnerin gave it all possible means of vent proper for their safety. They now dined with good appetites, and very comfortably, above the clouds, at an elevation of upwards of ten thousand feet above the earth. During the descent, M. Garnerin told captain Sowden, that the pleasantest part of their journey was past, and that they must now prepare for a very disagreeable descent, on account of the continued violence of the wind. About half an hour had elapsed since their ascent. M. Garnerin now opened the *soupape* (the sucker), and the balloon descended through black and cold clouds; they then descried land again, and also the sea, towards which their course was carrying them. As soon as they had approached sufficiently near the earth, they threw out their anchor and cable. When the balloon first touched the ground, it rebounded with considerable violence; this rebound was followed by about twenty more, more violent than the first. The gusts of wind dragged them over fields and hedges, which tore their hands and clothes: their anchor touched the ground several times, but dragged, and it was not till some minutes had elapsed that it took a steady hold in a thicket near a house. Here they conceived themselves to be released from all peril; but the inhabitants of the house, alarmed at the balloon, would not assist them. In the mean time the cable of the anchor broke, and they were dragged through trees and branches, the balloon being agitated to an extreme degree, and rebounding very violently. At length they were driven against a tree, and captain Sowden received a severe blow on the back part of his head. The balloon was now torn in the lower part, the cords broke, and the boat also: the travellers had hold of a tree, from which they were torn by the violence of the wind; at last, a bound which the balloon made enabled them to jump out. The balloon, abandoned to itself, and much torn, fell about two hundred paces further.—The place where M. Garnerin and capt. Sowden landed was on a common, four miles beyond Colchester, and sixty miles from Ranelagh. The time that elapsed from their departure to their landing on the common was three quarters of an hour.—M. Garnerin's hands are much torn, and his legs and thighs considerably bruised. Captain Sowden is much more hurt; he has

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received a severe blow on the
k part of his head, and is much
ised and torn in other parts of
body by the bushes and trees
inst which they were driven. M.
rnerin pays the highest tribute to
courage and coolness of his com-
ion, who, after the balloon first
ounded, could several times have
ped out of it with great ease and
ty, but he persisted in sharing
fate of his companion, till they
re both enabled to land in safety.

2d. A gentleman of property
lertook, for a considerable wager,
ide from the borough of Christ-
rch, in Hampshire, to Hyde-park
ner, a distance of one hundred
one miles, in seven hours. He
s allowed seven hours to perform
task, which he did with appa-
t ease, in five hours and forty mi-
es. The last thirteen miles he
e in forty minutes on one horse.
another part of his journey he
formed fourteen miles in thirty-
minutes with two horses. On
whole, this is considered one of
greatest equestrian feats that is
nembered ever to have taken
re.

The fate of Piedmont seems now
ided, and little doubt remains of
being united to the French re-
blic! Surely an annexation of
h consequence to a country al-
dy so powerful and so extensive,
not be looked on by the rest of
rope with indifference.

5th. Lord Keith has arrived from
Mediterranean with his majes-
s ships Foudroyant, of eighty
ns, Dreadnought, of ninety-eight
ns, and several other vessels of
aller force. Orders have been is-
ed for paying off the whole of
se, together with the remainder
the squadron, now on their way
home, and daily expected in port. Previous to the departure of the above ships from Gibraltar, Minorca had been evacuated by our troops, and a variety of presents had been sent to the dey of Algiers, between whom and the English the most perfect friendship continued to prevail.

In consequence of the dissolution of parliament, the general election has commenced all over England.

General Innes, who has been most honourably acquitted of the charges lately brought against him at a court-martial, has resumed the command of the royal marines at Chatham. On his return he was met at Rochester by the whole corps, who accompanied him to the barracks, with the band of music playing amidst the loudest acclamations of the populace, and the evening concluded with fire-works and illuminations.

William B. Bird appeared in the court of king's bench, to give security to keep the peace, with respect to his wife, Isabella Bird, who had exhibited articles against him for cruel and inhuman conduct towards her. This man is a shoemaker, and had gone down into Northumberland, where he married the young lady, who is the daughter of a respectable shipwrighr at Tynemouth, and had represented himself to be a man of fortune. After they arrived in town he beat her, and threatened her life, and she was obliged to fly for protection to her mother, and ultimately seek that of the court.—The defendant having given the necessary bail for his good behaviour for one year, himself in two hundred pounds, and two sureties in fifty pounds each, was discharged.

M. Garnerin again ascended with his balloon. The ascension took place from Lord's cricket-ground, in

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Mary-le-bone, and he was accompanied on this occasion by a gentleman of the name of Brown. The doors of the enclosure were opened between two and three o'clock; but it was not till half past four that the process of inflating the immense vehicle, and the other necessary preparations, were completed. About this time the prince of Wales, with a party of the nobility, entered the ground, and was warmly greeted by the several spectators Garnerin, who had hitherto been busily employed in preparing for his ascent, now came forward, and after paying his devoirs to his royal highness, requested Mr. Brown, his companion in the voyage, to take his seat in the car. The intrepid aeronaut shortly after followed, and all the different appendages being properly arranged and adjusted, the balloon majestically ascended, amidst the rapturous plaudits of the spectators, Messrs. Garnerin and Brown, in return, gracefully saluting the multitude, by waving the respective flags of Great Britain and France, with which the car was decorated; and with such rapidity did the balloon ascend, owing to the high and boisterous state of the wind, that in less than three minutes it became completely obscured in the clouds, and was not afterwards beheld by the admiring populace, who, at an early hour, crowded every avenue leading to the ground. It proceeded in a N. N. eastern direction. The weather was so extremely unfavourable, that the proposed experiment of the parachute could not with safety be made.

A few minutes previous to his ascension, a part of the scaffolding erected for the accommodation of spectators gave way, by which near twenty persons were severely bruised, and one man had both his legs broken.

M. Garnerin and his companion descended in perfect safety in a field of Mr. Owen's, at Chingford in Essex, having travelled near nine miles in a quarter of an hour.

A man of the name of Graham, who is an auctioneer and sheriff's broker, has done Westminster the honour of tendering himself to rescue the first city in Europe from the vileness and degredation of being represented by admiral Gardiner and Mr. Fox!

The poll for the city of Norwich closed this day, when the numbers were

For Mr. Fellowes	- -	1515
Mr. Smith	- -	1427
Mr. Windham	-	1339
Mr. Frere	- -	1318

Accounts brought by the Royal Admiral from China inform us, that the missionaries are suffered to perform their humane work without interruption. They hasten also to baptize those who retain the smallest spark of life. One of those pious fathers acknowledged, that, in Pekin alone, about two thousand were every year exposed, of whom a large proportion perished. One of these missionaries, in the name of the rest, has addressed a letter of thanks for the kind treatment they experienced from the court of directors of the East India company.

8th. The followin, is an account of the honours paid to the emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia on their late visit to Memel, in a letter dated from that city. "To shew honour to our distinguished visitors, the town has had two triumphal arches erected; one before the gate of Liebau, representing a portico, the entablature of which was

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was supported by four groups of pillars, and in the frize the inscription —*Alexandro et Frederico Wilhelmo diis a Deo junctis civitas.* In the middle of the attic were the arms of the town—a savage leaning on an anchor, wreathed with flowers. The other triumphal entry, at the end of Linden-street, was formed by two obelisks entwined with garlands of flowers, one bearing the Russian, the other the Prussian flag. On the 10th his imperial majesty arrived, under the name of "*Le Comte de Russie,*" at Bolangen, the last frontier town of Russia, three German miles hence, where he was received by comte Kalkreuth, general of cavalry, who accompanied his majesty to the entrance of the town. On the way from Polangen to Bommels, half a mile off, the royal state coach, with eight horses, was ready to receive him; he was accompanied by several piquets of hussars, placed there for the purpose, and thence to the town by a squadron of dragoons, and by the merchants' guard of this place. His majesty did not accept the state coach, but remained in his chariot, attended only by an adjutant. His imperial majesty had put on the insignia of the order of the Black Eagle. He was saluted from the camp with 100 guns. His majesty the king, ornamented with the Russian order of St. Andrew, rode in the mean time on horseback, about a quarter of a mile from the town. On perceiving the emperor's chariot, his majesty dismounted, as did the emperor likewise, and the two illustrious personages welcomed and embraced each other. The emperor then mounted one of the king's led horses, and the two monarchs rode side by side, followed by their united suites (all on horseback) into the town. Before the house of Mr. Lorck, where the king and queen were lodged, her majesty the queen came to meet the illustrious guest, and surprised him with an embrace, which the emperor returned by pressing her majesty's hand to his lips. He remained to dinner with their majesties, and about four o'clock, accompanied by the royal princes, went to his apartments at the merchant Glagon's, in Linden-street. Before entering, his imperial majesty passed twice before the guard of 172 men and four officers, and inspected the grenadiers with visible satisfaction. He then presented major Von Bulow with a gold snuff-box set in pearls, and each of the officers commanding the guard with a gold ditto, and each private with a ducat. He conversed much with major Von Bulow concerning the arming and equipment of the Prussian grenadiers, and requested that the greatest part of the guard might be dismissed; which was immediately complied with, only 50 men being left for this purpose. His imperial majesty passed the evening also with their majesties; the bands of three regiments performing Turkish music before the house all the time. On Friday morning he was present at the review, at the end of which his majesty the king placed himself at the head of the infantry, saluted the emperor, and then rejoined him; on which the whole line passed before the two sovereigns. The emperor dined again with the king, and afterwards both, accompanied by the queen, who rode between them, all three on horseback, took a ride to the camp, and afterwards through a great part of the town.—To-day their majesties have again dined

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dined together, and in the evening are expected to honour with their presence a ball given by the company of merchants trading abroad. The proprietor of the house where his imperial majesty is lodged receives 200 roubles per diem. The price of all provisions is immensely risen. The ladies of the Prussian court have had the honour of a visit from the emperor, under the name of Le Comte de Russie. Their royal highnesses the princes Henry and William, the king's brothers, have received from him the Russian order of St. Andrew, and different noblemen of the court other Russian orders: in like manner the king has honoured several persons of the Russian court."

10th. The lord chancellor has signified his intention of hearing the grounds of the prince of Wales's petition of right argued before him in Lincoln's-inn hall, in the course of the present vacation. His lordship has a twofold object of justice in this determiation; 1st, that the righful claims of the heir apparent may not suffer by de'ay in awaiting the return of term; and, 2dly, that the advice of the judges may thus be more conveniently had recourse to, upon any points of legal intricacy or doubt.

12th. Much rioting has taken place at Liverpool, in consequence of the election now going on. Two men have been shot, and the offender in this case is said to have been literally trampled to death by the mob. The Nottingham election has also been disgraced by several acts of outrage, and the military have been obliged to be called out to restore the peace of the town.

This morning, as a labouring man returned home to his wife, in Cable-street, Wellclose-square, he found her fast in the embraces of a Lascar, which affected him so much, that, instead of wreaking his vengeance upon them, he retired to the back part of the house, and with a knife cut his throat in a dreadful manner; by his groans several people were attracted to the place: they took him to the London hospital, where he lies with little hopes of recovery. The cause of his rashness immediately absconded, with shame and remorse.

In the court of king's bench came on a trial for a libel, in which James Delaney, esq. was the plaintiff, and a Mr. Jones, a stationer, the defendant: The circumstances of the case were, as stated in a very able opening for the plaintiff by Mr. Erskine, and the evidence as produced, that some few months since, an advertisement appeared in two morning papers, offering a reward of ten guineas to any person who would give information of the plaintiff's being married antecedent to the hour of nine o'clock of a particular morning: so strange a notice excited the attention both of the plaintiff and his friends; he instituted an inquiry for the author or publisher, and traced it to originate with the defendant, or at least he stood forth ostensibly as the publisher. The plaintiff's unfortunate domestic connection gave him reason to suppose that this advertisement was inserted merely with a view to injure him in the opinion of the world, as the inuendos contained in it were calculated to impress an idea of his being at the same time married to two women, it appearing that the morning alluded to in the advertisement was the precise time he was married. This action was therefore brought to remove

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ve the impression such notice have on the public. Here ounsel for the defendant al- there was now not the smallest maintained of a second mar- The fact of the defendant's hing it were clearly made out; was urged on his part, and d in evidence, that he had no nal knowledge whatever of any parties concerned; but merely ed the advertisement in the e of his business as a news- The jury, under the direc- of the learned judge, found a t for the defendant.

th. The Middlesex election nenced this day at Brentford; ndidates are, Mr. Byng, Mr. waring, and sir Francis Bur- The town presented a shame- ene of confusion and violence g the polling; nor could Mr. waring obtain a hearing from nfuriated mob. There is little , however, of his final success. ring the business of polling, opulace amused themselves in ies of whimsicalities; one of n was the exhibition of a man e shoulders of another, hand- d and heavily ironed, while a was employed in flogging him a tremendous cat-o'-nine-tails, he man who received the pu- nent, by his contortions of tenance, seemed to experience e misery which such a mode of shment inflicts. The shops were nut in Brentford, and the road ng to London was lined on each with crowds of idle spectators. impossible for any but those have witnessed a Middlesex ion to conceive the picture it ex- ed; it was one continued scene ot, disorder, and tumult.

he poll for the city of London finally closed this day, when the numbers were,

For Mr. alderman Combe,	-	3377
Mr. alderman Price,	-	3236
Mr. alderman Curtis,	-	2980
Sir William Anderson,	-	2387
Mr. Travers,	-	1371
Sir Watkin Lewes,	-	652
Mr. Lushington,	-	113

The four first gentlemen were of course declared duly elected.

By accounts from Paris it should seem that the Legion of Honour is now organized, and, from the following particulars, it will appear that it is meant to be an establishment of such a nature, that the members will have all the weight and consequence of a military order of nobility. The policy of the first consul in this measure is sufficiently obvious. An arrete of the consuls has organized the quarters of the sixteen cohorts of the Legion of Honour. These cohorts are to be quartered in palaces, or other great national edifices. The residence of the grand officer, the chief of the cohort, the assembly-hall, and the infirmary, are to be in the same building, or within its precincts. The great council is to assemble once in every month. An extraordinary meeting is to take place in one of the summer months, for the purpose of proclaiming the new promotions, and for receiving, in a solemn manner, the oath of the military recently admitted into the legion. The funeral oration of such members as shall have died since the last meeting is to be delivered by one of the council; the superior council is to name a high chancellor of the Legion of Honour, and a paymaster-general, who are, *ipso facto*, to be grand officers of the legion: the high chancellor is to sit in

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in the superior council; he is to be keeper of the seal of office: this officer is to take care that the names of the individuals of which the cohort is composed be inscribed on tables of marble, put up at the head-quarters of each cohort, and that the names of the whole be also engraven on tables of marble in the dome of the invalids. The superior council has the management and superintendence of the national property assigned to the legion. At each half-yearly meeting, the high chancellor will deliver to the grand council a statement of the sixteen cohorts, as well as a recapitulation of the accounts given in and in his possession; there is also to be a particular council at the head-quarters of each cohort. This council is to manage the allotted to such cohort, and attend to the infirmary. It is to consist of nine members, appointed by the chief of the legion, viz. a great officer, chief of the cohort, president; two commandants, three officers including a chancellor of the cohort, and a paymaster—the two last are not to have a vote; and three individuals of the legion. This council is to meet twice every month, viz. 1st and 15th, at head-quarters. The proceedings of each sitting are to be immediately laid before the general council of the legion: there is to be an extra meeting once in every year, on the day appointed by the chief of the legion, for the purpose of delivering the commissions transmitted by the superior council, and of receiving the oath of the military recently admitted: this meeting is to take place at the head-quarters of the cohort. In this extra meeting the funeral oration of such members as shall have died during the year is to be delivered. The paymaster of the cohort receives the revenue, and pays the officers and soldiers of all ranks, agreeably to return made and signed by the superior council of the legion; a general statement of the expenditure shall be made out yearly by the directors of the board, and transmitted to the superior council.

15th. The contest for the city of Westminster having begun to assume an aspect somewhat serious, by the friends of Mr. Fox and lord Gardner resolving to canvass the electors in order to bring the ridiculous business to a speedy termination, Mr. Graham did not think it prudent to continue the farcical scene any longer, and accordingly gave notice yesterday morning of his resolution to give the other candidates no further trouble. At the usual hour of opening the poll, the high bailiff appeared upon the hustings, and having previously been informed of Mr. Graham's prudent determination, declared, with the accustomed formalities, that the election had fallen upon the honourable Charles James Fox, and the right honourable lord Gardner.—A dreadful scene of riot immediately commenced. The mob, without losing a moment, proceeded to demolish the wooden fabric which had constituted the hustings, appropriating to themselves, agreeably to immemorial custom, whatever parts of it they could carry off. Nothing could exceed, and no language can describe, the noise and confusion that ensued. Numerous crowds, huzzaing, hammering, and carrying away boards and matting in every direction; and in less than twenty minutes not an atom of the whole fabric was left behind. Several dreadful accidents, we are sorry to add, resulted from this scene of uproar and

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nfusion. The mob, in demo- the building, imprudently at the bottom; the conse- was, that the top soon fell e unthinking labourers, many m were severely hurt. Se- ere carried to the hospitals ously wounded, and one man hockingly maimed, that his y is impossible. His back h his thighs were broken: at a r last night he was still alive. mpliment of chairing was of- Mr. Fox and lord Gardner, ised by both.

numbers were

Mr. Fox	-	2673
Lord Gardner	-	2434
Mr. Graham	-	1091

A very melancholy and us transaction took place at n ar St. Ive's A woman, name is Brey, whilst her hus- as on his business at a tin- here he is a captain), and no the room with her, took an child, of about ten months of the cradle wherein it was ep, undressed it, and laid it l hot baking i on, which was n the fire, then throwing a of reeds over the infant, set blaze; but the child, through ure, was heard to cry vehe- which immediately brought sister-in-law and daughter, ere in another part of the into the kitchen, where this arbarity was committed. They he child just taken off the this unnatural monster, burn- most shocking manner. A and the child's father were ately sent for, but to no pur- t languished a few hours, and pired in great agonies. This ed woman, it seems, has been nd of melancholy for some months past, and sometimes so outrageous, that her husband was obliged to bind her for some days together: but that morning she seemed to talk sensibly, and desired him to let her loose, which he consented to in an unguarded moment. The jury, after examining the child, and its inhuman mother, gave a verdict – Insanity. The mayor, who attended, ordered her husband to confine her in future, and by no means to let her loose again.

19th. Toussaint, the black chief, has been sent a prisoner to France by general Le Clerc, who alleges against him treachery and disaffection.

The princess of Orange left her residence at Hampton-court for Holland, and a considerable number of the most respectable persons in the neighbourhood attended to tender the last tribute of respect. The area of the palace was crowded upon this occasion, which seemed to be highly interesting to all parties. The princess herself was deeply affected by these marks of affection and esteem. Her feelings, indeed, seemed to impede her utterance, and though she attempted to assume a cheerful smile, it was mingled with evident proofs of the most tender sensibility. All the attendants of the household, to whom the princess had endeared herself by the most engaging affability, testified the warmest emotions of deference and regard. Her serene highness was very desirous of taking with her a little girl belonging to a poor family in the neighbourhood, with a view to bring her up as a relation of her own, on account of a striking similitude between the child and her deceased son. The parents, however, could not be induced to part with her; but the princess left the child,

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child, with a hope that it would be sent after her, promising to protect it through life.

The popular violence during the Nottingham election was so great, that the progress of the poll was frequently interrupted, and the military were more than once called in to restore the peace. Mr. Coke, the unsuccessful member, means to petition against Mr. Birch, the favourite of the mob.

The candidates were,
Sir J. B. Warren,
Mr. Birch,
Mr. Coke:
the two former returned.

22d. A most outrageous and alarming affray took place in the market-place of Hull, originating in a dispute respecting the price of green pease, a cart load of which a dealer in vegetables having purchased at the rate of 4*d* per peck, attempted to retail to the people at an advance to 6*d*. or 7*d*. Irritated by this, the mob immediately destroyed the pease, and then proceeding to open hostility, overturned the stalls, without discrimination, of every person in the market. Meeting with little or no opposition, the shops of the butchers next became their object: several of these they forced open, and plundered the contents, which were carried away by men, women, and children, some of whom being apprehended, were conveyed to the house of correction. Finding that several of their companions were in confinement, they attempted to rescue them by breaking open the doors of the Guildhall; which proving ineffectual, they turned their intention to the windows, every one of which they broke with the most determined fury. The magistrates are now taking the most active steps to elucidate this disgraceful affair.

A most disastrous event took place in the works carrying on in the new docks, Blackwall. In order to bay out the water at the entrance of the bason next the Thames, a coffer-dam had been contructed, which had hitherto bid defiance to every returning tide. The workmen, however, within the last fortnight, having continually diminished the buttress which kept out the waters, had on Saturday last approached so near the barrier between the works and the Thames, and had weakened it so much, that numbers of persons expressed their anxiety on the occasion, fearful that the waters might throw down the dam and inundate the unfinished canals. A representation to this effect was made to the engineers, who, after surveying the dam and the piles which supported it, were of opinion that no danger, at that time, was to be apprehended. The workmen, therefore, proceeded with confident security till the evening of Thursday last, when the calamitous event anticipated was realized by the tide setting in with uncommon force. In an instant the barriers were thrown down, and the water rushed in with irresistible force, sweeping all before it. At first it was supposed the whole of the docks would have been prematurely filled, and a great national calamity have taken place. This idea, however, was happily dissipated by the effectual resistance of an inner dam, which stopped the progress of so destructive an inundation. We have yet to state the most calamitous part of the accident, as, by the sudden rupture of the dam, many of the workmen, who were incapable of extricating themselves from their perilous situation, were unfortunately drowned. Four have been since taken out, but ten or twelve more

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more are missing. Dreadful as this misfortune may be considered, it might have been attended with still worse consequences, but for the timely warning conveyed to the workmen by a gentleman on the spot, who saw the dam beginning to burst, and called out to the men engaged in the works. A number of engineers and workmen have been since employed in shoring up the inner dam, to prevent its blowing up the weight of water it will have in future to sustain. The expense incurred, and the damage sustained by this accident, is stated to be very considerable.

Among the curiosities brought from Egypt by colonel Hill, is a Turkish tent of a very singular construction, and richly embroidered. It is pitched in the pleasure grounds at Hawkstone, with the following inscription over one of the doors:—"This tent once belonged to the famous Murad Bey; it was taken at the battle of the Pyramids by the French, and retaken when Grand Cairo surrendered to the English, June 25, 1801."—It appears that it was in this tent that the celebrated treaty of El-Arish was signed. A remarkable large ass, brought by the colonel from Malta, is also exhibited in Hawkstone park.

26th. It appears that eight persons have lost their lives in consequence of the accident at the West India wet-docks. Three of the bodies still remain undiscovered, notwithstanding every search has been made for them. One of the persons missing is a Mr. Brudi, the brother of the superintendant of the works.

Peidmont seems indissolubly united to France. Bonaparte has, amongst other claims upon it, urged that the people are free to choose their government in consequence of the abdication of the king of Sardinia, and he has accordingly sent them a *congé d'élire*!

29th. The contest for the Middlesex representation closed this day at three o'clock, when the numbers were declared by the sheriff to be as follow:

Mr. Byng, - -	3848
Sir F. Burdett, -	3207
Mr. Mainwaring, -	2936

The two former were then declared duly elected.

At an early hour this day Hadfield, confined ever since his acquittal of the charge of wilfully firing a pistol at his majesty at Drury-lane theatre, and another maniac, lately a purser in the navy, found means to escape from Bedlam.

At the assizes for the county of Essex, held at Chelmsford, Stephen Lee, the last of the desperate gang of gipsies, who had infested that county for many years, was the first prisoner put on his trial, for a burglary in the house of farmer Grout, of Manuden, in 1796; and being found guilty on the clearest evidence, the chief baron, after expressing great satisfaction that the county of Essex were likely to be delivered from the depredations of this banditti, proceeded to pass sentence of death upon this convict, informing him, that there was not the smallest hope of pardon for him on this side the grave.

Died. 2d. At his house in Stanhope-street, May-fair, after two days illness, the right hon. Isaac Barré, clerk of the pells. His health was declining for a considerable time past; and a few hours before his dissolution he was seized with a paralytic stroke, which was the immediate cause

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cause of his death. Though blind for the last twenty years of his life, he still continued a cheerful companion to the last. He began to distinguish himself in his political career at the same time with his countryman Edmund Burke; and was a celebrated parliamentary debater during the American war. The office, which became vacant at the time of his death, he had held about fifteen or sixteen years, it having been granted to him during the early part of Mr. Pitt's administration, by that great minister, in order to save the country the expense of a pension, which had been previous granted to the colonel as the well-earned reward of a long and meritorious public life, and which was of course relinquished. It is one of the largest benefices in the gift of the minister, worth 3000*l.* per year, and a complete sinecure. (It has since been given by Mr. Addington to his son, a youth at school.) Colonel Barr died possessed of about 24,000*l.* a moiety of which he has bequeathed to the marchioness Townshend.

AUGUST.

1st. Hadfield, the lunatic, the person who fired at the king at Drury-lane theatre, and who had made his escape from his keepers, has been retaken at a public-house in Deal, and conducted back to town.

The Irish state prisoners have arrived at Hamburg from Fort St. George: the greater part of them were preparing for America; but some of the elect, with Mr. Arthur O'Connor, had received passports from the French minister there for Paris.

The following are the leading particulars of the trial of William Clark, who was convicted (at Chelmsford), and suffered death, for brutally assaulting Eleanor Jane Buer, an infant child not quite nine years old. The child, while giving her evidence, was seated in a chair before the judge, and a more interesting countenance and ingenuous appearance were never exhibited in the person of an innocent female. She stated most distinctly, that last Tuesday was a month she was returning from school to her father's house. It was about six o'clock in the evening; when the prisoner overtook her, and said to her, "What! is it you Miss Buer? come, I'll see you home to your father's house."—Thinking no harm, she gave him her can and provision-basket to carry for her, and they went on together. On coming to a green lane, about half a mile from her father's house, he asked her to go that way; but she refused, exclaiming, "No! no! it is wet, don't let us go that way." On which he said, "If you don't go quietly, I will stab you." He took her by the wrist, and dragged her along. She wished to get away, cried very much, and said she wanted to go to her father's house. The wretch then assaulted her in a manner too horrid for description; and having satisfied his brutal inclination, stabbed her in the throat and ran away. She got up in extreme agony and fright, and saw her father's man Philip coming down the lane. He came up to her, and she was just able to say, "Oh! a man has cut my throat."—Philip White, the servant, corroborated, in several particulars, the evidence of Miss Buer; and a Mr. Carter, a surgeon, of Waltham-abbey, gave the following testimony:—"On Tuesday, the 29th of June, in the evening,

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ening, I was sent for to Jane Buer. found the child extremely faint at oldsworth's cottage, near the lane, parently near death, from the loss blood; she was still bleeding from wound in the bottom part of the ck, two inches long, and exceedgly deep, the breath issuing freely rough the wound, so that her voice uld scarcely be heard. He exined further, and found the child iserably lacerated, as if done by a ife. There was no doubt, in his ind, the horrid act had been pertrated. The case was too clear to mit of doubt in his mind."—The ry instantly pronounced the priner guilty, and the judge, in a ry impressive manner, then pass the sentence of the law. The retch evinced no symptom of sorw or repentance: he is only twenyears of age, and was servant to farmer at Copthall-green.

2d. A fire broke out at the house Mr. Bond, farmer, at Shobrook, hich was attended with very meancholy consequences. When the cident happened, Mr. Bond and rt of his family were at church, id at home were two of his daughrs, one eighteen the other fifteen ars of age. After dinner, they id both reposed themselves on a d, and did not awake till surunded by flames. The oldest imediately flew to the window, and scended in safety; the other atmpted to follow, but some fire lling before, she became alarmed, id ran to another part of the ouse: she soon returned to the indow, but, overcome with the ffocating flames, she fell backards, and perished! Her body as soon discovered, but in a state o shocking to describe. A sermt maid approaching too near, while a chimney was falling, had her skull fractured.

3d. Minorca has been formally dilivered up to the Spaniards in consequence of the late treaty of peace, and is now entirely evacuated by the British. The troops who composed the garrison have arrived at Gibraltar on their way to England.

This afternoon Mr. Garnerin again ascended, from Vauxhall-gardens.—The bills of the day informed the public that he would ascend exactly at half past six o'clock, accompanied by madame Garnerin and a gentleman. Curiosity was excited to the utmost degree, it being the first time, for fifteen years, since a lady had ventured in this country to soar the empyrean height. The day was exceedingly fine, and the crowd of spectators was immense. Without the garden, it is computed that upwards of 300,000 persons were collected; and at an early hour several thousands tried for admission into the gardens. The balloon, which is the same in which Mr. Garnerin made his last voyage from Lord's cricket-ground, was placed in the centre walk of the gardens, and the process of filling it with inflammable air was completed by five o'clock. Madame Garnerin was a considerable time on the stage, and was received by the spectators with the most enthusiastic tokens of admiration. She is rather above the middle size, extremely pretty, and her countenance very animated. She was dressed in white, in the English style, and returned the applause paid to her with marks of the utmost respect. A gentleman of the name of Glasford was appointed to accompany them in traversing the air. During the interval of the time

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time of ascension, madame Garnerin promenaded round the gardens, accompanied by Mr. Astley, jun. of the Amphitheatre, who was very attentive in rendering every assistance to her. At seven o'clock exactly, due notice having been given by the firing of three guns, madame Garnerin took her seat in the car; then followed Mr. Glasford; and, lastly, M. Garnerin, who politely bowed to the spectators, previous to his taking his seat, and was received with loud huzzas. Some little interruption was occasioned by the balloon not immediately rising, but monsieur Garnerin obviated this difficulty by throwing out some ballast, and the balloon then gradually ascended in the most majestic manner. Scarce a breath of wind moved, and the aeronauts remained at a considerable height nearly over the spot from whence they ascended, to the admiration of the spectators, who testified their joy at this brilliant spectacle by the most loud and reiterated shouts of applause. In about ten minutes, monsieur Garnerin let fall from the car a small parachute, to which was suspended a cat. The balloon then began to ascend a little, and afterwards descend, keeping in view for upwards of an hour, mons. G. manifesting, during the whole of the time, the utmost dexterity in the management of it. At a quarter past eight o'clock the aeronauts descended with the facility of a bird, and without having experienced any inconvenience on reaching the ground, in lord Rosslyn's paddock, on the top of Hampstead hill. Mr. Dickenson, of Longacre, followed the balloon on horseback, and, after assisting in fastening it on its descent, proceeded to Vauxhall, where his communication of the safety of the aeronauts was received by the anxious crowd with the most becoming tokens of sincere joy.

When the aerial travellers first ascended, they experienced not the least wind. When at the height of about ten thousand feet, a little current of wind took them, and had not mons. Garnerin been pledged to return to the gardens the same evening, he would have proceeded to a greater distance. When they alighted in the grounds of lord Rosslyn, every assistance was afforded them by a large number of persons who had followed from Vauxhall on horseback; they experienced much difficulty in bringing the anchor to hold, and were dragged to a considerable distance. After securing the balloon, they proceeded for the gardens, where they arrived about eleven o'clock. Madame Garnerin walked once or twice round the garden, in company with Mr. Astley and some friends, but the crowd was so great, each person being eager to view the adventurous fair-one, that it was thought advisable for the party to retire, which they accordingly did into the box which is generally appropriated for the use of the prince of Wales, where an elegant supper was served up. Mons. Garnerin, during the time of supper, received the compliments of a variety of persons, which he in the most polite manner returned. Captain Sowden was in the garden when the balloon first ascended, and rendered every assistance. A Mr. Carterry was to have accompanied mons. and mad. Garnerin, but declined just before the time appointed for ascension; in consequence of which Mr. D. Glasford, the gentleman alluded to, succeeded to his place. The descent of the

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: cat, with its little vehicle, was idual and perfectly safe; it fell into garden of a Mr. C—, of Hampad, who insisted on receiving three neas for indemnification of the spass committed in his grounds by or puss and the parachute.

Capt. Garvey, of the third regint, was some time since murder- at St. Eustatius, by an ensign ce, of the same corps, who, imdiately after, killed himself. No ise can be assigned for this horrid , as the deceased had lived toher on terms of particular friendp. The corps has voted an hund guineas for the erection of a nument to capt. Garvey.

4th. Bonaparte has been formalinvested with the consulship for ; the ceremony was distinguished every necessary solemnity. In rsuance of a resolution of the sete, M. Barthelemi, as president of it body, addressed the chief con- on the occasion. He acknowlged, in terms of much neatness, eminent services rendered by the nsul to France; and having deibed the nature of the obligations e towards him by the people, very perly observed that it only remain- for him to consolidate the blessgs which he had restored, and to ivate the advantages of the ace which he had procured. Boparte, in his reply, expressed a ady acquiescence in the wish of the ench people, that the whole of his should be devoted to the service his country. The prosperity of ance, he hopes, will be secured m the caprices of fortune, and e uncertainty of futurity; and the ppiness of the people of that coun will contribute to the felicity of all rope.

6th. At the Maidstone assizes the notorious Miss Robertson brought an action against Oakley and others, to recover certain articles of upholstery goods taken from her house at Blackheath.

Mr. Garrow, for the prosecutrix, alluded to the circumstances of notoriety under which the reports have been raised against her. He was not apprehensive she would suffer this day either from his lordship's or the jury's knowledge of the libels of "the lady in men's clothes," "the gentleman in ladies' clothes," "the female swindler," and other such trash with which the press had teemed. Miss Robertson, in her instructions to him, has stated that she was perfectly willing that the whole of her life should be investigated in this place, were it not that she was apprehensive that it would take up too much of the time of the court. This was in fact a simple action of trover, to recover certain articles of upholstery goods taken from her house at Blackheath. He entered into the history of her dealing with the house of Oakley and co. and their magazine of fashion; he mentioned the furniture of the drawing-room, which was to be dado, sky ceilings, compartments, &c. and took notice of Mr. Creasy's attachment to Miss Robertson's venison, and his extreme liking to ride in her fine coach. He related the conversation that took place after dinner with Mr. Oakley, Mr. Creasy, and Miss R. relating to an anonymous letter received respecting Oakley's having reported she owed him 1600*l*. On his being taxed with it, he denied it, saying that he never had made any such assertion. Soon after this, Mr Oakley presented himself at the area door of her

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house, and asking if one of his men had brought a carpet for the drawing-room, he got admittance, and let in half a dozen of his men, who never left it till they had taken out all the goods she had had from him and other persons. Any ordinary, dull, stupid, honest tradesman, would have been content to have arrested her, to go to a trial, to get a verdict, and enter up a judgment, before he undertook to make a judgment of his own, and take out the goods from the other creditors. Mr. Garrow concluded, by expressing a hope that the jury would, by their verdict, afford a wholesome lesson to tradesmen for their future conduct. He then proceeded to call his evidence: the principal of whom was Miss Sharp, who kept a boarding-school for young ladies, in partnership with Miss R. She swore, that when the latter went to the house at the Paragon, she took with her a number of articles, some of them purchased of Mr. Oakley, of the value, as she thinks, of 110*l.*; the witness remembers the dining together of Miss R. Mr. Oakley, Mr. Creasy, and herself; on Mr. Oakley being told by Miss R. that she had received an anonymous letter, saying, that he had reported she owed him 1000*l.* he denied it; he had done business before for her, and was perfectly satisfied with her. A conversation then took place as to the extent which Mr. Oakley had given her credit, being twelve months, which he admitted was the case. The 110*l.* paid for the goods to Oakley was her money, and lent to her friend, Miss R.; she went to reside at the Paragon with Miss R. who mentioned, in October, that she wished to go to view the Fascally estate, but it was then too late in the year; she does not remember her trustees being in contemplation to sell the estates, or its being mentioned at all; as to her sister, lady Paget, she used to speak of her as an intended sister; she expected to be so by her union with colonel Cunninghame. Miss R. used frequently to speak of her relations, and at one time put herself in mourning to go to meet her grandfather's corpse; but in consequence of the advice of Dr. Lettsom, that it would be too much for her nerves, gave it up. On the demise of a person she pretended to be her mother, she went into mourning for her, and gave it out that she derived a handsome fortune from her, although her mother is still alive. When Miss R. went away from Blackheath, she removed her habitation from place to place till she had got to Huntingdon, where she was arrested. The witness denied most positively that either her or Miss R. ever were dressed in men's clothes. After some other evidence for the prosecution was gone into, sergeant Shepherd rose for the defence, and severely reprimanded the conduct of the prosecutrix in bringing forward the present action, situated as she is. Her arts and devices in deceiving her most intimate friend, he most pointedly reprobated and exposed. He made a very pleasant allusion to the character of young Wilding, in the Liar, as to her deceiving her bosom friend. If she could and would do that, is it to be wondered at, that she should dupe the upholsterer; by keeping up the farce with all the art which she is fully mistress of, that she could deceive stone masons, bricklayers, carpenters, and even curriers, to a considerable extent? The learned

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sergeant then read two letters, e from Miss Sharp, claiming a rt of the goods taken out of the use as her own; and a second m Miss Robertson, indemnifying r. Oakley, if he would return to iss Sharp, or make her compensan for any articles he might have en away. He argued from them, it she had given Mr. Oakley liry to take away the goods he did e, and that he was right in so ing. If he had not done so, he uld have been most completely eated out of every shilling; as it s, he must lose 300*l.* or upwards papering and decorating rooms it could not be removed from the use. He was most certainly very rdly used by this shameful and ndalous action being brought inst him; it could have no other ect, but that of adding still more his already heavy losses; to rer on it was impossible.

The letters above were put in and d, when the learned judge stopd the cause, declaring his decided inion, that the two letters in quesn put an end to the action, that connection between Miss R. and iss S. was evidently of a swindling scription, and that the plaintiff uld not, upon any principle of uity or justice, be entitled to a rdict.

The plaintiff was accordingly nonited.

9th. The most violent and unualified abuse of the British press s appeared in the Moniteur, the ench official journal: it should em that the first consul, in the enitude of his power, supposes it ssible to put down by violence, d the high tone he assumes, that st and greatest of the bulwarks of ur liberty.—See Appendix.

13th. Stephen Lee, the housebreaking gipsy, and the two soldiers of the 14th light dragoons, for highway robberies, and the monster for the rape near Walthamstow, were executed at Chelmsford, pursuant to their sentence: the three former died obdurately; the last showed evident marks of contrition. Gibbons, one of the dragoons, seeing a soldier amongst the spectators, called out to him, "Comrade! look and see whether I don't die like a soldier!" and immediately as the drop was falling, he sprung from it a considerable height.

15th. At the court of requests the following cause came on for trial: A dancer of inferior talents, who was engaged as one of the figure-dancers at the opera-house, was employed by a lady of fashion and distinction to assist at a fete champetre she gave in honour of the late peace The lady had imagined a scene represented by living characters, in which Britannia was to be seated on a throne, attended by peace, plenty, liberty, commerce, prosperity, and, in short, by emblematic personifications of every blessing heaven has bestowed. To execute this classical design, it was necessary to have persons to sustain the characters, and with that view several figure-dancers of the opera-house and the theatres were engaged; they performed to admiration, and the company were highly delighted with their exertions. When they had concluded, they were allowed to partake of every luxury provided by the liberal mistress of the feast, and at their departure they each received a compliment of three guineas. Handsome as this remuneration was, it did not satisfy the plaintiff: she wrote word to the lady, that she never accepted

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less than five guineas. The lady referred her to her house steward, who thinking she had been very well paid, refused her any further satisfaction. Upon his refusal, she reduced the demand to 39*s.* and summoned the lady for that sum. The steward attended, and explained the circumstance to the commissioners, who told the plaintiff they could not adjust a matter of such importance. She might bring her action in the court of king's bench, but they could not take cognizance of a cause when the demand had been lessened merely for the purpose of bringing it within their jurisdiction.—The plaintiff was dismissed, and danced out of court extremely mortified.

The following anecdote of a British seaman, one of the crew of the Cæsar, of 84 guns, paid off this day at Plymouth, deserves to be recorded: In the gallant attack on Linois squadron, in Algesiras-bay, the 5th of July 1801, the boats of the Cæsar had been all rendered useless by the shot from the batteries. It was necessary to send some orders of particular consequence, in the then situation of the Hannibal, of 74 guns, captain Ferris, (on shore, and then much exposed to the enemy's fire,) to the Venerable, of 74 guns, capt. Hood; rear-admiral sir J. Saumarez asked who could swim; a fine young seaman, about nineteen, came aft, during the hottest of the fire from the French fleet and batteries, and offered to strip and carry the orders in his mouth, which he actually accomplished, and brought back an answer to sir James in about fifty minutes !!!

16th. It appears, by the accounts from Switzerland, that in the petty cantons, instead of acquiescence and submission to the new order of things, a formal insurrection is organizing there against the central government, and it is very uncertain whether it will be possible to make them receive the new constitution. The instigator of these commotions is the late landamman Reding. It appears that he has been long labouring on the execution of his vast plan of a counter-revolution, and for this purpose has taken advantage of the absence of the French troops. He began by calling an assembly of his confidential friends at Gersau. In this meeting, which took place on the 24th of last month, it was resolved to convoke, on the 17th of August, the general assemblies of the people of the three petty cantons, to oblige all the public functionaries to resign their places; to induce the old magistrates of 1798 to resume their functions; to form a confederation between the three cantons; and to collect all the men capable of bearing arms. At Schwitz, Reding assured the inhabitants that Bonaparte, whom he chose to denote by the following words, "the man who makes Europe tremble," had given him his word that the canton might constitute itself as it pleased. The re-establishment of the ancient order of things was proposed. Reding was then appointed landamman, and all the ancient authorities were restored. In many places the pastoral letter of the bishop of Constance, which declared that there was nothing in the new constitution contrary to religion, was torn from the church doors on which it was pasted.

The new members elected to parliament are uncommonly numerous: they amount to 184, of whom 145 are English, 14 Scotch, and 25 Irish.

20th. The following remarkable circumstance occurred:—The ship Fair American was lost about six years

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years ago off the Isle of Wight, and many boxes and other property were stolen from her; however, Messrs. Hopkins and Gray, who were principally interested, this day received a box, containing forty-nine watches, and within it this short note: "Advertise these, that the right owner may have them, and when I see that done I will send you the remainder."

At the Derby assizes a young man, who had assumed the name of the hon. Hervey Howard, was indicted for stealing bank notes amounting to 100*l.* and acquitted by baron Thompson, without trial. The act (on which the prosecution rested) of the 30th Geo. II. is against persons fraudulently obtaining "money, goods, wares, and merchandizes," and therefore the obtaining of bank notes is not considered an offence under that act.—There is another statute, viz. the 33d Henry VIII. against persons wilfully obtaining "goods, &c. by means of any false tokens;" but the pretences made use of by the prisoner did not constitute an offence under that statute, or at common law; consequently, as the case was deemed not an amount to felony, there was legally no criminal offence committed. The judge, however, directed the 100*l.* to be paid over to the prosecutor.

Notwithstanding the profound peace that reigns at present throughout all Europe, there seems not to exist much confidence in the public mind, as to its duration. The funds are low and continue to fall, whilst the Moniteur constantly growls and grumbles at the license of the English press.

24th. The son of a wealthy native of Bombay, a boy of about twelve years of age, was missing, and the most diligent search made for him in vain. On the day following, some suspicions alighting on a goldsmith and a Purvoe in the neighbourhood, they were taken into custody, but denied any knowledge of the child. The Purvoe professed necromancy; and calling for some wheat and ashes, he scattered some of them on the ground, alternately praying and addressing himself to heaven to discover where the boy was. He at length pretended to have received divine intimation as to the place of his concealment, and directed the distracted parents to several places, but to no purpose. The prisoners were afterwards examined separately, and the Purvoe was induced to confess that the body of the boy was deposited in the house of his brother; and that the jewels which he wore, worth about 300 rupees, and which had instigated to his murder, were concealed in the bag for horse provender. On going to the house, the child was found, with the head severed from the body. Two women, with the Purvoe's brother, have, with the other two, been committed for trial.

At the Monmouth assizes, Mr. W. Sanders, an old man of Pontipool, was found guilty of manslaughter, and discharged, on paying 6*s.* 8*d.* His son had violently beat him with a stick and horsewhip; and threatened to murder him on the first opportunity that offered, with a view to intimidate him. The old man loaded his gun, and presenting it at the unnatural reprobate, shot him.

The following proceedings in the case of Lathropp's bankruptcy took place this day before the lord chancellor, and will elucidate some mysterious circumstances that have of late very much engaged the attention of the public. An applica-

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tion having been made to supersede the commission of bankruptcy, the solicitor-general read a petition from the bankrupt, which stated, that in the month of February last he became acquainted with Mr. John King, at that time a partner in the Portland-place bank, who introduced himself to the petitioner, a young inexperienced man, invited him to his house to dinner, and treated him with amazing splendour and hospitality. That, deceived by these appearances, the petitioner conceived King to be a very rich man; that on an occasion, after he had dined with King, and had been freely supplied with wine, when the rest of the party had sat down to play at whist, Mr. King took him into his study, and, in glowing language, represented to him the immense profits of banking, and counselled him as a friend to embark in such a concern with himself, which he was about to establish at West Felton-hall, in Shropshire, where he had a small estate. That considering the elegant manner in which Mr. King lived, which could not fail to impress the petitioner with most favourable notions of the profits of banking, it was not astonishing that a young man should attend the proposal which had been made to him; and in consequence of these impressions, he actually subscribed an agreement to become a partner in the bank in Shropshire. Soon after this transaction, King began to mention the petitioner as a partner in the Portland-place bank, which circumstance induced the petitioner to remonstrate with King; but the latter insisted, in the most positive terms, that the paper which the petitioner had signed was a complete contract of partnership, and that if he did not fulfil the terms, he (King) would issue notes which would ultimately come upon the petitioner and ruin him. The petitioner being alarmed and intimidated by these proceedings, at length signed a deed of general partnership in the banking business. The petitioner thought it proper to explain the reason why he had assumed so many names. He had married a young lady of the name of Clarke, and took her name in order to obtain possession of her fortune: this lady inherited her property from her grandfather, whose name was Brown, and the petitioner had also assumed that name. The petitioner further stated, that finding the notes issued by the Portland-place bank were dishonoured, and that the other partner of King was insolvent, he exerted himself to the utmost, in order to get rid of the connection in which he had so incautiously involved himself. The partnership was soon after dissolved, but King did not sign the deed, as his name was not in the firm. King had issued the company's notes in order to discharge his own private debts; Gill, the petitioning creditor, had no claim on the partnership, but had in this manner got from King bills to the amount of 360*l.* Gill was an actual creditor of the petitioner only to the extent of 13*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* and he had repeatedly declared that he had no demand to make if this sum was paid, and he had made such a declaration to the petitioner's mother, from whom he had demanded that sum, adding, that if it was not paid, he and Mr. King would prove his ruin.

The solicitor-general having read this statement, remarked, that it must be obvious that the commission of bankruptcy had been improperly taken

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ten out, and of course that it ought be superseded. Every fact stated the petition was corroborated by idavits. The partnership only ok place in March, and was ternated about the beginning of the onth following. Gill, the petining creditor, was not to be found, t there was no debt due to him om the partnership. When the nner in which this unfortunate ung man had been drawn in by ng, who gave him elegant dinners, d displayed his magnificent sideard of plate, and introduced him lady Lanesborough, was consider, his yielding to urgent solicitans would not appear any way sursing. But, independently of this, lid not appear that the petitioner d any idea of being connected with ank in London; he only agreed to come a partner of one in Shropire, where he had a small proper-

This was not, however, King's sign, for he told the petitioner it he had it in his power to issue tes, which would equally affect n, and Prescott, the other partner. ng was anxious to redeem his ite, and wished the petitioner to n a security, and, upon his refusal, reatened him with total ruin; addg, that he would not leave him acre of land, or a stick upon it. ie first time the petitioner saw Gill is at King's house, with whom he peared to be well acquainted. It is admitted, that Gill had supplied e petitioner with linen to the nount of 13*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* and this was e extent of his claim. Gill had plied for this sum, by a letter adessed to him as colonel Lathropp the following terms:

"Dear Colonel, Having a payment make on Monday, I beg you will t me have the 13*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* which is the amount of your account. I shall be at King's to-morow—do not disappoint me."

The learned counsel proceeded to state the substance of an affidavit made by the petitioner's mother. Gill had called upon her for payment of this account of 13*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* He used the same threats and strong language as had been resorted to by King, on the former occasions; he said, if he was not paid this 13*l.* he would make her son a bankrupt and totally ruin him; but that if the debt was paid, he would free him from all his embarrassments, as he had King in his power, or rather between his finger and thumb. It therefore appeared, that no other debt was due to Gill, and the bankruptcy itself seemed to be not only irregular, but a gross insult offered to the court. He concluded by humbly submitting, that, as no petitioning creditor appeared, the commission should be superseded, and the bond assigned over.

Mr. Cooke said a few words, enforcing the arguments of the solicitor-general.

Mr. Pemberton appeared on the other side. He stated, that although Gill could not be found, yet it appeared that he was really a creditor of the parnership; for his affidavit said, that the bills he had received were for goods furnished to the bank. He came forward on the present occasion, however, not as counsel for Gill, but for Mr. Birch, who was a creditor to the extent of 1500*l.* for pantaloons! He thought it proper to support Gill's claim, in order that the demand of Mr. Birch might not be overturned.

After some conversation had passed, the lord chancellor said, When he recollected that a number of per-

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sons had lost their property, and that 136,000*l.* worth of paper had been issued from this bank, he did not feel inclined to relieve any of the parties from their responsibility. His lordship declined superseding the commission, unless it was unavoidable, in order that the parties might go before a jury.

25th. The first consul has totally forbidden the further circulation of British newspapers, and this very unexpected prohibition has been already carried into execution; no sooner was it issued than the commissioners of the police visited the several coffee-houses and reading-rooms, and seized all the English papers they could find!

The whole of the manufacturing part of the county of Wilts has been, for these some months back, in a state of alarming tumult and disorder, occasioned by the general introduction of the shearing machines into the large manufactories, and much valuable property in the cloth-racks has been privately cut and destroyed by night.

The emperor of Russia and the first consul have issued a declaration, by which they have determined to conclude the tedious difficulties of the question of the indemnities in Germany, the principal features of which are as follow:

The secularizations are general, the only ecclesiastic left in the college of electors being the arch-chancellor of the empire, a title formerly annexed to the electorate of Mentz. The electoral dignity will be conferred upon the duke of Wirtemberg, the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and the margrave of Baden, who being a near relative of the emperor of Russia, appears to have been greatly favoured in the allotment of territory. The king of Prussia has also a large portion; but the prince of Orange does not obtain his without the incumbrance of some French claims. The grand prior of Malta has some indemnity assigned; and it is proposed that the bishopric of Osnaburgh shall belong in perpetuity to the elector of Hanover, provided he abandons his claims upon Hildesheim, Corvey, and Hoexter. [For minute particulars of this most important negotiation, see the State Papers.]

By the Lisbon mails arrived today, information has been brought, that, in consequence of the Portuguese minister of police having insisted upon searching some baggage belonging to general Lannes, the French minister, the latter remonstrated to the government upon the subject, and even insisted on the dismissal of the minister of police. This demand, however, was not complied with by the government; a conduct at which general Lannes was so much offended, that he immediately quitted Lisbon for Paris.

27th. Early this morning, several persons observed an unusual smoke to issue from the chimney of a house in the possession of Thomas Harding, at Somercoates-common, near Alfreton, in Derbyshire. The door was broke open, and the internal part of the house was found all in a smoke and burning, but not in flames. Before any person could get up stairs, the chamber floor fell to the ground; and its ruins brought with it the remains of three young children burned to death; one without its head, and the two others wanting some of their limbs. The parents of these unfortunate infants went on Monday afternoon to Ripley (about two miles from thence) to some

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me merriment, and very imprudently left the children all night by themselves.

28th. The celebrated Toussaint, the black chief of St. Domingo, so long master of that island, and once the terror of the French armies, has arrived a prisoner at Paris: he is confined in the Temple.

29th. At noon, a considerable number of houses were burned in the town of Thurles, Ireland. Two boys had been firing squibs, when the wadding lodged in the thatch of a house, which, from the intense heat of the day, was more than ordinarily combustible; and the wind, light as it was, blowing unfortunately on the town, directed the flames that way with such fury, that above fifty dwellings and offices were consumed, and the entire of the property destroyed within them before the fire could be extinguished.

30th. The West India dock, which was opened this day, is intended for homeward-bound ships, and in which they will not be allowed to stay after their cargoes are discharged. It is 1600 feet long, 514 wide, and 29 feet deep, built round with brick-work five feet in thickness at top, and covered with large square stones as coping to the wall. Another dock is yet to be made for the outward-bound ships, which will be of the same length, but narrower by 100 feet. A magnificent gateway to the quays is intended, with allegorical devices, and there will be a high wall round the whole, besides a sloping ditch. The number of houses for the residence of clerks and workmen will convert the marsh in time into a town, so that London will really extend from Paddington turnpike to Blackwall, without any interruption whatever.

A wager of rather a singular nature, and for a considerable amount, was determined on the road between Glasgow and Falkirk. The bet was laid between Mr John Stobo, surgeon in Cumbernauld, and Mr. James Smith, of the same place, that the latter gentleman would not walk, in the space of half an hour, two miles backwards. To the surprise of many present, Mr. Smith performed the walk exactly in twenty minutes. There was a great concourse of spectators present, and the novelty of the bet afforded good sport.

Died.—At Lucknow, general Claude Martin, who rose to his high station in the army from the ranks, and who fought in all the campaigns in the East Indies against Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun. By his will, bearing date the 1st of January 1800, he has bequeathed the immense sum of six hundred thousand Sicca rupees in various pensions and legacies. The bulk of his fortune is said to amount to 470,000*l.* which, with the exception of the above-mentioned sum, he has devised to charitable and laudable purposes, the most considerable proportion of which goes to his native city of Lyons in France.

SEPTEMBER.

1st. This morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a most dreadful fire broke out in the house of Mr. Hesketh Davis, oilman, in Leadenhall-street, nearly opposite the East India-house. On the first alarm, the watchmen belonging to the India-house afforded all the assistance in their power with the company's engines, which alone prevented the extension of the fire; but, unfortunately,

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nately, a sufficient quantity of water could not be procured for the space of two hours, when the conflagration had extended itself to Mr. Swift's, trunk-maker, Mr. Ward's, the Ship tavern, the Geneva warehouse, and the top part of Mr. Tinkler's premises. The whole were very shortly in flames. The engines belonging to the different fire-offices soon arrived, and the water was played with great activity from the top of the India-house, where there is a tank. Such was the fury of the flames, that very little property could be saved.

The premises above mentioned, with the exception of Mr. Tinkler's, are entirely destroyed, and fell in about nine o'clock in the morning. The back part of the King's Arms inn is also burnt. The firemen and others were extremely active as soon as water was procured from the tanks in Cornhill; and though several engines were at work, they could not suppress the flames for some hours. One man lost his life by some part of the house falling in upon him. A company of grenadiers belonging to the royal East India volunteers attended to keep the mob off. The distress occasioned by this calamity is indescribable. Some of the houses adjoining the India-house also took fire by the burning wood falling on the roofs, and the wind being strong at east blew the flames across the street in an oblique direction. During the fire, two Jew boys were detected in attemping to cut the leathern hose belonging to the East India company's engines, when they were secured and sent to the compter. Some villains, also, during the progress of the flames, got into Mr. Tinkler's house, under the pretence of affording assistance to the distressed inmates; they then fastened the door and began to plunder the house, when the door was forced by some people without, who suspected their intentions, and the villains were all taken and sent to the Poultry-compter.

Mrs. Barrington, wife of the celebrated George Barrington, was brought before Mr. alderman Boydell, on suspicion of robbing a Mr. Cox. This person stated, that he was passing through Newgate-street, about half past eleven o'clock, when he was accosted by the prisoner and another woman; that he had some conversation with them, when he missed a guinea. Upon charging them with the theft, the other woman ran away. The witness, however, said, that he could not charge Mrs. Barrington with taking his money. The magistrate asked him whether he had not been promised the money in case he did not support the charge; this he stoutly denied. The oath was then administered to him, and he was cautioned with respect to the consequences of giving false testimony. He then acknowledged that he had been promised the money, but still said that he did not know that the prisoner was the person who had taken it. He was asked where he had been in the morning? he replied, at a public-house, and said it was there that the promise had been made. The constable received a severe reprimand for daring to take a prisoner to a public-house, and Mr. Cox was admonished for his incautious conduct, in suffering such a daring offender to escape the arm of justice.—She was then committed, as a disorderly person, for one month, to Bridewell.

6th.

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th. Austria, which had manifested ch dissatisfaction at the project Russia and France for the indem- es in Germany, and had actually de some military movements, possessed itself of Passau, has en way, and acceded to the plan letailed in the declaration of those vers.

A French paper estimates the nber of English at Paris at no then 12,000. Such eagerness visit a capital, not too remarkable the morality and decency its ious societies exhibit, is more to advantage of our sneering neigh- urs then to our national character.

7th. The melancholy fate of the enious Mr. Spalding has not, we l, deterred others from exploring recesses of the deep by means of diving machine or bell, as Mr. aly, of St. James's-street, Dublin, cended from a vessel in the bay, ich was for the purpose moored r the spot where, some months ce, a large Cumberland collier had n sunk. He continued immers- one hour and three quarters, ring which a fresh supply of air s introduced into the bell by means a pneumatic engine worked on the k of the vessel, and communicating a tube; a method more efficacious d less hazardous than the sinking air casks, as hitherto practised. s object was to ascertain the prac- ability of raising the sunken ship. The greatest severity is shown in ance in all matters which relate to r commerce. The following cir- mstance became known this y:—A vessel arrived in the river on Charente, the captain of which ports, that the George of London, ving arrived at Charente last week load wines for this country, the ip and crew were seized, and the latter thrown into prison, for having on board only two small cases of earth- en ware, which were designed, not as part of the cargo, but as a present from the merchant who freighted the ship to the shippers of the wine in France. The earthen ware is certainly a prohibited article; but what occasion there is for so much violence in conducting the custom- house affairs in France must be left for M. Talleyrand to explain to Mr. Merry.

8th. The French papers mention a most horrible project which was attempted to be carried into ef- fect by a miscreant at Lyons. He had hired a sort of stable having an entrance from the street; in this he had dug a pit about six feet square, and twenty in depth. This was covered by planks moving on a swi- vel, which at one end were confined only by a slender thread. There was a lateral hollow in one side of the pit filled with straw, which by an apparatus he could set on fire, for the purpose of smothering his victims, with a sort of windlass to draw them up, and in an obscure corner a grave for their interment. He first tried this infernal machine on a coun- try woman coming to the market with fruit. She being called in, sunk into the trap, and he attempted to set the straw on fire: in his haste he happily failed, and being affrighted by her loud and reiterated cries, he took to flight. The woman was ex- tricated by the neighbours with but little injury. The villain was arrest- ed, and will undergo the punishment due to his crime.

To the indignation of all Europe the French have marched an army, under general Andermatt (who is to be supported by general Ney), against the smaller cantons of Swit- zerland,

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zerland, for the purpose of imposing upon them a new constitution and vernment.

In the afternoon, a few minutes after three o'clock, the corning-mill, No. 1, part of the royal gunpowder works, situated about three quarters of a mile north-west of the town of Faversham, blew up with a most tremendous explosion, and killed six men who were at work therein: three horses were destroyed. The fragments of the building were dispersed in thousands of pieces over the adjoining grounds, and the massy presses and mill timbers splintered and displaced in such a manner as to present a heap of ruins impossible to describe; but owing to the chosen situation of the corning-mills and drying-stoves, which were removed from the town after the dreadful accident in 1781, and the further judicious precautions of detaching the buildings from each other, raising banks of earth between some, surrounding others with strong hedges and plantations of wood, the destruction has not extended beyond the place where it began; the windows of a house in Broad-street, and a few at Mr. Crow's, baker, in West-street, being all the damage sustained in Faversham: which is somewhat singular, as a great number of buildings adjoining, and others much nearer, were untouched.

The corning-mills are timber buildings of an oblong quadranglar form, somewhat like a barn covered with tiles, having four entrances, the internal space divided by two partitions into three compartments. The first contains the presses with their levels and capstan for pressing the powder into cakes, which cakes being coarsely granulated are conveyed in sieves, of different degrees of fineness, into the second compartment, containing the apparatus for sifting: in the third compartment is the horse-wheel, the cogs of which give motion to the whole of the machinery.

How the fatal spark was produced, which caused this devastation, whether from friction or from any incautious act of the workmen, as no fire is ever employed in this part of the works, is, and ever must remain, unknown. The unfortunate sufferers by this calamity were John Hastings, foreman, who has left a wife; John Coventry, a wife and three children; George Taylor, a wife; John White, a wife and five children; William Thurston, a wife and three children; and William Simmons, unmarried: three of the men were found alive after the explosion with every article of clothing torn off, their bodies scorched black and miserably lacerated; they died however in a few minutes. Two others were discovered among the ruins in a similar condition, dead: but William Simmons, whose employ was with the mill-horses, in that part of the building which set in motion the machinery for sifting, had his shoulder and thigh broken, and a dangerous wound upon his head, by the falling of a piece of timber, but was not burnt: he survived nearly two hours, during which he was perfectly collected, knew Mr. Gerard the surgeon, and answered several questions put to him relative to the accident, but could give no account of the cause; he seemed perfectly resigned, and sensible that death only could end his present sufferings: John White had entered the mill only a few minutes, and Mr. Pledger, an officer belonging to the works, had left it only ten minutes before the explosion. It was heard many miles

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les in every direction round the intry, sending forth an immense ar of smoke, so high into the atmo- ere, as to be seen from the Dane- n-hill, at Canterbury, where the nd resembled that of a large piece ordnance. The premises were posed to contain about ten bar- s, or 1000 lb. of powder. One of horses, otherwise but little hurt, a large splinter driven into his ll so fast that it could not be wn out; it was killed on the fol- ving day. The wives and chil- n of the wretched sufferers will be ply provided for by the proprie- s.

11th. In the sheriffs' court a cause a novel nature was tried, Hurst *v.* lford.—The plaintiff in this cause s of a profession technically call- a Nicknackitorian, that is, a deal- in all manner of curiosities, such Egyptian mummies, Indian im- ments of war, arrows dipped in poison of the upas tree, bows, tique shields, helmets, &c. and s described as possessing the skin the cameleopard exhibited in the man amphitheatre, the head of spear used by king Arthur, and breech of the first cannon used the siege of Constantinople, and, short, almost every rarity that the ost ardent virtuoso would wish to ssess.

The defendant was the executor of widow lady of the name of Mor- n, who, in the enjoyment of a con- derable fortune, indulged her fan- and amused herself in collecting jects of natural and artificial curi- ity. She had been in the habit of rchasing a variety of rare articles the plaintiff. She had bought of m models of the temple of Jerusa- m and the Alexandrian library, a ecimen of the type invented by Memnon the Egyptian, and a genuine manuscript of the first play acted by Thespis and his company in a waggon. For all these she had in her life-time paid most liberally. It appeared also she had erected a mau soleum, in which her deceased husband was laid, and that she projected the depositing her own remains, when death should overtake her, b the side of him. The plaintiff was employed in fitting it up, and ornamenting it with a tessalated pavement. This was also paid for, and constituted no part of the present demand. This action was brought against the defendant, her executor, to recover the sum of 40*l.* for stuffing and embalming a bird of paradise, a fly bird, an ourang-outang, an ichneumon, and a cassowary. The defendant did not deny that the plaintiff had a claim on the estate of the deceased, but he had let judgment go by default, and attempted merely to cut down the amount of the demand. The plaintiff's foreman or assistant proved that the work had been done by the direction of Mrs. Morgan, and that the charge was extremely reasonable. On the contrary, the defendant's solicitor contended that the charge was most extravagant. He stated, that the museum of the deceased virtuoso had been sold by public auction, and, including the models of the temple of Jerusalem and the Alexandrian library, the antique type, Thespian manuscript, spear-head, and every thing else she had been all her life collecting, it had not netted more than 110*l.* As to the stuffed monkeys and birds, which constituted the foundation of the plaintiff's claim, they scarcely defrayed the expense of carrying them away—they were absolute rubbish. The plaintiff's attorney replied,

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ed, that his client's labour was not to be appreciated by what the objects of it produced at a common sale, attended perhaps by brokers, who were as ignorant as the stuffed animals they were purchasing.

The under sheriff observed, that in matters of taste the intrinsic value of an article was not the proper medium of ascertaining the compensation due to the labour which produced it. A virtuoso frequently expended a large sum of money for what another man would kick out of his house as lumber. If Mrs. Morgan, who it was proved was a lady of fortune, wished to amuse the gloomy hours of her widowhood by stuffing apes and birds, her executor was at least bound to pay the expense she had incurred in indulging her whimsical fancy. He saw no reason why a single shilling of the plaintiff's demand should be subtracted.

The jury accordingly soon after gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 40*l*.

The Preston jubilee guild has been this month exhibited with extraordinary splendour; it occurs but once in twenty-one years, and never fails to bring from all parts of the kingdom crowds of visitors to so unusual a spectacle. It commenced on the last day of August, and continued for ten days. The scene each day commenced with a grand procession of the mayor and corporation, the different companies, manufacturers, &c. with their several flags, and bands of music. The whole then proceeded to the parish church, after which they perambulated all the streets of the town, amidst the plaudits of an immense concourse of spectators. In the evening there was a brilliant assembly at the guildhall, and a supper. And thus for ten days was this festivity prolonged, the procession each day varied by the ingenious devices of the manufacturers and corporations; and horse-races, cock-fights, public dinners, and dancing, with the addition of an excellent company of players, kept up, for the whole of the term the jubilee lasted, a degree of festivity and enjoyment rarely experienced on such occasions. The following short account of the origin of this custom may not be unacceptable:

The Preston guild has been kept up every twenty-one years since the granting of the charter by king Henry II. duke of Normandy, who confirmed the charter, and ordered that a guild should be held every twenty-one years, for the freemen to renew their freedom. If they let one guild pass without renewing their freedom, either by themselves or by proxy, they are for ever after excluded from all rights and privileges attached to the town of Preston The first guild held under the charter was in the second year of the reign of Edward III. since which time this makes the eighteenth guild which has been held under the reign of twelve monarchs.

12th. This evening the following dreadful accident happened:—A very genteel dressed man having got behind one of the Stratford stages, he unfortunately got entangled in the wheel, which at length drew him almost double between the spokes, and impeded the progress of the carriage. To extricate the unhappy man it was found necessary to take off the wheel, when his head appeared nearly severed from his body, and otherwise shockingly mangled. He was taken to the Plough, at Mile-end, for the inspection of the coroner's inquest.

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Accounts from all parts of the united kingdom agree, that there never has been seen a harvest more abundant, nor grain more flowery, nor does there appear to have been the slightest failure of crops in any district or even parish. Thus has Providence, by two years genial bounty, delivered us from the worst of evils, scarcity of food for man.

14th. The attention of the passengers in the Strand was attracted by five hackney coaches stationed opposite Buckingham-street, receiving invalids from New Round-court, in the Strand, where they had been receiving certificates and directions to be conveyed to their places of nativity. These invalids consisted wholly of soldiers and sailors who had lost their sight in Egypt. They were thirty in number, six in each coach, and were mostly soldiers, well clad, wearing green shades over their eyes. They were all in high spirits, and seemed to enjoy good health. They were going to the different stages, &c. by which they were to be conveyed home. The populace sympathised much with them.

15th. At the Middlesex sessions, Elizabeth Salmon was indicted for feloniously receiving, knowing them to have been stolen, a child's cap, gown, and other articles of wearing apparel, the property of Elizabeth Impey, the wife of John Impey. This case excited a considerable degree of interest. The mother of the child, Elizabeth Impey, stated, that she resided on the 22d of June in Red-lion-market, Whitecross-street. On that day a man, whom she did not know, came to her, and said that he was sent by Mrs. James, of Finsbury-place, to inquire after her child, and relieve her. Mrs. James had frequently relieved her when in distressed circumstances. The man asked her if she had any coals or bread? to which she replied in the negative. He then requested her to go with him to a public-house in order to get something to drink. He then gave her eighteen pence, and told her to go and buy some coals and bread, and said he would take care of the child. Not having the least suspicion, she entrusted him with the child. On her return, she was alarmed at finding that the man had decamped with the child. She immediately went to Mrs. James's, but could not learn any tidings of it, as Mrs. James denied having sent any person to her. She made search all that night and the next day without any success, and at length was persuaded by a Mrs. Dixon to go to the prisoner's house: she took the advice, and went with Mrs. Dixon, and found Mrs. Salmon in bed, as though she had lain in. From some information she received, she was afterwards induced to go to the public office in Worship-street, and she there procured an officer to go to Mrs. Salmon's with her, in order to see whether the child was not hers. Mr. Ray accordingly accompanied her to the house of Mrs. Salmon, and she there found her child in bed with Mrs. Salmon: she recognized it by several red marks over the eyes.

Sarah Atterbury was then called, and confirmed the preceding testimony.

Ray, the officer, stated, that he was directed to go to the house of Mrs. Salmon by Mr. Moser, the magistrate. He asked to have a sight of the child, which she refused. He then asked who was the midwife or doctor? She said she was taken

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taken ill Rag-fair, and sent home in a coach but did not know the doctor, and that she had been delivered about three days. The witness said, that, after a long search, he found the things (which he produced) concealed about the bed.

Mr. Weston, the surgeon, who was called in by Mrs. Atterbury, stated, that when he came to the room of Mrs. Salmon, he found all the external appearance of a lying-in room: when he came in, Mrs. Salmon screamed in the most violent manner, and said he was come with the rest to take her child away. He desired her to be pacified, and told her that he was a medical man, which she well knew. He then seated himself at the side of the bed, and asked her the necessary questions. He then stated his opinion, that she had never been delivered of a child: in consequence of this opinion he ordered the child to be delivered up.—This was the evidence for the prosecution.

The counsel for the defendant submitted to the court, that the present indictment could not be sustained, as there had not been proved any intention of stealing the clothes, though, undoubtedly, the child had been taken away in an unlawful manner.

The chairman observed, that there was nothing more painful to the feelings of any one than that an innocent person should be found guilty; next to that was, that a guilty person should escape the arm of justice. This case, he was sorry to say, exhibited a most shocking and inhuman scene of villany, and he was extremely concerned that he was bound to inform the jury that the law did not take cognizance of it. In this case the intention of the prisoner was to get the child, and not to steal the clothes; the jury therefore must acquit her on this indictment.—The jury were of necessity obliged to find her not guilty.

The chairman observed to the jury, after they had returned their verdict, that he understood, upon conversing with some of the magistrates, that she might be still made amenable to the laws. She was then ordered to be detained.—She is a robust looking woman, and seemed to be quite callous during the trial.

The 14th, at night, a tremendous fire broke out at Liverpool, which consumed the whole of the beautiful and extensive warehouses fronting St. George's dock, justly the pride of Liverpool's enterprising inhabitants, and the admiration of all strangers. It is not known how this dreadful calamity originated; but about ten o'clock smoke was observed to issue from the centre of France's buildings; the fire-bell was instantly rung, the drums beat to arms, the whole of the military turned out, and every exertion that active attention could furnish was rendered. The remains of the Northumberland fencibles were particularly active, commanded by their adjutant. About one the flames burst forth with tremendous fury, and continued raging and threatening destruction to all around till six o'clock in the morning, when they were got somewhat under. The fury with which the conflagration raged its effects will best demonstrate, for all those beautiful and extensive buildings reaching from Water-lane to Brunswick-street, with the corresponding storehouses, called France's, were, at six o'clock in the morning, one prodigious heap of ruins!

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ıe damage cannot be estimated less than one million of money! he shipping, for the dock was full ɔse to the spot, were, from its for-nately being flood-tide, removed d preserved, but every attention ıs necessary, such as wet sails ıced before the rigging, &c. It may considered a fortunate circum-ınce that the streets of this popu-ıs town were laid with water-pes, and the attention paid by the oprietors of the Bootle Springs, wards furnishing a sufficient quan-y of water, in a great measure ecked the progress of the flames. is to be regretted the immense servoir completing by this compa-was not finished, as it is calcu-ed to contain near 4000 tuns of ater, at an height commanding the most acclivities and buildings of e town. The accident was occa-ɔned by the falling of a snuff of ndle among shavings in a porter ult. About two-thirds of the ıs are insured."

Apprehensions have long been en-rtained that it was intended by the ench government to incorporate edmont as an integral part of the public. That which has been for me time done in fact, is now done form. By a *senatus consultum* of e 14th inst. Piedmont is divided in-six departments, which are to send venteen deputies to the legislative dy. The city of Turin is consti-ted one of the provincial cities of e French republic, and as such its ayor is to be present when the ith is administered to the appoint-l successor to the first consul. hus has the ancient territory of the ng of Sardinia been given away ithout his name being so much as ıce mentioned in the projet of demnities by any one of the con-tracting parties, and thus has France acquired a territory, which gives her the total command of Italy, and the possession of a country nearly as large as Scotland, but incomparably more fertile and populous!

21st. The extraordinary display of aeronautical dexterity, which had been for some time anxiously expected by the public, was this day prepared with consummate skill, and executed with an admirable intrepidity. The experiment also being wholly novel in this country, we are induced to mention the preparation and arrangements with more than usual detail. On entering the ground (the parade of the St. George's volunteers, near Grosvenor-square), at four o'clock, the great balloon, the same which ascended from Vauxhall, was found sufficiently inflated. The apparatus for the collection and conveyance of the gas into the balloon was well constructed. It consisted of three groupes of hogsheads, eight in each, which imparted the inflammable air through tin tubes to three central casks. Three larger tubes of tin conveyed the air thus collected in a hose of varnished silk, by which it was conveyed into the balloon. This hose ten minutes before five o'clock was adjusted to a small balloon of about ten feet by six, which, in less than half an hour, was sufficiently inflated. The cord which confined this pilot balloon, as it was termed, was placed in the hands of Mrs. R. B. Sheridan, and it was by her launched into the atmosphere; it ascended rapidly in a N. E. direction, and in seven minutes was completely out of sight. The preparations then commenced for launching the larger balloon; the cords were cut which held it floating in the air, and it was held

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held down by the united strength of several persons during the subsequent preparation. The different cords of the netting, &c. were then all brought within a hoop of about four feet diameter, and fastened to a rope which passed through a tin tube of about twenty feet in length. This tube was to the parachute precisely what the stick handle is to a common umbrella, and its use was to suffer the rope, when cut at the bottom, to pass through without injury to the slender cordage of the parachute. The top of the parachute was formed of a large flexible hoop, about eight feet in diameter, the inner space being of canvass, firmly lashed and strained. The balloon was then permitted to ascend about thirty-six feet, being still confined by cords, and then the parachute appeared in the shape of a large petticoat of white canvass, depending from the lower hoop. Beneath this was a basket, or rather a tube of wicker work, covered with red canvass, in which the daring adventurer was to take his place. The lower extremities of the parachute were attached by cordage to the central tube, about four feet above the basket. Thus the only connection between the balloon and parachute was formed by the rope passing through the central tube, which being cut from below, the latter was left to its proper action.

These arrangements, in which Garnerin himself took the most active part, and in which he was greatly embarrassed by officious assistance, having been made, the circle was cleared in some degree, and the aeronaut gave the signal of departure. The balloon was drawn to the south-west quarter of the area, in order to give him all possible advantage of the wind in clearing the houses adjoining. This precaution proved to be unnecessary. The last cord being loosed, the balloon ascended majestically in a perpendicular direction; but when acted upon by a breeze, scarcely perceptible below, it followed the north-east direction of its little pilot. Garnerin waved his flag immediately on ascending, and was followed by loud outcries of admiration and good wishes. From the course which he took, and the height to which he ascended, he must have been visible from every house in the metropolis which had a northern aspect. He evidently wished to prolong his stay for the gratification of the people, by opening the valve of the balloon, and on each discharge of the inflammable air, the balloon, illumined by the setting sun, appeared to be surrounded by a nimbus, or glory, such as is seen to surround the heads of saints, &c. in paintings of scriptural subjects.

Thus far description has been pleasurable, as having only to dwell on a subject which was at once magnificent and well conducted. What followed was, at the instant, marked by the different sensations of dread and anxiety. Garnerin ascended at ten minutes before six o'clock; in those ten minutes he had arisen to an height of more then 4000 feet; at six precisely he cut the rope, and the parachute was seen to separate from the balloon, and to descend with the utmost velocity. A scream of terror was at the moment heard from every part. During some seconds, nothing but a falling object could be perceived, and that but indistinctly. The parachute was then seen to expand, but its vacillations, or swinging from the one side to the other, were so great that the basket appeared very frequently to be in an horizontal position with

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with the parachute. As the medium through which he was falling became more dense, its resistance increased in proportion, and the oscillations were rendered less dangerous; but they were at no time so far diminished as wholly to exclude the idea of extreme hazard. The generous feelings of English men and women were all called forth in favour of the adventurous stranger, and many lamentations were heard on the part of those who by paying for the sight had contributed to so imminent a danger. An immense crowd rushed from the parade towards the Pantheon, to inquire after his safety. They had there, in a very short time, the satisfaction to be told that he had descended in safety in a field near St. Pancras church, the property of Mr. Harrison, a cow-keeper. He received only a slight hurt on one side of his face, from being thrown out of the basket; for though this had a false bottom, so constructed as to break the fall, it had little effect on the velocity of his lateral descent.

22d. A bunch of grapes was lately cut by Mr. Parke, of Highfield-house, near Liverpool, which weighed ten pounds two ounces. Its greatest breadth, across the shoulders, when hanging in its natural position, was one foot eight inches and three quarters; circumference, three feet eleven inches. The vine is only four years old, and had six more bunches upon it of larger dimensions.

25th. At Harrowgate a servant had been riding a small stallion poney, the property of a physician at Manchester, and on alighting, slackly retained the rein whilst he stood with his back towards him. The poney directly seized the man, threw him on the ground, knelt on him, and in the most vengeful manner worried him to death. The mangled corse was rescued with difficulty from the devouring beast.

27th. Between four and five o'clock this morning the inhabitants of Mortlake discovered that the landlord of a public-house had murdered his wife. She was a handsome-looking woman, and her husband is supposed to have been impelled by excessive jealousy. He beat out her brains with a pistol; in doing which the pistol was broken to pieces. Mr. Davis, the surgeon, has the remains of the pistol in his possession. The murderer is in custody, and raves as if he were mad: What is singular, the person who kept the public-house before, a black, also murdered his wife in it; in consequence of which the house was a long time empty, no one liking to take it.

28th. At Sturbitch fair near Cambridge, a full audience was collected to witness the representation of A Bold Stroke for a Wife, by an itinerant company. At eight o'clock an alarm of "fire!" was given by some ill-designing person in the gallery. The play was stopped, and a pause of consternation ensued. At this moment a woman, affrighted beyond measure, threw herself from the gallery into the pit; a circumstance which seemed to realize the most dreadful apprehensions. Every person rushed instantly towards the door; some were crushed to death by the pressure, and more were either killed or wounded severely by being trampled upon when fallen. The accounts received stated the deaths to be six or seven, and the number of the bruised and wounded to exceed thirty! The ruffian author of this alarm, for which there was not the smallest foundation, is yet undiscovered;

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vered; but it is most devoutly to be wished that the efforts of the magistrates will succeed. They have offered the sum of 100*l.* for his apprehension.

This morning a fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Combe and Shum, in Store-street, which were appropriated to the keeping hops and beer after it had been brewed. The flames were first perceived to ascend from that part of the building nearest the street, and proceeded with great rapidity, devouring the timbers of the roof, and making irresistible havoc until the arrival of the engines, which, in consequence of the scarcity of water, were obliged to be supplied with beer. In about three quarters of an hour the immense roof of the centre premises fell with a prodigious crash, involving in its fall the side wall that was parallel with Tottenham-court-road. At this moment the conflagration became general, and presented an awful and sublime spectacle. The immense store vat in the interior of the building, which was capable of holding 2000 hogsheads of porter, next became the victim of the flames, and having taken fire at the upper part, a circular blaze ensued, which burnt rapidly for several feet, until it reached the beer, by which it was extinguished. At ten o'clock the flames had in a great measure subsided, at least so far that no further devastation was to be dreaded; and the remainder of the day was spent in preventing the possibility of the embers rekindling. The damage sustained is calculated at from 30 to 40,000*l.* which must ultimately fall upon the fire-offices, as we understand the premises were insured in different offices to the amount of 60,000*l.* Large quantities of valuable stores have been saved; and, among other things, we are happy to find that all the hops have escaped the destruction; upwards of 1000 bags were seen rolling in Chenies-mews, Gower-street, and the avenues adjoining, which might have suffered considerable deterioration and pillage, but for the activity of a squadron of lord Cathcart's dragoons, which kept the multitude from pressing too near the premises, and the thieves from practising their accustomed depredations. A considerable deal of malt has, however, been consumed, and the destruction of this article would have been greater, but for a most excellent precaution, that of stopping up all communications with the rooms adjoining those on fire, which was effected by bricklayers, with brick and mortar, in the most expert way; it afforded a singular sight to see these men employed building up walls amidst the burning embers, whilst the firemen kept up a constant supply of water around the avenues they were engaged in blocking up, and greatly added to the success of the undertaking. The store-room, containing the beer, in which were seven large vats, is entirely destroyed, vats and all; and out of which the engines, directed to a particular part of the building, were at one time obliged to be supplied. The occasion of this misfortune, as in all similar cases, cannot be accounted for with any degree of accuracy. Various are the causes assigned; among the most probable is that of the iron funnel of a copper becoming heated, and setting fire to some pieces of timber in the chimney, the buildings being very old, which communicated to the rest of the premises. This copper, the only one on the premises, was used for the purpose of boiling liquor to season the

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he casks against the workmen came a the morning to fill their butts rom the reservoirs alluded to, consequently the fire was always going at ight, and was attended by a watchman, who had been in the service for many years, and on whose care and ttention not the smallest degree of aspicion attaches. Mr. alderman Combe was extremely active in his ndeavours to save all the property he ould, and was instrumental in urging others to do the same by his example. The brewery, of which the ove premises are the storehouses, is a street at the back of Long-acre. he populace guzzled so much of e beer, which they took away in ckets, that they lay in numbers in e adjacent ground and streets, like many drunken swine, incapable rising, and consequently unable to mmit plunder, or to afford the ast assistance.

DIED.—6th. In his 73d year, his house in great Queen-street, incoln's-inn-fields, Mr. James Bare, engraver for above sixty years, distinguished liberal-minded artist,

OCTOBER.

1st. Switzerland has taken up ms to oppose the new constitution hich France is preparing to impose on her, by marching into that happy country a force strong ough to bear down all opposition: r is there now left a hope, that e present disorders can subside l that ill-fated country submits to e "dreadful quiet of despotism."

At the justice room, Guildhall, ree very young girls, apparently t more than sixteen years of age ch, were charged by a man, named nith, who described himself as a taylor, residing in Surrey-road, near Blackfriars, with having robbed him of a variety of articles of wearing apparel. This man stated that the girls came to his house about six weeks since, and two of them engaged to lodge and board with him; they stopped with him, as he said, about a fortnight, when they took an opportunity, while himself and his wife were absent, to decamp, taking with them the articles which he had emumerated. At this time they owed him above seven pounds. When the business came to be investigated, it appeared that this man kept what are called dress lodgers, and that he had procured these poor girls to officiate in that capacity; they were in the nightly habit of earning money by prostitution, and the whole of what they got they were obliged to give him. They said that sometimes they gave him three or four guineas of a night. One of them stated that she had been advised to follow this unfortunate way of life through the persuasion of his wife. The magistrate asked him what had been found in the possession of these girls when they were apprehended. He then produced an old velvet bonnet, which, he said, he could swear to; this, however, the girl said, had been given her by his wife, and which he well knew. The man could not deny it. The magistrate said his conduct was infamous in the highest degree; he lamented that he did not live within the jurisdiction of the city, as in that case he would most certainly have committed him. He than gave some excellent advice to the poor girls as to their future mode of life, and said he hoped that they would pursue the

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means of obtaining an honest livelihood; as the charge had not been substantiated he would discharge them. They were then dismissed.

3d. An unfortunate occurrence took place at Lymington. At night, the Triton, bound to Liverpool, laden with brandy, left this port; but she had scarcely got out of the river when she was discovered to be on fire, which had communicated with the spirits. Out of eleven men, five are missing, and it is supposed that they had got at the cargo, and, in the drawing off some of it, had set the whole on fire, and perished in the conflagration. The vessel is on shore opposite the town, still in flames, and nothing can save her from being burnt to the water's edge.

The public attention in Germany is now much devoted to the famous robber, called Schinderhannes, who at length has been taken and delivered up to the French, about two months ago, with several of his associates. A thousand anecdotes are related of this extraordinary man, who is said never to have attacked the poor, but even, on the contrary, to have been their real friend and supporter, robbing the rich, the clergy and Jews in particular, to afford them succour; maintaining amongst his associates, near 200 in number, a severe discipline, and punishing even with death such of them as transgressed their voluntary submission to his control.

After being all last year the terror of the left bank of the Rhine, and laying under periodical contribution all the country between Mayence and Coblentz, he transferred his gang to the right bank of the river in Franconia, and was at length arrested as a suspicious character on coming into the Runkelischen district one day, at a little market town, in the character of a pedlar, with a horse and cart full of wares, as was frequently his practice upon a reconnoitering scheme: to avoid more minute investigation, he there enlisted with the Austrians, and being sent to the general rendezvous at Frankfort, was recognized and betrayed by an associate.

He then acknowledged himself to be Schinderhannes, and was, at the request of the French minister, delivered up to the republic, and conducted, with several of his associates apprehended in the interim, particularly one called "Black Jonas," in great notoriety, to Mayence, where he now remains a close prisoner, as well as his father and mother, peasants near Rastadt, his mistress, and many others, waiting their trial.

His age is only twenty-three, and his conduct, if what is greedily published of him be true, almost modelled on that of Carl Moore, in Schiller's famous play of the Robbers, imitated lately on the English stage under the title of the Red Cross Knights, and which would seem to have electrified and given a wrong impulse to an ardent imagination, which, in better pursuits, might have formed an heroic character.

7th. Intelligence has been received from Madras of the sudden death of the deposed heir of the nabob of the Carnatic. His death was followed by those of his highness's father-in-law, and of his dearest friend and chief counsellor, the venerable Najub Khan, who survived his sovereign but nineteen days. The prince, on his death-bed, made a will in favour of his brother Hassaun Ul Mulk, who of course succeeds to all

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all his legitimate claims to the sovereignty. Hassaun, it is stated, positively refused to sign the surrender of his rights. He is kept in close confinement.

8th. Colonel O'Kelly's celebrated singing parrot died suddenly at its master's house in Halfmoon-street. This singular and celebrated bird was one of the three bequests made by his uncle to colonel O'Kelly: the other two were the estate of Cannons, and the famous horse Eclipse. This uncommonly-gifted creature sung a number of songs in perfect time and tune, and, if she ever made a lapse, she would stop, and go over the passage until her ear was perfectly satisfied. She could express her wants articulately, and give her orders in a manner approaching nearly to rationality. Her age is not known, but it is upwards of thirty years since the late Mr. O'Kelly bought her at Bristol at the price of 100 guineas. The colonel was repeatedly offered 500 guineas per annum, by persons who wished to make a public exhibition of the bird; but this, out of tenderness to the favourite, he constantly refused. The body was yesterday dissected by Dr. Kennedy and Mr. Brooke, when the muscles of the larynx, which form the voice, were found, from the effect of practice, to be uncommonly strong; but there was no apparent cause for its sudden death.

The following description of the late nuptials of the daughter of the Coorga rajah will give some idea of the magnificence with which in the East they celebrate that rite: "The roads in every direction, for several coss, were illuminated on each side, and ornamented with curious and costly devices. They commenced from the entrance of Nanour, extending to the limits of the Cusbah. Three English gentlemen, captains Foulis, Marriott, and Osborne, attended this splendid ceremony. On their arrival at the palace, they were saluted by twenty-one guns, and ushered into the presence to the notes of soft music, select bands of Hindoostany girls dancing before them. For the space of seven days the rejoicings continued, each successive day varied by amusements created by the happy and inventive genius of the rajah himself, who studied, with his wonted liberality, the accommodation and pleasures of his guests: at the end of the seventh day, the abovementioned gentlemen took their leave, and were highly complimented by the rajah for the favour of their attendance. On one occasion during the festival, at the grand hunt, attended by the rajah and his company, no less than 18 elks, 14 wild buffaloes, 13 cheetars or spotted tigers, 2 elephants, and 32 wild boars, were slain. The heads of the animals were laid in triumph at the feet of the young amiable bride, who had scarcely attained her fifteenth year. The princess, it is said, possesses very superior accomplishments; certain it is, that nature has been most kind to her in a lovely animated countenance and a most beautiful and delicate form. Her husband, the Joonday rajah, is about thirty years of age, a well-informed and pleasant character.

9th. Orders have been issued for the field officers of the regiments now in garrison at Malta to join their respective regiments: by which it should seem that that island is not (for the present at least) to be evacuated by the British forces.

10th. It has been formally announced by the Danish and Swedish gazettes, that the conquests we made

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of their West India islands have been formally delivered to their respective armaments.

12th. As the mail coach was travelling between Princeton and Trenton, in America, the lightning struck the back part of the carriage, and descending to the axletree, ran along the pole, and instantly killed the four horses; the coach was much shattered, but the passengers escaped unhurt, as did the driver, although for some time rendered insensible by the violence of the shock.

13th. An impostor, who personated the honourable colonel A. Hope, and completely duped many people at Keswick in Cumberland, has absconded. He contrived to marry the daughter of a publican called the "Beauty of Buttermere" under his assumed appellation, nor was he discovered till Mr. Hardinge the Welsh judge, on a tour to visit the Lakes, and knowing colonel Hope, issued a warrant for his apprehension.

At the Norwich music meeting the harmony of the first day was completely destroyed by the following unpleasant circumstance: A gentleman of the name of James, who has been long subject to epileptic fits, was so overpowered by the effect of the performance as to be seized by one, which threatened the most serious consequences: being passionately fond of music, and anxious to hear Mrs. Billington sing "I know that my Redeemer," he had inadvertently secured a place in the midst of the crowd under the front of the orchestra; and scarcely had Braham begun his so much famed air of "To arms, your Country's Cause," than he instantly fell; a stream of blood gushed from his mouth, and he was borne out a most ghastly spectacle. The confusion soon became general; numerous parties of gentlemen were busily employed in attempts to recover the females, who were most seriously alarmed at his disorder, when a fresh event engaged their attention. Mrs. Billington, who had hitherto endeavoured to support her spirits, suddenly fainted, and was conveyed from the orchestra into the vestry as lifeless as a corpse: this immediately stopped the remainder of the performance, which every one was anxious should be immediately concluded; when alderman Brown, one of the stewards, addressed the audience, and informed them, that in consequence of the unforeseen accident, it would be impossible for Mrs. Billington and the other singers to go through their songs; but that he hoped they would be content with the "Coronation Anthem;" with which the performance concluded.

At the Surrey sessions, Mary Robinson, a very decent looking woman, was put to the bar, and tried upon six separate indictments, each charging her with stealing frocks, the property of persons therein named. The woman, it appeared, was in the constant practice of inveigling little children of three, four, and five years of age, into bye places, where she took an opportunity of stripping them of their clothes, and turned them adrift. Several of the children she had intimidated, by producing a knife, and threatening to kill them in case they made a noise. A child of a Mrs. Parry she had served in this manner, and taken away its frock, which she afterwards went to pledge at Mr. Barber's, a pawnbroker in the Borough. The shopman stated, that she had pledged a great number of frocks at his master's shop, and having received intimation that most

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most of them were stolen, he determined to secure her if she came again. She came with the frock which she had taken from Mrs. Parry's child, and he secured her, and sent for a constable. When she was taken into custody, she had a great number of duplicates in her possession, and had strewed several on the floor of the shop. The jury, much to the satisfaction of a crowded court, found her guilty on each indictment.

The court, in passing sentence, made some observations on the enormity of the offence, and hoped that the sentence it was about to inflict would be the means of preventing such inhuman practices for the future. The chairman mentioned an instance of a child having been stripped, and taken into the fields, where it had wandered on a heath, and must have perished, if some person, accidentally passing near the spot, had not been attracted by its cries. The court then sentenced the prisoner to be transported for the term of seven years, and to be kept to hard labour in the house of correction till she is put on ship board.

15th. Forty thousand French have marched against Switzerland under general Ney, nor can any resistance that brave but ill-fated people may make be in the least effectual; any interference of the other powers of Europe in their behalf is now too late!

The late stadtholder, by an act signed at Dillenburgh, has formally conveyed to his son, the hereditary prince of Orange, all the states allotted to him as an indemnity: in consequence of which that prince has dispatched commissioners to the different cities, bishoprics, abbeys, &c. which constitute his new dominion.

All the commanderies, priories, estates, and property of whatever kind, the knights of Malta possessed in Spain, have been on a sudden confiscated by that power to the use of the crown. As this measure in as ample extent has already taken place in France, Piedmont, republican Italy, and, in short, wherever the influence of France extended, it is not easy to conceive how the articles of the treaty of Amiens which relate to that order can be executed. It certainly is not possible to restore the island of Malta to its former possessors, the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, when that order has been completely ruined, and indeed can hardly be said to exist. And this country would surely not be justified in surrendering Malta to those who are deprived of the only means by which they could protect it, and which would in fact be to leave it a prey to France, whose end and object it is to get possession of it at any rate.

16th. About five o'clock in the evening a man, genteely dressed, went into Mr. Maryan's, silversmith, in Lombard-street, drew a pistol from his pocket, and demanded money, holding the pistol within a foot and a half of his head. The man repeated the question, and Mr. M. replied, "I have none," and endeavoured to put the pistol away. At this moment Mr. Minet entered the shop, and passed close behind the robber, who, upon seeing him, immediately turned round and levelled the pistol at him, as if to shoot him. Mr. Minet however stooped down to avoid receiving its contents. Mr. M. perceiving the man's design, came forward in order to seize him if

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if he fired at Mr. Minet, when he instantly turned round and discharged the pistol at Mr. M., who at first imagined he was shot; as his face burnt much, but after putting his hand to his head, he did not find any blood come. The villain, as soon as he had discharged the pistol ran off, and Mr. Maryan pursued him and came up with him about 20 yards from the shop. He was running with the pistol in his hand, pointed, and the passengers all flying before him. After some resistance he was taken, and conveyed to the Compter. He obstinately persisted in concealing his name, alleging that his brother is a reputable merchant in the city, but should never know his present disgrace. He also refused to take any sustenance, and is, he says, determined not to survive this shameful attempt.

20th. In consequence of the situation of affairs on the continent, and the subject of the evacuation of Malta not being yet decided on, government seem disposed to equip another armament; some ships of the line have been ordered for the Mediterranean, and others to be stored and equipped for sea, whilst a small squadron of observation is to be in readiness to sail at an hour's notice.

An action has lately been tried in the second term, 1802, at Bombay, before sir William Syer, knt. recorder, &c. brought by lieutenant Castleton Maw, against Messrs. Learmouth, Raymond, &c. officers of the ship Soleby Castle, for an assault. It appears that in crossing the line, in the passage to Bombay, the usual ceremony performed by Neptune and his attendant deities took place, which consists of shaving and ducking all those who have not before crossed the line. This lieutenant Maw firmly resisted, and made many offers to give an equivalent either in money or spirits, to be excused from suffering such an indignity. After making repeated offers to the men, on condition of their not molesting him, and finding them contemptuously rejected, he shut himself up in his cabin, the door of which he barricaded with trunks and boxes, the best way he was able, using the further precaution of lowering the port, to prevent intrusion from without. After remaining some time in this state of imprisonment, without light or air, and that under the line, and during the hottest part of the day, the party, whose characters had all been cast beforehand, came to his door, and with oaths and imprecations insisted on immediate admission. This he resolutely refused to grant, but with the same breath again entreated them to take his money, and leave him unmolested; a proposal on his part which was strongly seconded by Mr. Patterson, the fourth mate of the ship, with the additional assurance that he, their officer, would be answerable for the plaintiff's supplying all of them with spirits on the ship's arrival at Bombay. Neither to be won by entreaties, however, nor intimidated by threats, the gang immediately began attempting to force open the door, but not succeeding in this so easily as they expected, they all with one accord went on deck, as if on purpose for further orders and fresh intructions. Mr. Raymond accordingly, the third mate, desired some of them to go below, and to take the door off the hinges; and suggested, that others might make their way in at the port.

While

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le one party went with the
:nter for the first of these pur-
, a sailor of the name of Edwards
let down the side of the ship,
flishing a naked cutlass in one
, while he held a bludgeon in
other. By the assistance of
latter weapon, the plaintiff's
which he was not sailor enough
:now how to fasten properly,
lifted up, and Edwards stretch-
the arm which held the cutlass
the cabin, made thrusts there-
in every direction, which
Maw for some time parried
his sword; and though he
d, at this period, with great
, have either stabbed or shot his
lant, he abstained from doing him
injury. Indeed the pistols with
ch he had armed himself, and
ch he now fired off, in hopes of
ecting himself from further out-
:, were loaded with powder only.
sooner, however, were they
discharged, than Edwards
le a leap into the cabin, his
ociates at the same instant rushing
at the door. The whole armed
g now pressed round the plaintiff,
after wresting the sword from
only hand he had to hold one,
: and dragged him upon deck.
ere he clung for some time to
: post of the cuddy door, and see-
; no hopes of protection, but the
ıtrary, from the first and third
ite, who were upon deck, called
t in the loudest and most anxious
inner for the captain of the ship,
ıo, from the unfortunate circum-
ince of the door of his apartment
ing shut at the moment, joined to
e great noise which prevailed with-
it, heard nothing, as he afterwards
clared, of this appeal to his pro-
ction, which otherwise, there could
: no doubt, from his disapprobation
of the proceedings when informed
of them, would not have been
made in vain.—Such was now the
agitation of the plaintiff's mind,
that he actually made an attempt to
escape from further outrage by throw-
ing himself overboard, and would
have effected his fatal purpose if it
had not been for the active hu-
manity of his friend, Mr. Patter-
son. But neither the pain he had
already undergone, nor his evi-
dently preferring death itself to fur-
ther indignity, had the effect of
procuring him any respite or release.
He was torn from his hold, dragged
along the quarter-deck to the waist,
and forcibly fixed in a boat, half
full of filthy water, which had been
placed there for the business of the
day. His eyes being bandaged with
a dirty napkin, a nauseous com-
position of tar and pitch was rubbed
over his face, and taken off again by
the means of a rusty hoop, serving
the purpose of a razor. He was
then pushed back with violence into
the boat, and there held struggling for
some seconds, with his head beneath
the water. In consequence of this
treatment, the plaintiff kept his bed
the whole remaining part of the day,
and next morning, finding his sores
and bruises still extremely painful,
had recourse to the surgeon of the
ship for assistance, who informed
the court in what state he found
him. Mr. Dowdeswell, on the
part of the defendants, considered
the whole as a joke, and spoke in
mitigation of damages. The re-
corder, as well as the jury, thought
these *jokes* rather too severe; and the
court awarded 400 rupees damages.

21st. The *Halle au Bled*, or place
where the corn market at Paris
was held, has been destroyed by
fire: the roof was the admiration
of

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of all those who have made architecture or mechanics their study. The building, which is circular, is as large as Ranelagh, and the immense roof had no central support whatever. It was composed of small beams laid edgewise, not more than two feet in length, each of which at half its length was firmly embraced, by means of screws, between two others; these were again connected in the same manner with two more, and thus the process was continued, lightening gradually the materials, until the beams all met in their common centre. So hazardous was this experiment deemed, that the architect could find no person bold enough to strike away the props, and he was obliged to execute that task in person. The workmen were astonished to see him come unhurt from under this new pile of arching. The roof, however, held good, and, had it not been for this accident, would probably have stood the test of ages.

Thirty thousand of the inhabitants of Philadelphia have retired from that city in consequence of the yellow fever. Commerce has been nearly suspended by it; and the merchants, and in fact all description of traders, have been involved in great embarrassment. The custom-house is shut up, and the business of that office is transacted in the chamber formerly occupied by the senate of the united states during the prevalence of the fever there.

23d. A melancholy accident happened at Deal-castle. Three of lord Carrington's women servants, induced by the mildness of the evening, imprudently ventured to bathe on the beach between nine and ten at night, unknown to the rest of the family. As the shore is steep, and dangerous at that place, two of them were soon out of their depth. The cries of women in distress were heard in the castle, and several persons ran out to their relief. The bodies were brought on shore, and medical assistance was immediately procured. One of them was soon recovered, but every method of the humane society was tried on the other for several hours, without success. She had lived in the family for several years, and was the daughter of one of his lordship's tenants.

26th. The struggle for independence of the unhappy Swiss, though vigorous, is completely at an end. Totally deserted by every power on the continent, and but a feeble diplomatic effort having been made on their part by this country, they were obliged to submit to the armies which the first consul of France has poured in upon them: and thus has Bonaparte, instead of giving to the world one instance at least of his boasted magnanimity and justice, preferring the ambitious views which have always characterized him to every other consideration, become, instead of the friendly mediator, the ruthless tyrant and imperious dictator: destroying, under the specious cover of advice, that nominal independence which he himself had so lately guaranteed and caused to be acknowledged!

A recent census of the united states, in North America, makes their population amount to about 6,000,000; merchant shipping about 100,000 tons; the value of their yearly exports above 80,000,000 of dollars; and their public revenue 16,000,000 of dollars.

29th. The greatest activity prevails at all the different ports in equipping armaments, impressing seamen,

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nen, and in warlike preparations very kind, for the purpose, no bt, of securing a continuation of ce!

)IED.—15th. In Charles-street, ton-garden, aged 55, Joseph itt, esq. of an inflammation in bowels. He was a very distinhed artist, and well known for assiduity with which he traced national antiquities from il-inated MSS. and for having ice compiled "The regal and esiastical Antiquities of Eng-l, 1773," 4to. "Complete Views he Manners, Customs, Habits, as, &c. to the time of Henry I. of the Inhabitants of Eng-l," 2 vols. 4to. 1774; "Chro-e of England," 2 vols. 1777; Biographical Dictionary of En-ers," 2 vols. 1785; and "The rts and Pastimes of the People England," 4to. 1801; all of them igh estimation with the antiqua- and scholar.

NOVEMBER.

st. The slight attempt of govern-it to interfere with respect to tzerland has been received by nce with unbounded indignation, the following extract from the niteur (the French official paper) sufficiently evince, and which it be considered as conveying a it insolent menace towards this ntry: "Great Britain has no it, and *shall* have no right, to in-ere in the concerns of the con-nt; her only relations with France l be the treaty of Amiens, the le treaty, and *nothing but the ty of Amiens*. Nothing shall be tined from France by menacing ceedings: France will remain in the attitude in which the Athenians placed Minerva, "her helmet on her head, and her lance in her hand."

During the performance of Perouse at the Preston theatre, when the hero fired at the Indian, the wadding entered the thigh of the latter (Mr. Bannerman of Edinburgh), which caused a mortification, of which he died.

2d At the Old Bailey, Francisco (a Tyrolese) was indicted for shooting at Mr. Maryan, in Lombard-street. Mr. Maryan deposed, that on the 16th ult. the prisoner came into his shop, and presenting a pistol, demanded his money; the prosecutor not immediately complying with his request, and another person coming in, the prisoner fired, when the ball passed through the wainscot, and penetrated the wall to the depth of half an inch. Mr. Minet, a merchant, deposed, that as he entered the shop he heard the prisoner say "Money," and conceiving him to be a robber, he attempted to seize him, when he presented a pistol, but the witness stooping down, he fired at the prosecutor, and ran out of the shop. The prisoner, in his defence, presented a paper, in which he did not deny the outline of the evidence: he declared, that he had not the smallest intention of killing the prosecutor: he said the pistol went off by accident: that his sufferings drove him to madness, not having had for some time either food or lodging: he had provided the pistols for putting an end to his own existence, and had proceeded to St. James's park for that purpose, but was prevented by there being a lady and child walking in the remote part which he had fixed upon. He concluded with asserting, that this was his first crime, and that he would bear his fate with resignation.

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tion. The jury, after half an hour's consultation, brought in their verdict guilty—Death.

5th. A fatal accident happened on the Severn, about three miles above Gloucester, during a violent storm of wind and rain. The yard and part of the rigging of one of the trows belonging to owner Phillips, of Broseley, was blown with such fury from the mast, as instantly to dash into the river the son of Mr. Phillips, and a man who was assisting him upon deck. The youth with the greatest difficulty swam to shore, but the man never rose at all, and every means of search for the body proved ineffectual. The unfortunate sufferer was a native of the Isle of Man: he had engaged that morning with Mr. Phillips to assist in navigating the trow from Gloucester to Broseley, but being a total stranger in this part of the kingdom, his name is not certainly known. It appears, however, by some papers belonging to him, which he had a few minutes before the accident left in the cabin, that he had two considerable sums due to him from some persons in Liverpool.

6th. After an interval of nearly thirteen months since the preliminaries of peace with France were signed, has that power thought fit at last to send an ambassador to this country: he (general Andreossi, well known by his "History of the Canal of Languedoc," and for his military talents) arrived in the capital about one this morning, accompanied by the younger Portalis, as his secretary. His residence is in Portland-place. Lord Whitworth, the British ambassador to the French republic, set out for Paris this day. Mr. Talbot is secretary to the embassy. This interchange of diplomacy gives some small hopes of a continuance of tranquillity between the two powers.

An English newspaper, called the Argus, is now publishing at Paris, which constantly abuses, in the most violent manner, the king, the government, and the people of this country. The editor is a man of the name of Goldsmith, formerly proprietor of the "Albion," and translator of the "Crimes of Cabinets."

7th. Two bird fanciers in St. Giles's betted a wager of a guinea that one of their goldfinches sang better than another. The birds were placed cage to cage; the contest lasted forty minutes, when one of them fell off his perch in convulsions, and expired. The other was so exhausted, that he did not survive above two hours.

8th. During the evening, as a man was walking through a piece of ground in the neighbourhood of Piercefield, Monmouthshire, he got entangled in a net which had been spread by poachers, for the purpose of destroying the game; and whilst he was endeavouring to extricate himself, three fellows sprung from behind an adjoining hedge, and attacked him in the most inhuman manner. After assaulting and wounding him with the greatest ferocity, they dragged him to the precipice, and threw him from a cliff projecting over the river, where, from the immense height, his destruction was only prevented by his falling into a piece of water, in which he remained partially immersed during the whole of the night, and part of next day, being totally unable to extricate himself. He was at last discovered in this helpless situation, with his thigh dislocated, and otherwise dreadfully bruised; but by the humane attention of the proprietor of Piercefield,

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Piercefield, who instantly ordered medical assistance, the poor man is in a fair way of recovery. The inhuman assailants have not been discovered.

Lord Seaforth has circulated throughout the Caribbee islands the seeds of the palm which produces the fibres from which the cordage and cables, called in the East Indies, gomootoo, are manufactured, which are esteemed the best in the world, for their strength is equal to the best cordage in use, and the elasticity of a cable of this kind is stated, by sir Joseph Banks, to be beyond credibility; it has likewise the power of resisting putrefaction for many years, though constantly wet, with either salt or fresh water. The tree also produces the best palm wine known in the East. Lord Seaforth is likewise endeavouring to introduce the culture of a species of the canarium, which yields an oil similar to the best olive oil.

9th. The lovers of astronomy were highly gratified this morning by their perfect view of the transit of the planet Mercury over the sun's disk: the mean of the transit was at (nearly) fourteen minutes past nine o'clock. It was not over till noon. The weather was remarkably favourable for observation. A transit, partly visible to this country, will not again occur before the 15th of November 1805.

10th. At Dublin, Thomas Edward Bellamy, charged with forging a 30*l.* bill, dated the 3d June last, on Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, army agents in London, was put to the bar. The indictment contained six counts laid capitally, but principally to defraud said Cox and Greenwood; also William Sparrow, esq. to whom the bill with the forged acceptance of the parties was passed.

Mr. M'Nally, counsel for the crown, stated the case. He said, that, notwithstanding the form of the indictment, and the number of counts therein, the matter of the entire charge was comprehended in the view to defraud Mr. Sparrow, by uttering the bill to him. He in consequence did negotiate this instrument at the house of Messrs. Carleton, who would in course of trial appear to give evidence. The circumstances of the transaction were concise, simple, and perspicuous. The gentleman in the dock, he was authorized to call him so, because his general repute and habits of life, being an officer in the Hampshire militia previously to this unhappy incident, were uniformly correspondent to the duties of that rank and character. This gentleman, Mr. M'Nally repeated, being a married man, had been last summer with his family in Wales, where he met and associated with Mr. Sparrow, a very respectable merchant, as almost every citizen of Dublin knows, and living in Eustace-street. As counsel for the crown, it would not become him to commence the panegyrist of the prisoner, else he might from his own authority say, that he must appear a deserving person indeed, to have attracted the notice and friendship of his client, who, abstracted from this unfortunate cause, would be ready to offer testimony himself to the merit of the prisoner during his acquaintance with him. This gentleman being perhaps a little necessitous in money matters, did borrow a few guineas from Mr. Sparrow during their social intercourse in Wales. Both parties shortly after met in Dublin, and renewed their

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their intimacy. It occurred to the prisoner to apologize to Mr. Sparrow, on their meeting in Dublin, for want of punctuality in repaying him the sums borrowed from him in Wales, who thus said: "I have a bill on the agents of my regiment, Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, of London, for 30*l.* arrears of pay; it will essentially oblige me if you will discount it, and deduct the balance I owe you." Mr. Sparrow, notwithstanding his habitual confidence in the prisoner since their acquaintance, on hearing from him that the bill was not then accepted, declined interfering; but, in the course of a fortnight after, the prisoner again addressed him, and presented a bill for 30*l.* with the names of Cox and Greenwood as acceptors to it. On view of the bill, Mr. Sparrow did immediately discount it for the prisoner; but, in the course of mercantile negotiation, he afterwards found that the supposed acceptors denied the signature, alleging it was a forgery.

William Sparrow, esq. and other witnesses, substantiated by their evidence the statement of counsel. The court charged the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty; but recommending the prisoner as an object of mercy, which the judges said they would mention to government.

Mr. Steele, proprietor of the lavender-water warehouse, Catherine-street, in the Strand, was this morning found murdered on Hounslow-heath. The deceased went on Friday last to Belfont, where he had a plantation of lavender, for the purpose of giving some instructions to the people whom he there employed, meaning to return home on the following day, it having been previously agreed that his wife's birth-day should be celebrated by their respective relations on the succeeding Sunday. Not having returned at the appointed time, his family concluded that he had been unexpectedly detained by business; and this consideration prevented any alarm for his safety, till Monday morning, when they sent a messenger to Belfont, to inquire the cause of his delay. The information there received was, that he had set out at seven o'clock on Saturday evening, and being unable to procure any kind of carriage, had resolved to proceed to town on foot. Since that time, the people at Belfont had heard no intelligence whatever of him. This circumstance naturally led his relations to conclude that some fatal accident had befallen him, and his brother-in-law, with some other friends, determined in consequence to set out in search of him. For several hours they continued in vain exploring different parts of the heath. At length they discovered at a short distance from the road a piece of blue cloth. On laying hold of this, they found it to be the skirt of a great coat buried in the turf, and which, on examination, proved to be the same that Mr. Steele had taken with him from home. Proceeding a little further, they saw near a bush a soldier's hat, and examining the bush with care, they perceived a quantity of blood; this appearance led them reasonably to conclude that murder had been committed near the spot; and on examining the bushes minutely, they found their suspicions unhappily realized. They beheld, beneath, the shocking spectacle of their murdered relative, nearly covered with the turf, and for several minutes were lost in the horror of the scene. Upon inspection, they discovered that the deceased

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ased had received several wounds he top and on the back of the l, and that a part of his fore- l had been entirely cut away. nd his neck they found tied a ıg piece of belt, by which it is ıosed he had been strangled. wounds on the head appeared ıem as if inflicted with a bayo- and this circumstance, as well ıat of a military hat having been d near the spot, naturally excite spicion that the horrid deed had ı perpetrated by two soldiers were seen walking across the h the same evening. The pockets he deceased were entirely cut y, and his boots and hat had also ı carried off.

1th. Last night a dreadful acci- happened at the White Bear lic-house, in Hounslow: Mrs. , the landlady of the house, ng sat up after the family retired eep, at a large fire in the tap- n, for the purpose of entertain- some waggoners that used to there, a soldier who was quar- d in the house being in the act nending his clothes, smelt some- g burning, and called out to the r, who was in bed, that some- g was on fire; on which he ran n into the tap-room, where he ıd Mrs. Fish stretched on the th, burnt to death, and the few aining clothes she had on all on ; the soldier ran out and alarmed son, living in the opposite house, ı immediately came with him to ıld a most dreadful sight. All . Fish's clothes were burnt to a ler, even her stays and thick ted petticoat, and her pocket- k was on fire, containing several es; but though they were scorch- there was not one burnt. It is posed the unfortunate woman had been standing too near the grate, when her clothes caught fire, the blaze from which instantly over- powered her.

15th. The French republic has taken possession of the dominions of the late duke of Parma, who died about the middle of last month, and formally annexed them to its do- minions in perpetual sovereignty. The Spanish minister at Parma has protested against this step, with what prospect of success it is not difficult to foresee.

A gentleman of the name of Camp, from Northampton, put an end to his existence at the Gun tavern, Brighton, with the most con- firmed desperation: not appearing at a late hour of the day, the land- lord caused the chamber door to be demolished, when the unhappy man was discovered hanging by his neck- cloth from the lath over the foot of the bed, his knees resting against the foot of the bed, and his feet on the floor, but quite dead; and, from the stiffness of the joints, had pro- bably been so for many hours. It ap- peared, from the lath of another bedstead being broken, that he had first made the attempt to destroy himself. there, but finding it too weak for his purpose, had recourse to this, where he but too fatally succeeded. The coroner's jury sat on the body—verdict Lunacy.

16th. The new parliament met this day, when Mr. Abbott was re- chosen speaker of the house of com- mons without opposition.

19th. On Tuesday sir Richard Ford issued a warrant, and Rivett, at the head of a strong party of the London, Surrey, and Kent patroles, proceeded to the Oakley Arms, Oak- ley-street, Lambeth, where they found col. Despard and thirty-two la- bouring

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bouring men and soldiers, English, Irish, and Scotch, the whole of whom they took into custody; on the following morning they were all taken before the sitting magistrates at Union-hall.

The examination lasted eight hours; the result of which was, that the colonel was committed to the county gaol; twelve of his associates, six of whom are soldiers, were sent to Tothilfields, and twenty to the New Prison, Clerkenwell. Yesterday afternoon, colonel Despard, heavily ironed, accompanied by his wife, and one of the soldiers, was brought to lord Pelham's office, where several of the cabinet ministers were assembled. He underwent an examination, and was then fully committed to Newgate, for seducing some of his majesty's guards from their duty; the number, however, who have been seduced does not amount to more than ten. No proof has yet appeared that this assembly had succeeded in propagating their treasonable doctrines and designs to any considerable extent; but their meetings have been held with great secrecy, and their numbers are not contemptible. In the Borough there were seven divisions, and seven subdivisions; the time and place of their meeting were kept secret till within a few hours of their assembling. The allurement held out to the soldiers was, that great sums of money were expected from France, and that on their accomplishing their object they would be provided for life. Among the papers found in the possession of the prisoners were seditious toasts and songs; one declaratory of certain rights, with a copy of the oath taken on becoming a member. It begins with "Constitutional independence of Ireland and Great Britain, equalization of all civil rights." Then follows an assurance that the members will unite to maintain the families of all those heroes who may fall in contending for their rights; and then runs nearly as follows: "I A. B. do hereby swear to endeavour, to the utmost of my power, to obtain the objects above stated, and that neither fears, rewards, nor punishments, shall compel me to resign those rights and privileges which the Supreme Being, in his bountiful goodness, has given to all men; and that no force whatever shall induce me to give information in the business. So help me G--d."

The following are the names of those who were committed to the different prisons: Newgate, Edward Marcus Despard; New Prison, Clerkenwell, J Francis, T. Jackson, alias Phillips, D. M'Gee, T. Broughton, E. Russell, J. Price, and W. Lander; Tothilfields Bridewell, J. Wood, J. Gaver, T. Newman, J. Conolly, J. S. Wratten, D. Tindall, C. Dry, J. Blake, J. Vincent, P. Pollard, O. Byrne, alias J. Lambert, J. Doyle, A. Bailey, T. Chaffon, L. Sheridan, C. Whichelow, M. O'Neil, G. Wade, S. Smith, J. Emblin, C. M'Carty, J. Wheeler, and C. Pendle.

20th. Fifteen more persons have been this day committed to different prisons, charged with high treason, making the whole number now confined forty-eight.

24th. A very animated debate took place in the house of commons on the subject of the address to the king, during which Mr. Addington took occasion to state, that his majesty's ministers are under no apprehensions whatever of a rupture with France, and that the armaments which have been twice set on foot since

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ce the peace were solely adopted
is a means of security, best cal-
ated to preserve the blessings of
ice!!!"

The Dutch ship the Vryheid, from
sterdam for the Cape and Ba-
ia, laden with stores, and having
) soldiers and passengers on board,
s lost near Hythe: only twelve
sons were saved! It appears that
wards of 450 persons have lost
ir lives by this dreadful event.
ny women were thrown ashore,
ose bodies were perfectly naked.
ppears that it is customary with
tch women at sea to undress
emselves in time of danger.

27th. About nine in the morning,
pt. William Codling, late of the
g Adventure, condemned to death
the crime of attempting to defraud
e underwriters, by scuttling and
avouring to sink that vessel, was
nducted out of the gaol of Newgate,
proceed to the docks at Wapping,
ere he was to be executed pur-
ant to his sentence. The cart was
vered with black: he ascended it
th much firmness and composure,
d all the way was devoutly en-
ged in prayer. He was accom-
nied by the clerk to the ordinary
Newgate. The convict appeared
be about 40 years of age, of mid-
e stature, and of a florid and pre-
ssessing countenance. After hang-
g the usual time, the body was
t in a shell, and landed at Wap-
ng New Stairs, in order to be de-
ered to his friends. The banks
the river were thronged, and every
oud and yard of the ships within
w of the execution were crowded
h spectators.

29th. In the court of king's bench
person named Hamlyn, a tinman
Plymouth, was brought up to re-
ve sentence, having been prose-
cuted by the attorney-general for attempting to bribe the right hon. Henry Addington. It appeared that the defendant having received information that the office of landing surveyor at Plymouth was vacant, wrote to Mr. Addington, offering to give him 2000*l.* if he would procure him the place, and proposing to enter into a bond to any amount to keep the matter secret. The defendant suffered judgment to go by default, and the court sentenced him to be imprisoned three months in the Marshalsea prison, and to pay a fine of 100*l.* This daring attempt on the probity of the minister seems to have originated in almost idiot simplicity, an instance of which Mr. Erskine adduced in his defence, which was, "That *after* the information had been exhibited, and the subpœna was served on him, the moment he saw the parchment with the red seal upon it, he concluded that he had got his place."

Died.—27th. At Amsterdam, Samuel David Levy, otherwise Porelintje, noted for his wanderings, at the advanced age of 100 years, 2 months, and 27 days. He has left behind him 28 children, and 27 grand children. He preserved all his faculties to the last hour of his life. It is not a little singular that his mother, Judith David, attained the age of 105 years, 2 months, and 26 days. Her brother, Jacob Von Leyden, died upwards of 109 years of age, and in his hundredth year he performed a journey on foot from Leyden to Catwick on the Sea.

DECEMBER.

1st. At the Middlesex sessions, John Baptist, a foreigner, was

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put

put to the bar, and tried for feloniously publishing and selling various indecent prints, in the month of September last.—Daniel Bishop, a police officer, stated, that on the 4th day of September, he, in company with Robert Gray, another officer, met with the prisoner at the Mermaid, at Hackney, when, after some conversation, the defendant showed the witness some prints which he had in a port-folio, among which were about two dozen of indecent ones: the witness bought two of the latter, which he paid him six shillings for. The defendant told him it would not be worth his while to come as far as Hackney for the chance of such customers, if he did not serve some boarding-schools in that neighbourhood; that what he had sold him for six shillings, at ladies' schools he could have had half a guinea for. The witness asked him how he introduced these kind of prints? The defendant said, that he showed them proper prints, when the ladies asked him if he had not some prints of *game birds?* that he would then show them some; but the ladies said they were not such as they meant; and he showed them such as the defendant had now brought to them. Gray told the defendant that capt. Brown, a friend of his, was going to the East Indies, and he had no doubt would buy a quantity of him, and desired the defendant to meet him at a house in Chiswell-street. Gray met the defendant at the place appointed with another officer, whom Gray represented as capt. Brown, who also bought prints from the defendant. The prints were produced and sworn to.

Mr. Mainwaring summed up the evidence, and the jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty of selling, but not of publishing; and, on account of his good character, recommended him to the mercy of the court.—He was instantly discharged.

4th. Citizen Oliveri, a physician from Paris, ascended from Orleans in a Montgolfier balloon, and unhappily fell a victim to his imprudence. He disappeared in the clouds in less than three minutes, and his body was soon after found about three miles from the town. The balloon took fire in the air, and the indiscreet aeronaut, of course, fell precipitately to the earth.

At the Old Bailey, Francis Finlay, alias captain William Foote, was tried upon the capital charge of forging and uttering the same, knowing it to be forged, a certain paper, purporting to be a bill of exchange, drawn by captain W. Foote, of the royal navy, on James Sykes, navy agent of Arundel-street, and accepted by him.

This case was very short: it appeared that the prisoner went to a Mr. Hernshaw, a watchmaker in High Holborn, on the 26th of September last, and bespoke a gold time-piece, which was to be got ready for him in the course of a week, and for which he agreed to pay sixty-five guineas: accordingly, on the 16th of October, he called again, when the time-piece being ready, it was delivered to him, and he paid for it with two bills, one of which was that laid in the indictment. Soon after Mr. Hernshaw sent the bill to Mr. Sykes, when it was instantly discovered to be a forgery. The next day (that was on the 7th of October) the prisoner offered the time-piece as a pledge to a pawnbroker of the name of Burdon, who

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who seeming to doubt its value, the prisoner produced Hernshaw's receipt, and in consequence of Burton intimating that he would advance the money, if upon inquiry he found it to be of that value, the prisoner agreed to call again in an hour. Burdon sent to Hernshaw's in the mean time; consequently the forgery was detected, and the prisoner on his return was taken into custody.

The prisoner, in his defence, set up the plea of insanity; but not being able to produce any evidence in support thereof, the jury pronounced him guilty.

6th. Early this morning the cotton mill, the property of Mr. Denison, and which has been lately worked by Messrs. Oars, Stevens, and co. situate near Penny-foot stile, Nottingham, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the immediate alarm, all assistance was useless, and in two hours this beautiful and extensive building was reduced to a mere shell. No description can do justice to the terrific grandeur of this spectacle. The building, which is nearly 120 feet in front, and six stories high, stands insulated, and was one of the greatest ornaments to the south view of Nottingham. In one hour after it was discovered, the whole of this elegant structure was a prey to this devouring element, 90 windows in front pouring forth columns of flame and combustible matter, so as to endanger haystacks in the meadows at a quarter of a mile distant; and when the roof and cupola fell in, the effect can only be compared to a volcanic eruption. The contrast of this immense and widely diffused light to the darkness of the night, the illumination of the town, castle, and the surrounding villages, and the visible distinctness of the most distant objects in the landscape, produced such a sublime and vivid effect, as it would be as vain for the pencil to delineate as the pen to describe. Fortunately no lives were lost; and we hear that the building and property were insured, though not to near the amount of the mischief. The cause of this calamity is unknown.

7th. Hatfield, the impostor, has been taken at a house called the Lamb and Hay, about seventeen miles from Swansea: he went to Builth, in Brecknockshire, on the 11th ult. and at the inn met a gentleman of the town, to whom he had, a year and a half since, made himself known as a captain in the navy. They spent the evening in great conviviality at the inn, and Hatfield prevailed on his guest to give him cash for a bill on his banker in London. In the morning he saw himself advertised in the papers, and decamped without the ceremony of a reckoning.

9th. The mail from Ireland, arrived this day, brought the following accounts of a dreadful storm and inundation in that country: "The tempestuous weather experienced from Wednesday night till late on Thursday, together with the heavy and unintermitting rain during that period, have produced various disastrous occurrences near the metropolis. At Ringsend, the bridge, a fabric apparently of very solid and judicious construction, has yielded to the impetuous force and accumulated weight of the waters; the centre arch and that next the city being destroyed, excepting so much on the side towards the docks as to admit the foot passengers; but as the abutments appear to have been affected in their foundation, the remainder of the bridge is conceived

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to be in danger of complete destruction. Last night, somewhat after ten, the bridge at the Coal-quay, which for several centuries resisted many tremendous assaults from the Liffey, at length submitted to the irrisistible impetus of that river and her auxiliary waters. Providentially no person was in passage at the moment. Two of the arches were torn from the centre before eleven o'clock, and by morning the remainder was nearly destroyed. Watchmen were stationed on both sides the water, to prevent accidents. The bridges of Lucan and Celbridge have been also destroyed. This day various articles of household furniture, implements of husbandry, &c. were seen floating down the river.

"The parts of the town situate within the influence of the Poddle stream were yesterday inundated at an early hour, to a considerable depth, Patrick-street and its vicinity in particular. In the former street, several boats were employed till evening; and, though the inhabitants had anticipated the event which took place, yet they have sustained serious injury, from the impracticability of removing the entire contents of their stores and cellars. The flood extended to New-street, the Coombe, Black Pits, Cork-street, &c. and frightful torrents diverged from Patrick-street into Bride's-alley, Bull-alley, and the other lanes lying on a similar level. Much distress was also experienced, though not in the same degree, by the inhabitants of other parts of the city. The Lower Castle-yard was rendered impassable to any but horsemen and elevated carriages, and to those with difficulty; and through Palace-street a torrent rushed across Dame-street into Crampton-court, which caused cars, gingles, &c. to ply there for hire: in that immediate neighbourhood, and as far as College-green, the kitchens were inundated to a considerable depth, and similar inconvenience was experienced in some degree in every quarter of the city; but to-day the inundation has entirely subsided." From the daily Marine List, published by the surveyors of Ringsend, we quote the following particulars:

"*Friday, Dec. 3, Night Tide.*

"Wind S. S. E. a blowing storm. Last night several vessels arrived, but from the violence of the storm no boat could put to sea to hail them. The Providence and Liffey, from London, have slipped their cables; the Governor Picton, lying in Poolbeg, slipped hers also, and ran up the river for safety. There is a vessel in great distress at the point of the North Wall."

"*Morning Tide, Dec. 3.*

"No arrivals this morning. Two sloops arrived yesterday. The St. Michael, Roche, of Wexford, and the Industry, Doran, of the same port, laden with malt, are both sunk at the corner of the North Wall; the crews have been saved, but the cargoes are likely to be lost. The vessels will be got off." After mentioning the destruction of the Ringsend bridge, the List further states, that "guns were heard fired in the bay last night, as from some vessel in distress. Nine men from Bullock, supposed to be either pilot and crew, or fishermen, went out to give assistance; but, in the dangerous and humane attempt, we are sorry to state, every soul perished."

10th. In the course of a trial in the court of king's bench, lord Ellenborough laid down a very important doctrine, viz. that no witnesss shall be bound to answer any question which

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which tends to degrade himself, or to show him to be infamous. This doctrine was very warmly controverted by Mr. Erskine, as contrary to practice; but his lordship affirmed it to be the law of England.

12th. Five women were lately tried at Patna, in Hindostan, on charges of sorcery, and being found guilty, were put to death. The governor-general, on being informed of the circumstance, ordered all the principal persons who composed the tribunals to be apprehended, and arraigned before the circuit court of Patna, on charges of the murder of these women, and the court adjudged them to suffer death. It appeared, however, that this custom had prevailed time immemorial; several of the witnesses remembered numerous instances of persons having been put to death by the Brahmins for sorcery, and one of them, in particular, proved that his own mother had been tried and executed as a witch; the government, therefore, pardoned the offenders; but to prevent the recurrence of circumstances so disgraceful to humanity, a proclamation has been issued, declaring that any one forming a tribunal for the trial of persons charged with witchcraft, or aiding or encouraging in any act to deprive such persons of life, shall be deemed guilty of murder, and suffer the penalty attached to that offence.

In the court of common pleas an action was brought against the hon. Mr. Twisleton, by a woman who had nursed the child of his wife.—A curious question of law arose as to the admissibility of the evidence of Mrs. Twisleton, who had been divorced. It was rejected by lord Alvanley. It appeared that the defendant had reason to suspect that the child was not his, and on that ground resisted its maintenance; but as it was born within nine months of the time Mrs. T. had seperated from her husband, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for fifty pounds.

A letter from St. Domingo gives the following dreadful account of the mode of warfare carried on in that devoted island:—"I have now been several weeks here, and witnessed scenes of the most deplorable calamity. I have seen three or 400 blacks, whom the fortune of war had thrown into the hands of the French, put on board an old crazy vessel, ordered out to sea, and after having been scuttled, sunk, when all the miserable wretches were consigned to the bottom. The blacks inflict on their prisoners the same summary punishment as that adopted by the French troops. Many are therefore killed in cold blood, some have been drowned, and some starved to death."

14th. As Miss F. Tebbutt was returning home to Kegworth, in Leicestershire, from her mother's house, a short distance from thence, she was robbed, treated in a most inhuman manner, and left upon the highway to languish the remainder of the night. She was found in this shocking state early the next morning, and every exertion to recover her proved ineffectual, as she died a few hours afterwards.

The Court Calendar for the ensuing year has enumerated Bonaparte amongst the sovereigns of Europe; and in the current specification of each monarch's birth, &c. states that he was born on the 15th of August 1769, and "began to reign" the 15th of December 1790.

The Spanish frigate Juno, of 34 guns, having on board 100,000 dollars,

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lars, was lost on her passage from Porto Rico to Cadiz. The Favourite schooner, Pourland, from Madeira for Boston, fell in with the Juno, in lat. 36, 40. long. 67, 16. Her captain, don Juan Ignacio Bostillos, informed Mr. Pourland that she was in great distress, and that the water gained so fast, that their utmost exertions were necessary to keep her free: he, at the same time, requested that the Favourite would continue in company until he could make land, and received on board three officers and four marines. Nothing occurred for four days, when it blew a heavy gale from the N. W. when Mr. P. observed signals for abandoning the frigate, and for the Favourite to run as near as possible under her lee. The Spaniards waved their handkerchiefs, and seemed in the utmost confusion. At nine o'clock in the morning the mainmast went over her side, and her foremast fell alternately from side to side. Every effort was made by the Favourite to afford her assistance, but in vain. A heavy fog ensued, and continued half an hour: when it cleared away, the frigate was no longer to be seen There were 413 persons, including women and children, on board, all of whom perished.

Since the year 1800, Denmark has built 694 merchant vessels, employing 4928 seamen, and Norway 837; and 74 new ships were built in the Danish states last year,

21st. In the common pleas an action was brought by Gill against Hogg, to recover the half of a share of a lottery ticket that had been purchased by the plaintiff's wife, in partnership with the defendant. It appeared that Mr. Hogg was the first cousin to the plaintiff's wife, and used to go frequently to visit her at her house, when her husband was not at home. During one of those visits, he expressed an intention to buy a ticket in the lottery, and requested Mrs. Gill to procure it for him, promising her half the advantage, if any should arise. Mrs. Gill went to the office of Swift and co. in the Poultry, taking the youngest of her children with her, for the purpose of choosing the number. The child immediately pitched on 23,824, which Mrs. Gill bought a sixteenth of, and paid eleven shillings for, part of which was her own money, and part the defendant's. This ticket, which had been the choice of the child, fortunately came up a prize of 10,000*l.* The defendant immediately went with the share to Swift's office, where it was purchased, and received a check upon Moffat and co. bankers, for 537*l.* 10*s.* which was paid into his hands by the clerk. He then applied to a stock-broker, and bought 750*l.* three per cent. stock, in his own name, and appropriated the whole of the money to his own use. At this time the plaintiff knew nothing of the matter. His wife, from private motives, eloped from his house, and was away with her children three months before he knew where she was: he then found her in the house of the defendant, at Hoxton, where she had been living since she left him, in a manner he conceived to be extremely injurious to his reputation and credit. He was induced, however, to receive her again into his abode, at the request of his friends, and then found out the affair of the lottery ticket, with other circumstances that occasioned him to believe the defendant had been living in adultery with his wife.

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e. He therefore brought the sent action to recover her joint re in the lottery ticket, prepara- r to another action of a different ure.

Mrs. Wardel a witness, said she s present when Mrs. Gill entered) an engagement with the de- dant to receive the joint advan- e arising from any ticket they ght purchase; and was certain t the plaintiff did not know where wife was, while she was in the endant's house.

Frances Smith was a servant to plaintiff's wife. She knew that mistress had bought the ticket; she stated that the defendant had en her the money for that pur- e. Upon her cross examination ppeared she had been promised a w gown by her mistress, when she urd from the defendant that the ket had come up a prize of 10,000*l.* on the whole, it appeared that the intiff's wife had jointly purchased ticket with the defendant.

Lord Alvanley considered her as ving acted as the agent of her sband; but he left the cause for jury to decide upon as they ould think fit, begging of them erase from their minds any pre- dice which they might have im- ed from the representation of the fendant's conduct, in violating the njugal happiness of the plaintiff—a rcumstance he considered quite reign to the present cause, as it was e subject of a future action.

Verdict for the plaintiff. Da- ages half the prize.

The same plaintiff immediately ter this decision sought another tion to recover damages against e same defendant for the injury hich he alleged the defendant was e means of his having suffered by the seduction of his wife; bu i appearing, after a trial of nine hours, that there was not the least reason for such an allegation, the jury returned a verdict in favour of the defendant.

The following list is extracted from the catalogue of the French towns, given at the head of the Annuaires, published at Paris for the year 11 of the republic.

	Souls.
Paris	672,000
Marseilles	108,000
Lyons	102,000
Bourdeaux	104,000
Lisle	66,761
Brussels	66,000
Antwerp	56,378
Ghent	56,651
Toulouse	52,612
Amiens	40,000
Nismes	40,000
Bruges	36,000
Montpellier	32,899
Caen	34,865
Dunkirk	26,255
Dieppe	25,000
Brest	24,180
L'Orient	22,318
Besancon	25,328
Grenoble	20,019
Versailles	30,093
Rochefort	28,874
Toulon	19,000
Dijon	20,760
Falaise	14,069
Luneville	11,691
Cherbourg	10,081
Calais	6,549
Arles	20,000

The population of each town, included in the vast circumference of the French republic, is set down in a table which occupies several pages; but it is evident, even from this abstract from it, that the population in many of them is given by guess, and not

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not from actual enumeration. It is supposed that the population of Paris is over-rated, and that the actual number of inhabitants does not exceed 500,000: but, be this as it may, we may assure ourselves that as the French government has devoted its attention to this subject, each year will bring this catalogue nearer the truth. Why may not our almanacs contain an account of the population of each city and town in the united kingdom?

24th. An action was brought in the court of king's bench, before lord Ellenborough and a special jury, Lingham against Hunt, for criminal conversation with the plantiff's wife, attended with circumstances of peculiar aggravation, the substance of which may be best collected from the masterly and impressive view of the subject taken by the chief justice on summing up the evidence. His lordship observed that the present was a case which demanded the most serious attention of the jury. The case was one which complained that the plaintiff had been deprived of every thing which could tend to render his situation in life desirable. He had lost a beloved wife, and his child a parent, the only guardian of its tender years. It stood, then, a case peculiarly aggravated; and which in fact had been admitted by the defendant's own letter. How much more so would it then be by the defence now first introduced, and which had totally failed. It would have been well if he had still continued by the avowal of that letter, and have instructed his learned counsel, so well fitted for an address to the feelings of a jury, to have exercised his ingenuity in palliation of the offence. He had attempted to deprive him of estimation in society, by representing him as a person careless of his wife's honour. How this sort of defence had been made out on the part of the defendant, it would be for the jury to say, and whether, in gravely considering it, they would not be of opinion that he had materially aggravated his crime by the imputation. It would be worthy their consideration, that when the plaintiff committed his wife to the guardianship of his friend, he then conceived him to be a person in whom the springs of grief were open, and one who was incapable of receiving consolation for the loss, a recent one too, of a beloved wife, at a time of all others when such a loss was most to be deplored, the lady dying in child-bed. In looking at the evidence, which was too recent in the recollection of the jury, his lordship confessed that he could not find one observation which could benefit the defendant. In this view of the case he saw no reason to induce him to restate the evidence. It was for the jury to say what part of the damages laid in the declaration was equivalent to the injury which the plaintiff had received.

The jury, without turning round, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages to the full amount as laid in the declaration, being—five thousand pounds.

The court was uncommonly crowded, and the audience evinced their satisfaction at the verdict by numerous testimonies of approbation.

28th. A man of the name of Matthews, who has for the last twenty years of his life resided in a cave or hermitage on the borders of Sydenham common, near Dulwich, and who from his recluse life was called the Man of the Woods, and sometimes the

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Dulwich Hermit, was this morn-
ound murdered near his Hermit-
he had several severe contu-
on his head, and his jaw-bone
en in two places.

his unfortunate man, about
years since, went to reside at
ich, working as a gardener
he gentlemen in that hamlet.
hen had a wife of whom he was
mely fond, and an only and
ving daughter, who is since
ied to a tradesman of respec-
ty in the city of London.
nty-eight years since his wife

His former habitation became
y and unpleasant without her
ty, and he then formed the de-
ite resolution of quitting, as
h as it was possible a working
could do, the social converse of
vorld; for that purpose he soli-
, and obtained, the permission
ie master and wardens of Dul-
college, who are lords of the
or and waste, to dig a cave, and
over it a hut, on that part of
manor abutting in the rear on
college wood, and in front on
nham common. He made to
ud walls, and covered it with
furze, and brakes, such as the
mon afforded. In this situation
ontinued to live for near twenty-
years, working at his trade of a
ing gardener. About five years
, having been at Dulwich,
re he had changed some gold, he
followed by some ruffian gipsies
his cave, who beat him so se-
ly that they broke his arm, and,
ing him for dead, took all the
ey he had, which was not more
12s. While his arm was under
, he took dislike to his old resi-
e, in which temper he continued
about twelve months, when,
ry of common and social inter-
course, and panting to return to his former mode of life, he again obtained permission to construct a new hut and cave, the former being dilapidated by the gipsies: there he remained till the day of his death, except when he followed his avocations, or went into the villages adjacent for a supply of food; on the latter occasion he would sometimes take a pot of porter, for he never called for less, or drank more at one time. In summer time, and in fine weather, several persons from town used to make parties to see the Wild Man of the Woods, as he was called. When they came, they were surprised to find this wild man courteous for one of his station, mild, gentle, and unassuming, always offering his visitors a little of his small beer, as, he would observe, they must be a-dry, coming so far to see the old man; for this courtesy he was generally pretty well recompenced by his visitors, which led to the belief that he must be in possession of money, which he had hoarded up. It was doubtless under this idea that the villains who committed the atrocious act were prompted to it.

30th. As one of the labourers employed in the laboratory at Apothecaries-hall was charging with oil of vitriol a glass retort, by some inattention it was thrown over the man's face; in consequence of which he was immediately blinded, and his forehead and cheeks vesicated. Fortunately for the sufferer, æther was instantly applied, and a constant stream of air kept up by means of a pair of bellows, which in the course of half an hour, by its astonishing production of cold, relieved him entirely of pain, and by a continual application of it, for one hour and a half

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half longer, the bladders were completely reduced, leaving the face only swelled with a sensation of stiffness on the skin. The whole quantity used was from a pint and a half to a quart. This is a second instance of the wonderful efficacy of æther; it has also been found highly beneficial in burns and scalds.

A mutiny lately broke out on board the Gibraltar of 84 guns, which sailed from the above place to Malta in company with the Superb, Dragon, and Triumph men of war: soon after sailing the crew mutinied, and took possession of the ship, and then she was run up the stern of the other ships, the crew cheering; but this signal not being answered, the crews of the other ships retaining their loyalty and discipline, the mutineers became panic struck, and were then easily reduced by the officers, who behaved most gallantly. The ring-leaders were immediately secured, and three of them were executed.

DIED.—23d. At Harwich, John Robinson, esq. in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was born at Appleby, and for which at an early period of his life he was elected, through the influence of lord Lonsdale, then sir James Lowther, and member for his native county, Westmoreland, and which he represented in two successive parliaments. In 1774 he was elected member for the borough of Harwich, for which he has been six times re-elected, and which he continued to represent till his death, when he was nearly the oldest member of the house of commons. His active talents, indefatigable industry, skill in business, knowledge of mankind, and easy address, recommended him to lord North as a proper person to fill the arduous and important office of secretary to the treasury, which he continued to hold till the termination of that noble lord's administration, when Mr. Robinson retired with a pension of 1000*l.* per ann. In 1788 he was appointed by the late minister, Mr. Pitt, to the lucrative office of surveyor-general of his majesty's woods and forests, which he held till his death. When a young man, he married Miss Crowe, of Barbadoes, by whom he had one child, a daughter, who was married to the earl of Abergavenny, and died six years before him, leaving six children, to whom, and their noble father, Mr. Robinson has bequeathed the bulk of his property. Few men have been more indebted to their talents and industry than Mr. Robinson, either for their own elevation or the promotion of their connections. He was a warm friend and zealous patron, liberal benefactor, and kind master, and has left many to lament his death who were raised by his influence and supported by his bounty.

BIRTHS *in the Year* 1802.

Jan. 3d. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of the hon. George Villiers, a daughter.

6th. At Harewood-house, co. York, the hon. Mrs. York, a son.

12th. The lady of the hon. and rev. Pierce Meade (brother of the earl of Clanwilliam), youngest daughter of the bishop Dromore, a son.

The hon. Mrs. Barnton, jun. a son.

13th. In Wimpole-street, the hon. Mrs. Douglas, a son.

The wife of capt. Philip Codd, her seventh son.

14th.

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4th. In Dean-street, Soho, the
of sir Edward Knatchbull, bart.
n and heir.
9th. Lady A. M. Cotton, daugh-
of the dutchess of Newcastle,
n and heir.
9th. In Harley-street, the wife
William Gore Langton, esq.
P. for the co. of Somerset, a

0th. At Drum-house, near Edin-
gh, lady Mary Hay, a daughter.
Mrs. King, the lady of the
erican minister, a son.
n Manchester-square, the lady
ir Henry Lambert, bart. a son.
The countess of Sefton, a daugh-

Feb. 8th. At Rose-castle, the
of the bishop of Carlisle, a
ghter, being her 13th child.
8th. At Bushy-park, Mrs. Jor-
, a son.
At Castlemartyr, in Ireland, the
of lord Boyle, a son and heir.
At Limerick, the lady of sir John
rray, bart. of the 46th foot, a
ghter.
n Dublin, the wife of sir Robert
dgson, bart. a son and heir. The
. Mrs. Howard, a son.
March 3d. At Edinburgh, the
. Mrs. Col. Cameron, of Lochiel,
aughter.
5th. In Pall-mall, lady Stirling,
n.
6th. At his lordship's house in
y-gardens, lady Sheffield, a son.
7th. At Massey-lodge, in Ire-
d, the lady of lord Massey, a
ghter.
At Holland-house, lady Holland,
n.
8th. At Armathwaite, co. of
mberland, the lady of sir F. F.
ne, bart. M. P. for Carlisle, a
ghter.
At his lordship's house in Port-
land-place, lady Newborough, a son and heir.

19th. At Vienna, the hon. lady Webb, a daughter.

24th. At Clapham, Surrey, lady Teignmouth, a daughter.

25th. In Great Cumberland-street, the wife of John Angerstein, esq. M. P. a daughter.

26th. The lady of sir William Elliot, of Stobbs, a son.

At Escot, Devon, the lady of sir John Kennaway, bart. a son.

18th. At Moreton, co. Dorset, lady Harriet Frampton, a son.

30th. At Pixton, co. Somerset, lady Porchester, a son.

April 4th. In Portland-place, the wife of Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, esq. M. P. a son.

At Redburn, co. Lincoln, the lady of lord William Beauclerk, a daughter.

5th. At Little Aston-hall, co. Stafford, lady Grey, a son and heir.

18th. At his lordship's house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, lady Morpeth, a son and heir.

27th. In Bolton-row, viscountess Chetwynd, a daughter.

Lately, at the seat of James Mann, esq. at Linton-place, Kent, the wife of col. Rochford, daughter of sir Horatio Mann, a son and heir.

Lady Frances Vandeleur, a daughter.

May 4th. At Uffington, near Stamford, co. Lincoln; Lady Fludyer, a daughter.

8th. At Osterley-park, the countess of Westmorland, a son.

In Conduit-street, lady Frances Moreton, a son and heir.

14th. In Somerset-place, lady Louisa Rodney, a son.

19th. At Bayfordbury, Herts, the wife of William Baker, esq. M. P. a son.

20th.

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20th. Lady Kensington, a son.

24th. In Park-street, the lady of sir Thomas Barret Lennard, bart. a son.

Lately, in Dublin, the lady of sir Richard Steel, bart. a son and heir.

Lately, the wife of Alexander Ratcliffe, of Blackleach, in Sadleworth, co. Salop, three sons, baptized Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; all, with the mother, likely to do well. The mother is herself a twin, and has been before delivered of twins.

June 4th. At his lordship's house in Cavendish-square, the countess of Cassilis, a son.

6th. At his lordship's house in Grosvenor-square, lady Petre, a son.

In Piccadilly, the wife of Thomas Anson, esq. M. P. a daughter.

7th. In Henry-street, Dublin, lady Emily Henry, a son and heir.

10th. In Palace-yard, the lady of the speaker of the house of commons, a son.

11th. At Chichester, the lady of the hon. capt. Blackwood, a son.

16th. The lady of sir George Cayley, bart. a son.

17th. At Trentham, the marchioness of Worcester, a son.

19th. The lady of sir David Carnegie, bart. of Southesk, in Scotland, a son.

20th. In Stratton-street, Piccadilly, lady Pelham, a son and heir.

22d. In Portland-place, the lady of sir John C. Musgrave, bart. a son.

At Brompton, the wife of Edmund Wigley, esq. M. P. a daughter.

25th. At his house in Somerstown, the wife of Nicolas Piroelles, esq. a son and two daughters, who, with the mother, are all likely to do well.

30th. In Hertford-street, Mayfair, the wife of mayor-general Gascoyne, a daughter.

In New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of John Hammett, esq. M. P. a son and heir.

Lately, in Mountjoy-square, Dublin, the countess Begg, a daughter.

The lady of sir G. Shee, bart. a son.

The wife of John Davies, a labouring man, near Authix, two daughters, and a son.

July 1st. At Fineshade, the countess of Harborough, a daughter.

4th. The wife of John Brown, miller, near St. John's-chapel, in Weardale, three daughters, who, with the mother, are all likely to do well. Mrs. B. was also delivered of three daughters on the 30th of Oct. 1797, two of whom are living.

9th. In Park-street, Stockport, the wife of B. Partington, two sons and a daughter. Mrs. P. has had twins four times, and seven single births, in 14 years; so that at 11 births, she has had 18 children in that time.

11th. At Ingestree, the countess Talbot, a son and heir.

In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, lady C. Lenox, a son.

18th. The lady of lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, a son.

19th. At Millbank-house, Westminster, the viscountess Belgrave, a daughter.

21st. At East-gate-house, Winchester, the lady of sir St. John Henry Mildmay, a son.

20th. In Alington-street, the lady of sir Richard Carr Glynn, bart. a daughter.

Lately,

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Lately, at Wimbledon, Surrey, at the house of her father, sir Stephen Lushington, bart. the wife of col. Onslow, a son and daughter.

The countess of Shrewsbury, a son.

In Weymouth-street, lady Harriet Hill, a son.

25th. At Normanby-hall, Cleveland, lady N. Baillie, a daughter.

30th. At Keith-house, in Scotland, lady Anne Hope, a son.

In Upper Harley-street, lady Dallas, a son.

31st. In Bentinck-street, lady Charlotte Howard, a daughter.

Aug. 1st. At Heckfield-place, the wife of C. S. Lefevre, esq. M. P. for Reading, a son.

4th. At Creedy, near Exeter, the lady of sir John Davie, bart. a daughter.

5th. At Botleys, lady Templeton, a son.

13th. At Amport-house, co. Southampton, the marchioness of Winchester, a son.

14th. At Hendon, the lady of the hon. Hugh Lindsay, a son.

18th. At Stanmore, the lady of capt. sir Thomas B. Thompson, R. N. a son.

20th. Mrs. de St. Croix, of Hackney, a son, being her fourteenth child, all alive.

At the castle of Hanau, the hereditary princess of Hesse-Cassel, sister to the king of Prussia, a prince.

24th. Lady Anne Wombwell, a son.

At Dublin, the wife of col. William Raymond, a daughter.

26th. The lady of the bishop of Chester, a son, being her 13th child.

29th. At his lordship's seat at Montreal, in Kent, lady Amherst, a son.

In Harley-street, the wife of John Denison, esq. M. P. a daughter.

31st. At Aboyne-castle, the countess of Aboyne, a son.

Lately, in Merrion-square, Dublin, lady Catharine Brownlow, sister to the earl of Meath, a son.

Sept. 5th. At the Abbey, Shrewsbury, the lady of sir Charles Oakley, bart. a son.

7th. At Ross-house, near Salisbury, lady Catharine Forrester, a daughter.

9th. In Audley-square, the wife of John Dent, esq. M. P. for Lancaster, a daughter.

13th. At her seat in Ealing-grove, Essex, the countess Mountmorris, a son.

At Twickenham, the hon. Mrs. Espinasse, a daughter.

15th. The lady of the hon. Mr. Irby, eldest son of lord Boston, a son and heir.

21st. At Taplow, the hon. Mrs. Grenfell, a daughter.

Lately, on her passage from Leghorn to Barcelona, the queen of Etruria, a princess.

At Anzin, near Valenciennes, madame Filibert, aged 58, a daughter. Her husband is 66.

At Arkleby-hall, in Cumberland, the lady of sir Joseph Senhouse, a son, being her 10th child.

In Croft-street, Manchester, the wife of — Broadbent, a journeyman dyer, three sons.

The wife of Mr. Child, attorney, of Bristol, a son and daughter. Mrs. C. about 18 months since, had three sons.

26th. At the hon. Mr. Wortley's, in Grovesnor-square, lady Lovaine, a daughter.

27th. In Cavendish-square, the wife of William Hunter, esq. M. P. a daughter.

29th.

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29th. At the earl of Galloway's, at Great Ealing, the hon. Mrs. Montgomerie Stewart, a daughter.

Oct. 6th. The wife of Mr. Peirce, baker, in the neighbourhood of Manchester-square, two sons, and a daughter.

At Blenheim, co. Oxford, the lady of lord Francis Spencer, a son and heir.

At Battersea Rise, Surrey, the wife of H. Thornton, esq. M. P. a son.

10th. At Paris, madame Louis Bonaparte, a son.

12th. At Goodnestone, lady Bridges, a son.

20th. At Lisbon, the princess of Brazil, a prince.

30th. At Littleharle-tower, Northumberland, the lady of the rev. lord Charles Aynsley, a daughter.

Nov. 2d. In Lincoln's Inn-fields, lady Charlotte Wingfield, a daughter.

8th. The countess of Glasgow, a son.

10th. In Dublin, the countess of Meath, a son and heir.

13th. In Bedford-square, the wife of James Langham, esq. M. P. a son.

23d. At Winchester, the countess of Banbury, a daughter.

At Sudbrook-house, near Richmond, Surrey, lady Mary Stopford, a son.

Sept. 2. The queen of Sweden, a prince, and heir to the crown.

Oct. 12. At the government pen, Mrs. Nugent, wife of the lieut. governor of Jamaica, a son and heir.

Nov. 28th. At the villa of her father, the earl of Mountnorris, at Ealing-grove, lady Annabella Macleod, a son.

Lately, at Alderley-park, in Cheshire, the hon. Mrs. Stanley, eldest daughter of lord Sheffield, two sons.

Dec. 3d. In Berkeley-square, lady Theodosia Bligh, a daughter.

At Vienna, the empress of Germany, an archduke.

8th. In Curzon-street, May-fair, the lady of the hon. col. W. Fitzroy, a son.

12th. At Muethly-castle, lady Stewart, of Grantilley, a son.

16th. In Conduit-street, the lady of the right hon. George Canning, a son.

19th. At Bloomfield-house, Clapham-common, the wife of William Wilberforce, esq. M. P. a son.

22d. In Dover-street, the hon. Mrs. Alcock, a daughter.

At Abergavenny, the lady of the hon and rev. Pierce Meade (brother to the earl of Clanwilliam), youngest daughter of the lord bishop of Dromore, a son.

23d. At Bath, the countess del' Age, a daughter.

27th. The lady of the hon. Charles Grey, M. P. for Northumberland, a son.

28th. At Belmont, Hants, the countess of Clanricarde, a son and heir.

29th. At Grange, near Wakefield, co. York, lady A. Kaye, a daughter.

MARRIAGES *in the Year* 1802.

Jan. 2d. By special licence, at the house of her grandfather, Thomas Myers, esq. of Park-lane, to lady Mary Catharine Nevill, granddaughter of John Robinson, esq. of Wyke-house, Sion-hill.

At Kirrouchtree, lieut.-col. John Shaw Maxwell, of the 23d light dragoons, second son of sir William M. bart. of Springkell, to Miss Heron, only daughter of Patrick H. esq. of Heron, M. P. for Kirkcudbright.

5th

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ıth. At Paris, citizen Louis Bona-
te, brother of the first consul of
ınce, to mademoiselle Beauhar-
s, daughter of madame Bonaparte.
16th. Sir Francis Vincent, bart.

Miss Jane Bouverie, fourth
ighter of the hon. Edward B.

20th. By special license, at her
ıer's house in Lincoln's-inn-fields,
nuel Holland, of Great Portland-
et, M. D. and fellow of Wor-
ter college, Oxford, to Miss
nces Erskine, eldest daughter of
hon. Thomas E.

29th. At the lord justice Clerk's,
nburgh, James Boyd, esq. to
ss Douglas, eldest daughter of the
: lieut. gen. D., of the 5th dra-
ın guards.

Feb. 3d. Mr. Samuel Young, of
rth Audley-street, to Miss Biggs,
Drury-lane theatre.

13th. In Portland-place, lord
clair, to Miss Chisholme, only
ighter of James C., esq.

14th. Harry Bishopp, esq. eldest
of col. B. and grandson of the
: sir Cecil B., bart. to Miss
lcock, of Baker-street, Portman-
are, with a fortune of 50,000*l.*

26th. At Bath, major Thomas
cock, late deputy quarter-master-
ieral in the East India company's
vice, to the hon. Miss Caroline

Leger, sister of lord viscount
neraile.

27th. At Lisnegar, in Ireland,
ıt. col. Baird, brother of Robert
ird, esq. of Newbyth in Scotland,
P. for Jedburgh, to the hon.
ther-Charlotte Tonson, eldest
ighter of the late lord Riversdale.

March 8th. John-George Ferry,
. to lady Jane Halliday, widow

John Delap H., esq. and sister
the earl of Dysart.

25th. Col. Fras. Moor, to the
dow of the late capt. Pulling, of
the royal navy, and daughter of ad-
miral sir Robert Kingsmill, bart.

Lately, in Cheshire, at the seat of
M. Keatinge, esq. the hon. Coulson
Wallop, M. P. for Andover, to Miss
Keatinge.

At Edith Weston, Rutland, Mr.
J. Hill, aged 83, to Mrs. Hose,
hostess of the Red Hart, aged 63.

April 7th. At Meriden, co. War-
wick, the hon. Wm. Booth Grey,
second son of the earl of Stamford, to
Miss Price, eldest daughter and one of
the coheiresses of the late Thos. P.,
esq. of Dusfryn, co. Glamorgan.

22d. Col. Dyke, of the Coldstream
guards, son of sir John D., bart. to
Miss Louisa Lemon, daughter of
sir Wm. L., bart. M. P. for Cornwall.

26th. At Edinburgh, the hon.
Geo. Vere Hobart, second son of
the earl of Buckinghamshire, to
Miss Janet Maclean, eldest daughter
of lieut. col. Alexander M., of Coll.

May 8th. Gilbert Mathison, esq. to
the eldest daughter of sir W. Farquhar.

13th. Geo. Goold, esq. of O'd-
court, in Ireland, to the lady Char-
lotte Browne, eldest daughter of the
earl of Kenmare.

19th. At Arlington-court, co.
Gloucester, V. Conolly, esq. of Port-
land-place, to Miss Matilda Dunkin,
daughter of sir Wm. D., late one of
the judges of the supreme court of
judicature at Calcutta.

24th. At St. Mary-la-bonne, the
hon. Augustus R. Butler Danvers, to
Miss E. Sturt.

26th. Lord viscount Ashbrook,
to Miss Deborah Susannah Friend,
of Woodstock, co. Oxford, daughter
of the rev. Wm. Maximilian F.,
with 30,000*l.*

27th. Lord viscount Sidney, to
lady Charlotte Clements.

28th. Major Adolphus Hercuber,
late deputy adjutant-general to the

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forces at Minorca, to the eldest daughter of Chas. Turner, esq. of Charlton-place, Kent.

June 2d Hon. Mr. Wellesley, brother to the marquis Wellesley, to lady E. Cadogan, daughter of the earl of C.

3d. Col. Bailey Wallis, M. P. for Ilchester, to the widow of the late col. Bosville, of the guards.

8th. Sir Geo. Stuart Mackenzie, bart. of Coull, to Miss Mary Mac Leod, 5th daughter of Donald Mac L., esq. of Granies, in Scotland.

13th. Hon. James Abercrombie, 3d son of the late sir Ralph A., to Miss Leigh, eldest daughter of Egerton L., esq. of High Leigh, and Twemlow, co. Chester.

14th. Hon. and rev. Walter Hutchinson Aston, to the eldest daughter of the rev. Dr. Hanes, esq. vicar of St Mary's, Nottingham.

19th. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thos. Heneage, esq. to the hon. Arabella Pelham, 4th daughter of lord Yarborough.

20th. At Hamburg, sir Robert Barclay, bart. to madame de Cronstedt, daughter of col. Durell, and the widow of the late baron de C.

22d. At Hampstead, Mr. Henry Siddons, of Covent-garden theatre (son of the celebrated Mrs. S.), to Miss Murray, daughter of Mr. M., likewise of that theatre.

Lately, Henry Baring, esq. third son of sir Fras. Baring, bart. to Miss Bingham, daughter of — B., esq. of Philadelphia, many years a member of the American senate.

Wm. Lamont, esq. of the 18th light dragoons, to Miss Susan-Alexander Crickitt, daughter of C. A. C., esq. M. P.

July 1st. Lord Henry Stuart, third son of the marquis of Bute, to lady Gertrude Villers, daughter and sole heiress of the late earl of Grandison.

3d. At Winchester, major-general Groves, of the 28th foot, to the eldest daughter of the late Dr. Henry Blackstone, of Adderbury, co. of Oxford.

5th. Chafin Grove, esq. of Mere, Wilts, to the only daughter of sir Andrew Kent, of East Hotton, co. Lincoln, bart.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Maitland, esq. son of the late hon. Patrick M., of Balgreggan, to the third daughter of sir Wm. Maxwell, bart. of Montieth.

10th. At Dublin, by special license, lord Donally, to the only daughter of the late Dominick Trant, esq. and neice to the late earl of Clare.

12th. At Hendon, Middlesex, B. A. Coutts Trotter, esq. of Berners-street, to Miss Margaret Gordon, youngest daughter of the late hon. Alexander Gordon, lord Rockville, brother to the late earl of Aberdeen.

14th. At St. Mary-la-bonne, Chas. Thos. Hudson, esq. eldest son of sir Charles Grave H., bart. of Wanlip-hall, co. Leicester, to Miss Pepperell, youngest daughter of sir Thos. P., bart. of Dorset-street, Portman-square.

Lately, at Cassel, the hereditary prince of Saxe-Gotha, to the princess Charlotte, of Hesse-Cassel.

31st. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, by special license, Thomas Foley, esq. of Aldermarks, co. Carmarthen, capt. R. N., to lady Lucy Fitzgerald, sister of the duke of Leinster.

Aug. 9th. At Langton, co. Lincoln, Peregrine Langton, esq. second son of the countess of Rothes, to Miss Elizabeth-Mary-Anne Massingberd, daughter of the late Henry B., esq. of Gunby, in the same county.

12th. At Winchester-house, the hon.

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hon. and rev. Thomas de Grey, second son of lord Walsingham, to Miss Elizabeth North, the fourth daughter of the bishop of Winchester.

15th. In Great George-street, Hanover-square, by the bishop of Lincoln, the most noble Aubrey Beauclerc, duke of St. Alban's, to Miss Manners, daughter of lady Louisa, M.

18th. In North Wales, lord viscount Kirkwall, to the hon. Miss Anna-Maria Blaquiere, eldest daughter of lord de B.

25th. At St. Clement Danes, Strand, lord viscount Falkland, to Miss Auton.

At Stapleford, George-Charles Sedley, esq. of the Coldstream guards, and son of the hon. Henry S., to the only daughter of rear admiral sir John Borlase Warren, K.B. of Stapleford-hall, co. Nottingham.

Sept. 1st. At Shoreham, Sussex, col. Porter, M. P. for Stockbridge, to the countess dowager Grosvenor.

At the residence of A. Merry, esq. his majesty's minister at Paris, the rev. James Burgess, jun. to lady Catherine-Elizabeth Beauclerc, sister to the duke of St. Alban's.

2d. Hen. Joddrell, esq. of Byfield, Norfolk, M. P., to the eldest daughter of John Weyland, esq. of Woodeaton, co. Oxford.

7th. Hon. Sam. Mitchell, president of the council of Grenada, to Miss Mary Floud, sister of Thomas F., esq. mayor of Exeter.

10th. At Putney, Rob. Dallas, esq. M. P. and one of his majesty's counsel, to Miss Justinia Davidson, of Bedford-square.

11th. At Castle-Townsend, co. Cork, Simon White, esq. brother of lord Bantry, and nephew of lady Lougueville, to the youngest daughter of the late John Newenham, esq. of Maryborough, in Ireland.

21st. At Lymington, Hants, the hon. Charles Murray, brother to the earl of Mansfield, to Miss Law.

23d. At Ingatestone, Essex, Wm. Wheble, esq. of Woodley-lodge, Berks, to Miss Maria Talbot, second daughter of Francis T., esq. uncle to the earl of Shrewsbury.

Sir Rob. Williames Vaughan, bart. M. P. for Merionethshire, to Miss Anna Maria Mostyn, fourth daughter of the late sir Roger M., bart. M. P. for Flintshire.

25th. At Ilderton, the rev. John Lloyd, of Paley, co. Merioneth, to the only daughter of admiral Roddam, of Roddam, Northumberland.

Oct. 2d. At Greenwich, capt. Crosier, to the second daughter of sir Richard Pearson, lieut.-gov. of the royal hospital there.

20th. At Thoresby-park, co. Nottingham, Wm. Bentinck, esq. of Terrington, Norfolk, and captain in the royal navy, to the hon. Augusta Pierrepoint, only daughter of lord viscount Newark.

26th. At Steanraer, in Scotland, the hon. Adam Gordon, to the eldest daughter of Hamilton Maxwell, esq.

29th. Hon. capt. Archibald Macdonald, son of the late lord M., to the eldest daughter of Duncan Campbell, esq. of St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh.

Nov. 6th. Dudley North, esq. to the hon. Miss Pelham, eldest daughter of lord Yarborough.

13th. At St. Mary-la-bonne, lord Binning, son of the earl of Haddington, to lady Maria Parker, daughter of the earl of Macclesfield.

Dec. 2d. Lord Southampton, to

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the second daughter of lord Robert Seymour.

13th. At Scawby, the rev. sir Charles Anderson, bart. rector of Lea, co. Lincoln, to the youngest daughter of the late sir John Nelthorpe, bart.

14th. Rear admiral Thornborough, to Miss Jeynes, daughter of sir Edward J., of Gloucester.

15th. At Fryern-Barnet church, sir Wm. Johnston, bart. of Hilton, in Aberdeenshire, to Miss Maria Bacon, only daughter of John B., esq. of Fryern-house, Middlesex.

At Dishley, co. Leicester, the hon. and rev. Henry Ryder, third son of lord Harrowby, and rector of Lutterworth, to Sophia, second daughter of Thomas-March Phillipps, esq. of Garendon-park.

21st. Hon. Reginald Cocks, youngest son of lord Somers, to Miss Anne Cocks, second daughter of James C., esq.

22d. At Hatfield, co. York, Henry Eustatius Strickland, esq. son of sir George S., bart. to Miss Cartwright, daughter of the rev. Edmund C., of Woburn.

23d. At Brodie-house, colonel Matthew Mac Allister, of Rosshill and Bar, in Knityre, to the younger daughter of James Brodie, esq. M.P.

At Ardfry, co. Galway, in Ireland, lord Clonbrock, to the hon. Miss Blake, only child and heiress of lord Wallscourt, and grand-daughter of the late earl of Louth.

At Portsmouth, capt. Broughton, of the Penelope frigate, to the youngest daughter of sir Thomas Broughton, bart. of Doddington-hall, in Cheshire.

29th. Aubone Surtees, esq. to the eldest daughter of sir John Honywood, bart. grand-daughter of the late and niece to the present lord viscount Courtenay.

PROMOTIONS *in the Year* 1802.

Jan. 1st. Arthur Browne, esq. to be his majesty's prime serjeant at law in Ireland, in the room of Edmund Stanley, esq. resigned.

William Smith, esq. to be one of the barons of his majesty's court of exchequer in Ireland, in the room of Peter Melge, esq. resigned.

Lieut.-general William Gardner, governor of Kinsale and Charles-Fort.

The hon. Christopher Hely Hutchinson, brother to general lord Hutchinson, elected representative of the city of Cork, in the room of the general, called up to the house of Peers.

Brevet colonel Robert Lawson, of the royal regiment of the Artillery, to be colonel in second of that corps.—Brevet lieutenant-colonel George Glassgow, of the same, to be lieut. colonel.

13th. The right hon. W. Wickham, the right hon. George Rose, and the right hon. Charles Long, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

John Wilson, esq. to be a commissioner for investigating the accounts of the army in the West Indies, in the room of general Maitland, resigned.

16th. Sir Robert Peel, bart. to be lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the Bury volunteers.

William viscount Courtenay, to be lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the loyal Axminster hundred regiment of volunteers.

Feb. 3d. His royal highness the duke of Cambridge was introduced into the privy council for the united kingdom, by his grace the duke of Portland, K. G. lord president, and his royal highness took his place at the board on his majesty's left hand.

Digitized by Google Colonel

Colonel Alexander Mackenzie, the 36th foot, to be brigadier neral in the army serving in the Mediterranean only.—Thomas Asn Coffin, esq. to be commissary of counts in British North America. Alexander Fraser Tytler, esq. to a judge of the court of session, the room of the late lord Stoneld.

6th. Major William Linskill to lieutenant-colonel-commandant the North Shields and Tyneouth volunteers.

9th. Colonel John Fraser to be lonel-commandant of a corps of fantry.—Lieutenant-colonel John ooks, to be lieutenant-colonelmmandant of the Cardigan miia, vice lieutenant colonel Lewis, signed.

13th. The king has been pleased grant the dignity of a baron of e united kingdom of great Britain d Ireland unto the right hon. sir hn Mitford, knight, and to the irs male of his body lawfully betten, by the name, style, and le of baron Rededale, of Redesle, in the county of Northumberd. The king has also been eased to order letters patent, conining a grant unto the said right n. John baron Redesdale of the fice or place of chancellor and eper of the great seal of Ireland, the room of John earl of Clare, ceased.—The honour of knighthood has been conferred on Alexder Mackenzie, esq.

16th. Brevet lieutenant-colonel obert Lethbridge, of the 60th giment of foot, to be lieutenantlonel.—Lieutenant-colonel Robert rauford, from the 60th foot, to lieutenant-colonel of 86th foot. Major Herbert Taylor, from the l ragoon-guards, to be lieut.-col. the 9th West India regiment.

Burnet Bruce, esq. advocate, to be deputy judge-advocate and clerk of the courts martial in North Britain.

Thomas-Henry Brooke, esq. to be secretary to the government of the island of St. Helena.

17th. The right hon. Asheton baron Curzon, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, to be viscount Curzon, of Penn, in the county of Buckingham.

27th. Major Charles Imhoff to be lieutenant-colonel of the 4th regiment of foot.

24th. Henry Bentinck, esq. to be captain-general and governor in chief of the island of St. Vincent, Bequia, and such other of the islands commonly called the Grenadines, as lie to the northward of the island of Curraçoa, in America.

March 9th. Lieutenant-colonel Kenneth Alexander Howard, of the Coldstream foot-guards, to be dep. inspector-general of foreign corps in his majesty's service.

Lieutenant-colonel James Butler of the royal artillery, to be superintendant of the junior department in the royal military college.

Right rev. Dr. George de la Poer Beresford, lord bishop of the united bishopries of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, translated to the bishoprio of Kilmore, in the room of the most rev. and hon. Dr. Charles Brodrick, promoted to the archbishopric of Cashel.

16th. George lord Rivers, to be baron Rivers of Sudely castle, in the co. of Gloucester; with remainders to the right hon. sir William Augustus Pitt, knight of the most hon. order of the Bath, and general of his majesty's forces, (brother of the said George lord Rivers,) and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and to the issue male successively

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cessively of Peter Beckford, of Stapleton, in the co. of Dorset, esq. by Louisa Beckford, his late wife, deceased (daughter of the said George lord Rivers), and to the heirs male of their respective bodies lawfully begotten.

Major Duncan Macdonald, to be lieutenant-colonel of the 15th regiment of foot.—Colonel Pierre Frederick count de Meuron, to be major-general in the army.

20th. The right hon. Horatio, viscount and baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, in the co. of Norfolk, knight of the most hon. military order of the Bath, and vice-admiral of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet, (also duke of Bronté in Sicily, and grand-cross of the order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit,) the royal license and permission to receive and wear the insignia of the order of the Crescent, which the grand signior hath transmitted to him.

24th The right hon. George earl of Essex. to be lord lieutenant of the co. of Hereford.

General his royal highness Edward duke of Kent, K. G. to be governor of Gibraltar.

27th. Sir James Craufurd, bart. to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Denmark.

Francis Hill, esq. to be his majesty's secretary of legation to the same court.

Major Archbald Stewart, to be lieutenant-colonel of the 1st battalion 1st regiment foot. Major general Hay M'Dowal, from the 78th foot, to be colonel-commandant of the 2d battallion of 40th foot.—Major-general John Hely lord Hutchinson, K. B. to be colonel of the 74th foot.—Major lord Aylmer, to be lieut.-colonel of the 86th foot.

April 6th. Rev. George Markham, clerk, master of arts, to be chosen into the place of dean of the metropolitan church of York.—Joseph White, doctor in divinity, to be Hebrew professor in the university of Oxford, with the prebend of Christchurch annexed.—The rev. Charles Alcock, clerk, batchelor of laws, to be archdeacon of Chichester.

7th. His grace George William Frederick duke of Leeds, to be lord lieutenant of the North riding of the county of York.

11th. the honourable Thomas Erskine, to be chancellor and keeper of his royal highness the prince of Wales's great seal.

13th. Major John Campbell to be lieutenant-colonel of the 60th regiment of foot.—Major Alexander Adams to be lieutenant-colonel of the 78th foot.—Major Samuel Gibbs, to be lieutenant-colonel of the 10th West India regiment.

Capt. Henry Howard to be lieut.-col. of the loyal Edenside rangers.

17th. Sir Edward Law, knight, chief justice of his majesty's court of king's bench, to be baron Ellenborough, of Ellenborough, in the county of Cumberland, with remainder to his heirs male.

26th. Lieutenant-col James Boag, to be lieutenant-col. of the royal regiment of artillery.

27th. Major Robert Smyth, to be lieutenant-col. of the 68th regiment of foot.

Lieutenant-general C. Lyster appointed to the command of the 45th foot.

The king, in approbation of the meritorious services of the marine corps, has directed that that useful body shall in future be called the royal marines.

Lord Amherst to be a lord of the bed-chamber.

29th.

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29th. J. Pigot, esq. and right hon. lord Radstock, vice-admirals of the red, to be admirals of the blue.

Alex. Graeme, esq. and George Keppel, esq. vice-admirals of the white, to be vice-admirals of the red.

Charles Chamberlayne, esq. and Peter Ranier, esq. vice-admirals of the blue, to be vice-admirals of the white.

Sir George Home, baronet, and sir Charles Cotton, baronet, rear-admirals of the red, to be vice-admirals of the blue.

John Willett Payne, esq. and sir Robert Calder, baronet, rear-admirals of the white, to be rear-admirals of the red.

May 11th. Lieut.-generals John Leland, James Hamilton, John Stratton, James Rooke, Charles Crosbie, John earl of Suffolk, hon. Chapple Norton, George Hotham, David Dundas, sir Robert Abercromby, K. B. general Lake, sir Thomas Musgrave, baronet, James Coates, Ralph Dundas, Richard Whyte, sir Alured Clarke, K. B. to be generals in the army.

Maj.-generals Anthony Farrington, James Stuart, Charles Horneck, John Whyte, John Drummond, Henry Bowyer, John William Egerton, Peter Hunter, Joseph Walton, Ellis Walker, William Johnstone, William Maxwell, George earl of Pembroke, John earl of Chatham, Alexander Campbell, William Mopshead, Francis Dundas, Alexander Ross, Ab. D'Aubant, honourable Francis Needham, Henry Pigot, to be lieutenant-generals in the army.

Colonels Francis lord Seaforth, Bryd Trewthick Henriker, of the 9th dragoons, David Douglass Wemyss, 18th foot, honourable John Leslie, 1st foot guards, Henry Wynyard, 1st foot guards, William Thornton, 1st foot guards, John Stuart, Queen's German regiment, Duncan Campbell, 91st foot, Thomas Grosvenor, 3d foot guards, John Calcraft, Coldstream guards, honourable John Hope, North Lowland fencible infantry, honourable Vere Poulet, on half-pay, Charles Barton, 2d life guards, George Cunninghame, late of the Scotch brigade, Frederick Halket, late of ditto, Hay Ferreir, Scotch brigade, Alexander Mackenzie, 78th foot, William Congreve, royal artillery, honourable James Forbes, Coldstream guards, Henry lord Paget, 7th light dragoons, John Doyle, 87th foot, Robert Browntigg, 62d foot, William Caufield Archer, 1st foot guards, William earl of Banbury, 3d foot guards, honourable Arthur Wellesley, 33d foot, honourable Edm. Phipps, 1st foot guards, William Cartwright 12th light dragoons, to be major-generals in the Army.

Lieutenant-colonels Francis Tho. Hammond, of the late 120th foot, Crofton Vandeleur, 40th foot, John Hamilton, 81st foot, R. Dudley Blake, Northumberland fencible infantry, John Barnes, royal artillery, Rob. Douglas, royal artillery, Tho. Browntigg, 3d foot, hon. Rob. Meade, 31st foot, Alex. Malcolm, late 2d battalion 78th foot, Wm. Houstoun, 56th foot, hon. Geo. St. John, 73d foot, John Prince, 6th dragoons, G. Michell, on half-pay of the 31st light dragoons, Dan. Hen. Shaw, 7th West India reg. Tho. Hislop, 11th West India reg. John M'Leod, royal artillery, Geo. Le Hunte, on half-pay of the late independents, Pierre de Meuron Bullot, of Meuron's reg. Cha. M'Murdo, 31st foot, Walter Cliffe, 7th foot, Wm. Wynyard, Coldstream guards, John Walbanke Childers, 11th light dragoons, Alex.

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Wood, late 120th foot, Alex. Dirom, 52d foot, Anth. Lewis Layard, 7th foot, Tho. earl of Elgin, David Hunter, Angusshire fencible infantry, John. earl of Breadalbane, John Slade, 1st dragoons, R Taylor, late 2d bat. 82d foot, Fred. A. F. Beckwith, 37th foot, Wm. Spencer, 23d light dragoons, sir R. Basset, knt. 5th West-India reg., Sam. Graham, 27th foot, James Montgomery, 45th foot, Frederic Augustus Wetherall, 82d foot, William Wright, artillery in Ireland, John Daniel Arabin, ditto, William Buchannan, ditto, William Murray, 24th light dragoons, hon. William Lumley, 22d light dragoons, Robert Brereton, 63d foot, Thomas Gibson, 83d foot, J. Timms Hervey Elwes, late 2d battalion 84th foot, Moore Disney, 1st foot guards, John Montresor, 80th foot, John Mackenzie, late 2d battalion 78th foot, William Caryon Hughes, 87th foot, Edward Corry, on half-pay of the late 101st foot, S. P. de L'Hoste, on half-pay of the late 104th foot, Alexander Garham Sterling, on half-pay of the late 122d foot, hon. Archibald Montgomery, on half-pay of the late royal Glasgow reigment, H. Mordaunt Clavering, of the Argyleshire fencible infantry, William Thomas, 41st foot, John Michel, 14th light dragoons, Steph. Trotter, late 112th foot, to be colonels in the army.

Majors William Osborn Hamilton, of the ancient Irish fencible infantry, James Wheeler Unwin, 60th foot, Thomas Norton Powlett, on half-pay of the late 95th foot, James Willock, on half-pay of the late 95th foot, Francis Slater Rebow, 2d life guards, Robert Pigot, on half-pay of the late 130th foot, sir Edward Gerald Butler, knight, 87th foot, Gust. R. Mathews, on half-pay of the late independents, Samuel Need, 27th light dragoons, Edward Webber, late 2d battalion 90th foot, Michael-Edward Jacobs, 76th foot, Thomas viscount Ranelagh, 66th foot, Thomas L'Estrange, 7th foot, sir T. Pechell, baronet, late 2d horse grenadier guards, William Latham, 7th dragoon guards, John Castleman, 51st foot, Charles Gray, 75th foot, Laughlan M'Quarrie, 86th foot, David Dewar, on half-pay of the late independents, Joseph Foveaux, new South Wales corps, Michael M'Creagh, 11th West India reigment, Richard O'Dogherty, 69th foot, George Kinpaird Dana, 13th foot, Charles Cerjat, 1st dragoons, Walter Elliott, 33d foot, William Clarke, 46th foot, William Jephson, 17th light dragoons, William Sinclair Wemyss, 48th foot, John Grant, on half-pay of the late independents, John Smith, 31st foot, James Moore, 26th light dragoons, Edward Baynes, 76th foot, George Dodsworth, 34th foot, Charles Miller, 1st West India reigment, Nath. Levett Peacocke, 48th foot, James Stirling, 42d foot, Thomas Steele, of a late recruiting corps, Edward Witherington, 9th dragoons, Patrick Maxwell, 7th dragoon guards, James Latham, 4th dragoon guards, Rob. Young, 8th foot, Charles Browne, on half-pay of the late 96th foot, Edward Stehelin, royal artillery, John Aug. Schalch, royal artillery, Burgh. Leighton, 4th dragoons, H. M. Mervin Vavasour, late 1st horse grenadier guards, David Ross, 62d foot, Henry Rogers, royal artillery, Edward Vicars, 2d dragoon guards, James Miller, royal artillery, Harry Hutton, royal artillery, John Harding, royal artillery, William Johnstone, royal engineers, Flower M. Sproule, royal artillery, Edmund Lemoine, royal artillery, William Dacres, 26th foot, David Mellifont, 10th foot, Thomas Inglis, on half-pay of

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he late 12[illegible]6th foot, Hen. William
masse, 4th foot, Henry Raleigh
ight, 2d foot, Robert Douglas,
h foot, Peter Hayes Petit, 35th
t, Thomas Powell, 14th foot,
Blackwell, 29th light dragoons,
nuel Venables Hinde, 32d foot,
omas Norton Wynham, 1st dra-
ns, Berkenhead Glegg, 91st foot,
n Tuffnell, late York Rangers,
nes Stuart, on half-pay of the late
ependents, John Lindall Borland,
h foot, hon. James Ramsay,
foot, F. Stretcher, 60th foot, L.
sheim, 60th foot---to be lieu-
ant-colonels in the army.

Lieutenant-colonel John Browne,
e lieutenant-colonel-commandant
the staff corps.

Colonel the honourable Alexander
pe, adjutant-general in Ireland,
be deputy quarter-master-general
the forces.---Lieutenant-colonel
bert Anstruther, to be adjutant-
neral to the forces in Ireland.

14th. The honourable Geo. Vere
bart, to be lieutenant-governor of
e island of Grenada and its depen-
ncies.

The right reverend father in God
ctor Richard Beadon, bishop of
oucester, to be translated to the
of Bath and Wells.

15th. Major sir Robert Wilson, to
lieutenant-colonel of a regiment
mounted riflemen.---Major James
on, to be lieutenant-colonel of
e queen's German regiment.---
ajor-general Charles D. count de
euron, to be lieutenant-general.
Colonel Ferdinand baron Hom-
sch, to be major-general.—Major
James Boutelin, baronet, major
illiam Bray, major Charles Au-
l, to be lieutenant-colonels in the
my.—Lieutenant-colonel Francis
illiam Farquhar, to be deputy in-
ector-general of the recruiting ser-
vice.—Lieutenant-colonel Jas. Tay-
lor, of the 12th foot, to be deputy
inspector-general of the recruiting
service in Ireland.

29th. Major John Cornelius Hal-
kett, to be lieutenant-colonel of the
55th foot.—Major-general George
Nugent, to be lieutenant-general in
the island of Jamaica and its depen-
dencies only.—Major Robert Hony-
man, to be lieutenant-colonel in the
army.

June 1. Lieutenant-colonel C.
Lewis Theodore Shoedde, to be lieu-
tenant-colonel of the 60th regiment
of foot.—Colonel William Dyott,
of the 25th foot, to be aid-de-camp
to his majesty.

5th. Lieutenant-general William
Spry, to be colonel-commandant;
and lieutenant-general Robt. Morse,
to be colonel-commandant of the
royal engineers.

Major-general sir Eyre Coote,
knight of the most honourable mili-
tary order of the Bath, the royal li-
cense and permission to receive and
wear the insignia of the order of the
Crescent, which the grand signior
hath transmitted unto him.

Lieutenant-general William Grin-
field, to be commander of all his ma-
jesty's land forces serving in the
leeward and windward Charibbee
islands, and in the island of Trinidad.

George Isaac Huntingford, doctor
in divinity, to be bishop of Glou-
cester.

12th. Lieutenant-colonel George
Vigoreux, to be lieutenant-colonel
of the royal garrison battalion.---Ma-
jor the honourable William Grey,
to be lieutenant-governor of Chester
garrison.

To be major-generals: Colonels
William Gent, and Thomas Ni-
cholls. To be colonel: Lieutenant-
colonel John Orr. To be lieutenant-
colonels;

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colonels: Majors Robert Bell, Tredway Clarke, Richard Howley, and Andrew Glass, in the East Indies only.

15th. The most honourable Mary marchioness of Downshire, widow of the most honourable Arthur, late marquis of Downshire, to be lady Sandys, baroness of Ombersley, in the county of Worcester, with remainder to the second, third, fourth, and fifth sons, and to their issue, male respectively begotten of the late Arthur marquis of Downshire, and in default of such issue to the most hon. Arthur Blundell Sandys Trumbull, marquis of Downshire, eldest son of the said A., late marquis of Downshire, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

His grace Hugh duke of Northumberland, K. G. to be lord-lieutenant of and in the co. of Northumberland, and of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

16th. The right honourable William lord Lowther to be lord-lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

19th. The right honourable lord Whitworth, K. B. to be his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the French republic.—James Talbot, esq. to be his majesty's secretary to that embassy.

22d. Major Colquhoun Grant, to be lieutenant-colonel 72d regiment of foot.—Colonel Marcus Beresford, to be brigadier-general in the windward and leeward Carribbee islands only.—Lieutenant-colonel George Murray, to be adjutant-general to the forces serving in the Leeward islands and Trinidad.

26th. The right reverend father in God Samuel Horsley, bishop of Rochester, to be bishop of St. Asaph.

29th. William Fullerton, esq. brigadier-general Thomas Picton, and Samuel Hood, esq. captain of the royal navy, to be his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of governor and commander in chief in and over his majesty's island of Trinidad.—Lieutenant-colonel Lyde Browne, to be lieutenant-colonel of the 21st regiment of foot.—Lieutenant-colonel lord Evelyn Stuart, to be lieutenant-colonel of the 22d foot.

July 2d. John Smyth, esq. to be master and worker of the mint.

3d. The right honourable Henry Addington, Charles Small Pybus, esq. George Thynne, esq. (commonly called lord George Thynne), Nathaniel Bond, and John Hiley Addington, esqrs. to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's exchequer.

5th. Francis Drake, esq. to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of his serene highness the elector Palatine.

6th. The honourable William Wellesley Pole, to be clerk of the ordnance of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the room of John Sargent, esq.—The right honourable Robert Stewart (viscount Castlereagh); his grace William Henry Cavendish, duke of Portland; the right honourable Robert Banks Jenkinson (lord Hawkesbury); the right honourable Robert baron Hobart, and the right honourable Thomas baron Pelham; the right honourable Henry Addington; his grace James duke of Montrose; the right honourable Sylvester baron Glenbervie; the right honourable William Dundas; the right honourable Thomas Wallace; the right honourable Charles John baron Arden, and Edward Golding, esq. to be his majesty's commissioners for the

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the management of the affairs of India.

10th. Evan Nepean, of Loders and Bothenhampton, in the county of Dorset, esq. to be a baronet of the united kingdom.

Major William Myers, to be lieutenant-colonel of the 62d regiment of foot.—Colonel the honourable John Broderick, to be colonel-commandant of a battalion of infantry.—Lieutenant-colonel Henry Clinton, of the 1st foot guards, to be adjutant-general to the king's troops in the East Indies.—Lieutenant-colonel Miles Nightingale, of the 38th foot, to be quarter-master-general to the king's troops in the East Indies.

13th. Lieutenant-colonel Edward Baker Littlehales, and Archibald Dixon, esqrs. to be baronets of the united kingdom.

15th. The right honourable Horatio viscount and baron Nelson of the Nile, the royal license and permission to receive and wear the ensigns of knight grand commander of the equestrian secular and capitular order of saint Joachim.

17th. William Elliott, esq. to be major-commandant of the Roxburgh gentlemen and yeomanry cavalry.

19th. Lieutenant-general Abraham D'Aubant, to be colonel-commandant; colonel John Evelegh, to be colonel; lieutenant-colonel William Johnston, to be lieutenant-colonel, in the corps of royal engineers.

20th. Lord Arden, of the kingdom of Ireland, to be baron Arden, of Arden, in the county of Warwick.

Lord Sheffield, of the kingdom of Ireland, to be baron Sheffield, of Sheffield, in the county of York.

24th. Lieutenant-general Banastre Tarleton, to be colonel of the 21st light dragoons.

31st. Lieutenant-colonel Robert Pringle, to be lieutenant-colonel of the 98th foot.

August 3d. Robert Liston, esq. to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Batavian republic.

John Hunter, esq. to be his majesty's consul-general at Madrid.

The reverend Thomas Dampier, doctor in divinity, to be bishop of the see of Rochester.

The reverend William Vincent, doctor in divinity, one of the prebendaries of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, to be dean of the said collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster.

The reverend Edward Dupre, clerk, LL.D. to be dean of the island of Jersey.

7th. Major James Robinson, to be lieutenant-colonel of the 15th regiment of foot.—Major William Johnston, to be lieutenant-colonel of the 28th regiment of foot.—Major John Worth, to be lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Devonshire reg. of gentlemen and yeomanry cavalry.—Lieutenant-colonel Joshua Roach, to be captain of a troop of the Pembrokeshire gentlemen and yeomanry cavalry.

17th. General Guy lord Dorchester, K. B. to be colonel of the 4th regiment of dragoons.—Major-general William Loftus, to be colonel of the 27th ditto.—Major James Orde, to be lieutenant-colonel of the 4th regiment of foot.—Major James Ferrier, to be lieutenant-colonel of the Scotch brigade.

Lieutenant-colonel George Burgess Murden, of the 60th foot, to be deputy adjutant-general to the forces in the Leeward islands.—Arthur

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thur Baynes, esq. to be deputy commissary-general of stores, provisions, and forage, to the forces in the Mediterranean.—Major Terence O'Loghlin, to be major and lieutenant-colonel in the 1st regiment of life-guards.

21st. Sir John Borlase Warren, baronet, knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, and rear-admiral of the white squadron of his majesty's fleet, to be his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of St. Petersburgh.

24th. Reverend Samuel Goodenough, clerk, LL. D. to be dean of the cathedral church of Rochester.

28th. General Ralph Dundas, to be governor of Duncannon Fort.

Sept. 4th. Major lord Charles Bentinck, to be lieutenant-colonel of the 38th regiment of foot.

6th. John Hookham Frere, esq. to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid.

Right hon. lord Robert Stephen Fitzgerald, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Lisbon.

7th. Lieutenant-general James Ogilvie, to be colonel of the 32d foot.—Major-general sir Eyre Coote, K. B. to be colonel of the 29th foot.

8th. Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to be of his majesty's most hon. privy council.

11th. Francis-James Jackson, esq. to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin.

15th. Lieutenant-colonel sir John Douglas, of the royal marines, to be equerry to his royal highness the duke of Sussex.

Major-general Thomas Grosvenor, to be lieutenant colonel of the 7th. foot.

18th Col. Charles baron Hompesch, to be major-general in the army.

22d. Right hon. sir Charles Morgan, bart. and right hon. John Smith, to be privy counsellors.

25th. Lieutenant-colonel lord Charles Bentinck, and lieut.-colonel Wm. Henry Pringle, to be captains of companies in the Coldstream regiments of guards.

27th. Colonel Prevost, to be capt.-general and governor in chief of the island of Dominica.—Colonel Edmund earl of Cork, to be lieutenant-col. of the 4th foot.—Major Charles Strickland, to be lieutenant-col. of ditto.—Lieutenant-col. Francis John Colman, to be lieut.-colonel of the 38th foot.—Major Francis Slator Rebow, major and lieutenant-colonel in the 2d regiment of life guards.

28th. Major Arthur Gore, to be lieutenant-colonel of the fifth foot.

Oct. 9th. The honourable Edward Legge, clerk, bachelor of laws, to be a prebendary of St. George, in the castle of Windsor.

12th. Lieutenant-colonel William Cochell, to be lieutenant-colonel of the 5th regiment of foot.—Lieut. col. Tho. Barrow, to be lieut.-col. of the 5th West India regiment.—Col. sir Richard Basset, to be lieut.-colonel of the 6th ditto.—Lieut.-col. Tho. Barrow, to be col. at the Bay of Honduras only.

Nov. 2d. Lieutenant-colonel A. Gore, to be lieutenant-colonel of the 33d foot.

9th. Assistant commissary Hugh Kennedy, to be deputy commissary-general of stores, provisions, and forage to the forces.

20th. First royal garrison battalion, lieut.-general W. Edmiston, to be

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be colonel.—Colonel A. Mair, to be lieutenant colonel.—Major C. Leigh, to be major.

2d Ditto, lieutenant-colonel David Home, to be colonel.—Lieutenant-colonel G. Vigoureux, to be lieut. colonel.—Captain James Rose, to be major.

3d Ditto, lieutenant-general Jas. Lumsdaine, to be colonel.—Major J. West, to be lieutenant-colonel.—Brevet-major W. West, to be major.

4th Ditto, lieutenant-general Grice Blakeney, to be colonel.

5th Ditto, lieutenant general Ch. Horneck, to be colonel.—Major J. Wilbar Cook, to be lieutenant-colonel.—Captain Robert M'Rea, to be major.

Dec. 28th. Northamptonshire gentlemen and yeomanry cavalry, major W. Ralph Cartwright, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice the earl of Fitzwilliam, who resigns.

Eastern regiment of Somersetshire gentleman and yeomanry cavalry, major John Tyndale Warre, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Hanning, who resigns.

Commission in the Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Kinross regiment of North British militia, signed by the lord lieutenant of Stirlingshire.

The duke of Montrose to be col. Dated June 26, 1802.

Commissions in the Ayrshire reg. of North British militia, signed by the lord lieutenant and approved of by his majesty.—To be colonel, the right hon. Archibald lord Montgomeric. Dated Oct. 22, 1802.—To be lieutenant-colonel.—Sir Hugh Dalrymple Hamilton, bart. Dated Nov. 24, 1802.

DEATHS *in the Year* 1802.

Jan. 1st. Walford Phillips, esq. of Stourbridge, in the commission of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for the co. of Worcester for 20 years.

At Lyons, M. Aranco, ex-minister of finance of the Cisalpine republic, and deputy to the consulta.

2d. Of a decline, at Kenegie, near Penzance in Cornwall, universally esteemed, in his 48th year, George second lord Rodney, eldest son of the late admiral Rodney, who was ennobled 1782. He married Anne, second daughter and coheiress-apparent of Thomas Harley, alderman of London, by whom he has left two daughters, and ten sons. His remains were interred in the family vault in Hampshire.

At lord Leslie's house, at Shrubhill, near Dorking, Surrey, his lordship's youngest daughter, the hon. Miss Charlotte Julia Leslie.

Samuel Turner, esq. F. R. S. in his 43d year, formerly in the service of the East India company. Capt. Turner had distinguished himself at the first siege of Seringapatam, and had likewise the honour to be appointed on the embassy to Tipoo Saib, where he not only acquired fame and profit, but established himself in the opinion of the company, as a person of superior talents, and was appointed in consequence at the head of the embassy to the Grand Lama, which furnished him with materials for compiling a very curious and interesting account of that country, together with a narrative of his travels through Bootan and part of Thibet. For this work, which had an extensive and rapid sale, the company gave him, as a mark of their approbation, 500 guineas. During his stay in India he amassed considerable wealth. His

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His death was occasioned by a stroke of the palsy, which entirely deprived him of the use of one side, and which attacked him about twelve o'clock, on the night of the 21st of December, in passing through Church-yard alley, Fetter-lane: he was from thence conveyed to St. Andrew's watch-house, and the next morning taken to the workhouse, having remained all the time in total insensibility. Here with some difficulty his name and connections were ascertained. The latter were immediately dispatched for: on their arrival they were very solicitous to have him removed thence, but doctors Marshall and Reynolds, who were now called in, did not think it expedient, and there he expired on the morning of January 2. He has left a valuable estate in Gloucestershire. His heirs are his sisters, one of whom is married to professor White, of Oxford.

3d. At Edinburgh, Dr. William Spence, late of Farnichirst, in his 78th year: he was of great eminence in his profession of physician, and was the first who discovered the great efficacy of the bark in malignant fevers and putrid disorders.

In Ireland, capt. P. Chapman, of the R. N. He was one of the officers who went with lord Macartney on the embassy to China, and was first lieutenant of the Triumph, in lord Duncan's action off Camperdown, where he was wounded. For his good conduct that day he was made captain.

The dowager lady Northcote, at her son's seat at Pine.

Lady Fletcher, in her 78d year: she was relict of sir Lionel Wright Vane Fletcher, and mother of sir Frederick Vane.

5th. The rev. Herbert Mayo, rector of the parish of St. George, Middlesex, and vicar of the parish of Tollesbury, Essex: he had attained the great age of 82, nearly fifty of which he had spent in the most useful and laborious discharge of the sacred duties committed to him. He married the daughter of William Paggen, of Eltham, esq. by whom he has left two sons, Paggen-William, M. D. physician at Doncaster, and Charles, of St. John's college, Oxford, late Saxon professor, and two daughters.

6th. At Wadley-house, Berks, the right hon. William Flower, viscount Ashbrooke, and baron of Castle-Durrow, in Ireland. He was born in 1767, and received his education at Eton, and afterwards at the university of Oxford: at the age of 13 he succeeded to the peerage by the death of his father, William. Dying unmarried, his titles devolve on his only brother the hon. Henry Flower, captain in the 58th regiment of foot. The Flowers of Castle-Durrow (originally of Oakham in Rutlandshire) have flourished in Ireland since the time of queen Elizabeth, where that branch was fixed by sir William Flower, who was knighted for his services in the reduction of that kingdom.

Of a paralytic stroke, at his house near Kingston, aged 83, sir Thomas Kent.

Lady Wright, in her 70th year, at Bath, wife of sir James Wright, of Hoy-house Essex, and only daughter of sir William Stapleton, bart. of Grays-court near Oxford.

7th. William Brown, esq. aged 70: he served the office of high sheriff of Cumberland in 1790.

8th. In Basinghall-street, justly and deservedly lamented, aged 76, Gabriel Leekey, esq. who was upwards of 53 years an inhabitant, and for 37 years one of the com-

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n-council of the ward of Basi-
w.

The rev. father Arthur O'Leary, d 73, indubitably, for his singu- powers of mind, and the great uence he possessed with his ntrymen the Irish of his own suasion, one of the most extra- inary men of his day. He was first Roman catholic clergyman o dared to argue, much less to te, against a person of a different gion, since the enaction of the ery laws. His first literary pro- tion was directed with amaz- success against a Dr. Blair of rk, who attempted to revive the erodox doctrines of Servetus. next established by his very rned and eloquent writings, the portant and now uncontroverted trine, that the Roman catholics Ireland might, consistently with ir religion, swear that the pope sessed no temporal authority in it country; which was the only dition on which any relaxation of penal statutes was granted to m. He was about this time, 1787, acked by Dr. Woodward, the testant bishop of Cloyne; and his dy, which confounded his an- onist, is allowed to be a master- ce of wit and argument. His other oductions were of a miscellaneous d various nature. In nothing is he more conspicuous than in abhorrence of popular tumult, of the fatal consequences to be prehended from the interference the multitude with the legisla- re: in the same spirit did he buke the White Boys of the south Ireland, and the associated pro- tants of the capital of the empire. r. Wesley, the defender of lord orge Gordon and his infuriated b, felt the force of his reasoning and the keenness of his raillery. So justly were his merits and his patriotism appreciated in Ireland, that, on his final departure from that country, the government bestowed upon him, in a manner highly creditable to it, a pension; and gave him the strongest recommendations to this country, where he totally resided for many years previous to his decease. And here a new career of usefulness opened upon him. Before his arrival, the wretched inhabitants of St. Giles's and its neighbourhood, mostly catholics and of the lower order, were immersed in every species of immorality and irreligion, doubtless arising in a great measure from the want of a place of public worship and proper pastors. With the most unwearied zeal, and after enduring numberless mortifications and disappointments, he succeeded in establishing St. Patrick's chapel, Soho, and may indeed be said to have consecrated it by his virtues and talents. From this period, the amelioration in the manners and habits of these poor wretches was extremely visible, and the very best consequences have already arisen, and may be confidently looked to, from the institution. He had lately been in France for the recovery of his health, and returned only two days previous to his death, which took place at his lodgings in Great Portland-street. His obsequies were celebrated in a magnificent manner at St. Patrick's chapel; and he was followed to Pancras, the place of his interment, by nearly 2000 real mourners!

John Cockburne, esq. aged 89: he was paymaster-general of the forces at the battle of Dettingen, and upwards of 50 years storekeeper of

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of the ordnance at Woolwich, where he died.

The daughter of sir John Harrington, bart.

10th. The hon. lady Cath. Bligh, eldest daughter of John earl of Darnley.

11th. Mr. Northman, a young gentleman of Bond-street, by falling under the ice, about six in the evening, while skating on the Serpentine-river; also, on the same day, the son of Mr. Smith, of Homerton, from the same accident.

At Knightsbridge, the celebrated Mr. March, the dentist: he was a Swede by birth.

15th. Major John-Henry Lane, late of the 84th foot.

Mrs. M'Kenzie, wife of col. Alexander M'Kenzie, commandant of the 78th foot, and sister to lord Seaforth.

At Bath, in her 32d year, lady Charlotte Nares, wife of the rev. Edward Nares, and third daughter to the duke of Marlborough.

17th. In Dublin, Samuel Dick, esq. an eminent merchant there, who has left property to the amount of 400,000*l.*

18th. The hon. Miss Primrose Elphinstone.

19th. At Edinburgh, Mary Clafe, lady Elibank.

20th. The rev. Samuel Berdmore, in his 63d year, and 22 years master of the Charter-house school: he had just published, "Specimens of the literary Resemblance in the Works of Pope, Gray, &c. in a Series of Letters."

The hon. Miss Eliza Jeffries, one of the maids of honour to the queen.

Major Winter, of the artillery, who had come to town from Woolwich, to appear at the Old Bailey as a witness in behalf of governor Wall, just as he ascended the steps leading to the court, dropt down in a fit, and expired in two or three minutes! he has left ten children.

21st. At Ash, near Wrotham, aged 92, a man named Collard, who was born and expired in the same house, from which he had not passed one night during his long life.

23d. Mrs. Sanderson, aged 85, mother of the late sir James Sanderson, bart. lord mayor of London 1791.

25th. Lord North, the infant and only son of the earl of Guildford, by Miss Coutts, daughter of the banker of that name.

At Eichstadt, in Germany, "the German Amazon," Johanna-Maria Kettneren, a native of that place, at the advanced age of 84. She had acquired the above name, by her having served nearly 20 years disguished as a foot soldier in the armies of Austria: on her sex being discovered, she received a pension from the empress Maria-Theresa for her life. She had been frequently wounded during that period, and was interred, as she desired, with the honours of war.

John Cartier, esq. late governor of Bengal, in his 69th year: he succeeded to that high situation in the beginning of the year 1770, on the departure of Mr. Verelst; and was succeded himself, in 1772, by Mr. Hastings.

Aged 77, Bailie Donald M'Pherson: he was an ensign under the late pretender, at the battles of Preston, Penrith, and Falkirk; he escorted this prince through Arisaig, and saw him safe on the borders of Sky. He was very lately appointed ensign by his majesty in the Belville volunteers.

Lady Jane Courtenay, aunt to the marquis

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quis of Bute, in her seventy-
h year.
ady Lucy Meyrick, widow of
ce Meyrick, esq. and daughter
he late earl of Londonderry.
7th. The infant son of lord G.
Cavendish.
The youngest daughter of general
rd.
ir Henry William Sheridan, bart.
lford-house, Kent.
8th. At his house, in Ely-place,
blin, the right honourable John
gibbon, earl of Clare, viscount
gibbon, baron Fitzgibbon of
ver Connello in Ireland, and lord
gibbon, of Sedbury in England,
high chancellor of Ireland, &c.
&c. (See Characters of this vol).
9th. Aged 62, George Wallis,
D. author of several medical
ks of reputation, the most popu-
f which is "The Art of prevent-
Diseases, and restoring Health."
ohn Fleming, esq. He was
idson of the celebrated antiqua-
Browne Willis, and had repre-
ed Southampton in parliament
eral times.
Mrs. Golden, of Hilton, in Cleve-
l, in her 112th year. She pos-
ed her faculties unimpaired to
hour of her death.
Thomas lord Graves, baron of
vesend, and admiral of the white.
lordship was elevated to the
rage (with a pension of 1000*l.* a
r) for his services on the glorious
of June 1794, when he was
anded in the shoulder. He was
rried to the coheiress of William
re Williams, by whom he has
two sons and two daughters.
Mrs. Anne Pikeman, aged 100.
Feb. 1st. Paul Vaillant, esq. in
87th year, father of the com-
y of stationers.
d, At Bath, Armar Lowry Corry,
l of Belmore, viscount and baron
Belmore, &c. of Castle Coole, in the kingdom of Ireland. His lordship is succeeded by his only son Somerset Lowry, lord Corry, M. P. for the county of Tyrone. He was twice married, viz. 1st, to the lady Margaret Butler (by whom he had the above), daughter of the earl of Carrick, who died in 1777: he was 2dly married to lady Henrietta Hobart, daughter to the earl of Buckinghamshire, by whom he had one daughter, and from whom he was divorced in 1792; her ladyship remarried the earl of Ancram.

The right honourable Welbore Ellis, LL.D. F.R.S. baron Mendip, of Somersetshire. (See Chronicle for Feb.)

The honourable Mrs. Talbot, at Brereton, in Staffordshire.

3d. Aged 60, the rev. George Watson Hand, M.A. archdeacon of Dorset, and prebendary of the cathedrals of St. Paul's and Salisbury.

4th. Isaac Solly, esq. of Jefferies-square, an eminent merchant.

The infant son of lord Francis Godolphin Osborne.

At Ayr, aged 65, lady Hamilton, relict of sir Henry Hamilton, of Castle Cunningham, county of Donegal, Ireland.

At Bath, Charlotte countess of Leicester, wife of George earl of Leicester, to whom she was married 25th Dec. 1777. She was daughter of Eaton Mainwaring Ellerker, of Risby, county of York. She has left two sons and three daughters. Her remains were interred, with great solemnity, at Rainham, in Norfolk, the family seat of the marquis Townshend, father of the earl of Leicester.

6th. At Belton, in Leicestershire, col. Hastings, formerly of the guards.

7th. Mr. Sole, apothecary, of Bath, in his 64th year, well known

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as the author of the Menthæ Britannicæ.

9th. At his house, in Mansfield-street, aged 62, his grace Aubrey Beauclerc, duke of St. Alban's, earl of Burford, baron of Hedington, baron Vere of Hanworth, hereditary grand falconer of England, and registrat of the court of chancery. He married in 1763 the daughter of the earl of Besborough, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Aubrey, earl of Burford. His remains were interred at Hanworth.

10th. In her 103d year, Elizabeth Stodhart, at Kirton, near Brigge, county of Lincoln. She was scarcely ever known to have had a day's illness.

13th. In Percy-street, William Browne, esq. late governor of the Bermudas.

At her father's house, Stratford-place, lady Harriet Poulett, third daughter of earl Poulett.

14th. At the deanry-house, York, aged 88, the rev. John Fountayne, D.D. dean of York.

15th. William Lennox, esq. first acting partner in the house of David Scot, jun. and co. He was a man of high endowments and strong intellectual abilities, and was descended from the noble family of Lennox, earls of Lennox, in Scotland.

Sir John Hales, bart. of Blackford, Hants, in his 60th year. He married Anne, only daughter and child of John Scot, esq. of North-end, in Fulham, Middlesex.

17th. In London, aged 50, Thomas Bullock, esq. well known on the turf as owner of the celebrated horses Rockingham, Buzzard, Spear, Toby, &c. &c. &c.

Aged 75, dame Janet Anstruther, lady of the late sir John Anstruther, and mother to the present chief justice of Bengal.

19th. At Hamburgh, prince Frederick of Hesse-Darmstadt, brother of the dowager queen of Prussia, and of the dowager princess of Baden.

20th. Mr. R. Trewman, the first establisher of that well-known provincial paper "The Exeter Flying Post," which he had printed and published near 40 years.

The infant son of Joseph Sidney York, esq. M. P. captain of the Canada.

At Richmond, John Moore, M.D. aged 72. He was born at Stirling, 1730, and was the son of the rev. Charles Moore, minister there. He married Miss Simpson, of Glasgow, daughter of the divinity professor in that university (by whom he has left five sons and one daughter), with whom he lived in perfect domestic happiness till his death. He was known to the world as a lively, popular, and elegant writer, as the reputation of the various works he published, from 1779 to within two years of his death, sufficiently evince, and by which he gained both wealth and reputation. His publications, in order of time, were as follow, viz. 1. A View of Society and Manners in France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, 2 vols, 8vo. 1779. 2. Medical Sketches, 1 vol. 8vo. 1785. 3. View of Society and Manners in Italy, 2 vols. 8vo. 1787, which, with his first work, have gone through many editions. 4. Zeluco, 2 vols. 1789. A romance, in which he attempted to trace the fatal effects of uncontrolled passion on the part of a darling son, and unconditional compliance on that of a doting mother. Although abounding with many amusing and well-written scenes, it is, upon the whole, calculated rather to affect the reader

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er with horror, than to warn by example. 5. Journal of a dence in Paris, 1793, in 2 vols. 6. A View of the Cause and ress of the French Revolution, ols. 8vo. 1795. 7. Edward, a ance, 2 vols. 8vo. 1791; and Iordaunt, another, and his last, 800, 2 vols. 8vo. On the whole, works of this writer discover to possess great insight into the an heart, and a happy union of e discernment, with a brilliant ination, by which he is enabled scribe its intricacies with equal ment and pleasantry.

lst. At Gibraltar, after an ill- of six months, during which uffered the most excruciating ures, from his wounds having en out afresh, and a dreadful gury which followed, the brave eteran general O'Hara, colonel e 74th regiment of infantry, and rnor of that fortress. He died rich, and has left his property fly to his natural children. The ral's death will be long felt at altar. Few men possessed so y a combination of rare talents. was a brave and enterprizing er, a strict disciplinarian, and a e accomplished gentleman. At garrison he kept up a degree of itality little known there till his ng the government; from 15 to overs were laid daily, and the ance of the entertainment could be equalled by the cheerful at- ion of the hospitable donor.

Irs. Wyllıams, wife of the rev. nphrey Wylliams, and sister of George A. W. S. Evelyn, bart.

ld. At Copenhagen, the daughter he princess royal of Denmark; l on the 12th inst.

ged 74, Mrs. Susannah Gordon, r of the late sir William Gordon,

Aged about 66, in the New Road, Mary-la-bonne, Alexander Geddes, LL.D. He was a native of Scotland, and a Roman catholic clergyman. He published, during a long literary life, several smaller pieces, for the most part written with a levity ill becoming the sacredness of his function, and not worthy of enumeration here: but, in the year 1786, he published the prospectus of a new translation of the Bible, 4to.; and the year following a Letter to the bishop of London, on the same subject: both were drawn up with a sufficiency of learning, and a considerable degree of judgment; the consequence of which was, that the subscription for his proposed version rapidly filled up, and was supported with a becoming liberality by the clergy of the established church; but when the translation of the first six books of the Old Testament came out in 1792, there was discovered a miserable falling off from all that he had so eloquently and confidently promised. It is not our province here to give a criticism of what in itself is below all criticism, but barely to state, that the good of every sect of Christianity were shocked at its manifest tendency to do away the belief in the divine inspiration which dictated the holy scriptures; and even the enemies of revealed religion were shocked at its disingenuity, and disgusted at its colloquial vulgarity. The second volume appeared in 1797, with no better success. His own superiors had long interdicted him from the exercise of his functions as a priest, and now passed the heaviest censures upon him for his heterodoxy. One of his last publications was, "A Modest Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain." Doctor Milner, the

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the historian of Winchester, in the name of the catholics of England, has formally disavowed the tenets and principles it advances, as those of that religion. It is indeed "a barefaced support of infidelity."

27th. By a dreadful accident, at Merstham Rye, Surrey, William Jolliffe, esq. M. P. for Petersfield. On the 26th, having returned from hunting with his two sons, he was giving directions to his servants about drawing off some ale, when, having forgotten that the hatch of the cellar was open, he fell backwards to the depth of ten feet perpendicular into it. His neck was dislocated by the fall, and the scalp stripped off from the back part of the head. He was taken up alive, and Mr. Earle, the surgeon, immediately sent for. Mr. Jolliffe conversed with him in the most sensible and calm manner, and the next morning, at six o'clock, he died. His remains were interred with great funeral pomp in the family vault at Merstham.

28th. Of apoplexy, aged 85, cardinal Muzio Gallo, bishop of Viterbo. In November 1798 he saved the lives of thirty Frenchmen, whom the populace of Viterbo threatened with death. The cardinal bishop received them into his palace, and clothing himself in his pontificial robes, harangued the people from a balcony. The multitude, till then furious and mutinous, fell on their knees, and implored his benediction, and soon afterwards general Kellerman marched into the city and relieved his countrymen.

Aged 104, Isaac Ealy, labourer, at Headington, near the Devizes: he was father and grandfather to ninety-five children.

At Gaulksham, Lancashire, in the workhouse, Luke Jackson, who had lived in three centuries and five reigns: he was born in 1699, of course was 103 at the time of his decease.

At Greenwich, in his 82d year, Daniel P. Layard, M.D. He was father to the dean of Bristol, and brother to the duchess of Ancaster, vice-president of the British lying-in hospital, of which he was one of the founders, and LL.D. of the university of Oxford.

At Camberwell, in his 90th year, Mr. Earl, formerly of Bermondsey, woollen-draper and taylor, grandfather to the notorious Miss Robertson, now a prisoner in the Fleet; by a former will he had bequeathed her 10,000*l.*, but has now left her one shilling!

Thomas Jees, esq. chief teller of the bank of England.

March 1. At Chatham, aged 65, rear admiral James Macnamara.

2d. At Shobdon-court, co. Hereford, John lord viscount Bateman, baron of Culmore, lord-lieutenant of Herefordshire, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council. He was the eldest son of William viscount Bateman, by the lady Anne Spencer, grand-daughter of John Churchill, the great duke of Marlborough, and daughter of Charles Spencer, earl of Sunderland. He succeeded to the titles in 1744; represented Woodstock in parliament; and married, 1748, Miss Sambrooke, neice of sir Jeremy Sambrooke, bart. of Gubbins, co. Hertford, and coheiress of John S., esq.; but leaving no issue, the titles of the family expire with him.

At Strawberry-hill, co. Devon, the right hon. Charles Henry Coote, 7th earl of Mountrath, viscount and baron of Castle Cuffe. His lordship was the only son of Algernon, the 6th earl, by the lady Diana Newport, daughter and coheiress

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ss of Richard Newport, earl of lford; succeeded to the titles his father's decease 1774, and appointed one of his majesty's honourable privy counsellors reland. Having no heir to his nt honours, he was created, 30, 1800, baron of Castle e, with special remainder (in ult of male issue to himself) the right honourable Charles ry Coote, one of his majesty's counsellors in Ireland, and lineal descendant of Chedley e, brother of the 1st earl of untrath. The earldom and the ndant honours become extinct he death of its late possessor, was the chief representative of noble family of Coote, in Ire- , of which house were also the tes barons Coote, created earls Bellamont 1687, now extinct; the barony of Castle Coote de- es to the right hon. Charles ry Coote, whose brother, gene- Eyre Coote, received the thanks rds and commons for his con- in Egypt, and was heir, after father's death, to the large pro- y of his uncle the celebrated sir e Coote, conqueror of Pondi- ry. A peculiarity of disposition, ed to an invariable dread of the ll-pox, occasioned the late lord untrath to live absolutely the life recluse: yet, in solitude, the dness of his heart, the politeness elegance of his manner, which racteristically distinguished the school, occasioned every one o was necessitated to visit him n business) to admire the friendly eption they met with. Lord M. de his will not many days before died. All his estates in Ireland left to his paternal relative, his heir at law, and are entailed. All his estates, real and personal, with a very trifling exception, in England, he has bequeathed in fee to his maternal relation, the present lord Bradford, whose father, with the late lord Bradford, were sons of coheiresses, the daughters of the last earl of Bradford. By deed of gift in his life-time he provided for some whose kind attention had a claim upon his bounty. Besides legacies to all his servants, he has provided, by annuities, for those who had lived long in his establishment: and he has left 6000*l.* for charitable purposes. He had such a terror of the small-pox, that he had relays at five houses between his seat in Norfolk and his house in Devonshire, to prevent the chance of infection; and at these houses small establishments were kept, as he dared not sleep at an inn.

At his seat at Woburn-abbey, in Bedfordshire, in the 37th year of his age, FRANCIS RUSSELL, duke of Bedford, marquis of Tavistock, earl of Bedford, baron Russel, of Cheneys, Thornhaugh, and Howland of Streatham, recorder of Bedford; president of the Toxophilite society, and vice-president of the small-pox hospital and the veterinary college. (See Chronicle)

3d. The governor of Cadiz. He was poisoned by eating meat which had been allowed to stand in a copper vessel. All the company were affected in a violent degree.

5th. At Richmond, Surrey, lady Musgrave, relict of the late sir William M., bart.

7th. At Naples, of a putrid fever, after an illness of six days, the queen of Sardinia. Her majesty was a sister of Louis XVI.; born September

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13, 1759; and married September 6, 1775, to Charles Emanuel, his present Sardinian majesty.

11th. While the grand guard was parading in front of the Government-house, Plymouth, the venerable major La Roche, of the east regiment of Devon militia, fell down in a fit of apoplexy, in front of the line, and expired instantly. He was 82 years old, and had been 44 years in the regiment.

Colonel count Sutton Clanard.

13th. Mrs. Margaret Dundas, daughter of the late right honourable Robert Dundas, of Arniston, lord-president of the court of session in Scotland.

15th. At Edinburgh, sir John Ogilvy, bart.

18th. At St. Catherine Bank, near Edinburgh, lady Anne Erskine, daughter of Alexander, 5th earl of Kelly.

21st. At the earl of Sefton's, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the only son of the hon. Henry Fitzroy.

22d. At his house in Rutland-square, Dublin, James Alexander, earl of Caledon. He was born 1730, and married, 1774, Ann Crawford, second daughter of James Crawford, esq. of Crawford-Bevin, co. Down, by whom he has left issue an only son, Dupre earl of Caledon, born 1777, and two daughters, viz. Lady Mabella, married, 1790, to Andrew Thomas Blayney, 11th lord Blayney, and lady Eliza.

In St. Michael's, St. Alban's, aged about 69, Mary lady dowager Lade, daughter of Ralph, and sister of Henry Thrale, esq. formerly member for the borough of Southwark, and widow of sir John Lade, of Warbleton, Sussex, bart.

23d. In his 85th year, Henry Bellasyse, fifth earl of Fauconberg, lord Bellasyse, a lord of the king's bed chamber, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the North-riding of Yorkshire. His lordship was seized, while taking a walk, with an apoplectic fit, which, although all possible means were used for his recovery, he survived only an hour. By Charlotte, daughter of sir Matthew Lamb, and sister to lord viscount Melbourne, whom he married 1766, he had four daughters, lady Charlotte Wynn, lady Ann Wombwell, Elizabeth countess of Lucan, now living, and lady Harriet, who died in her infancy. He married, secondly, Jane, eldest daughter of the late John Cheshyre, esq. of Bennington, Herts, by whom he has left no issue. The earldom, therefore, becomes extinct; but the titles of viscount and baron Fauconberg devolve on Rowland Bellasyse, esq.

23d. Aged 68, Felix Calvert, esq. the eminent London brewer. He shot himself at Don Saltero's coffee-house, in Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, in the afternoon. Mr. C. had long been a valetudinarian.

Lately, at his seat in Cheshire, the hon. Booth Grey, brother to the earl of Stamford: he served in three successive parliaments for the borough of Leicester. He retired from parliament, in 1784, with the character of an honest, independent, and upright senator.

April 1st. The hon. Caroline Gawlor, wife of John G. esq. of Ramridge-house, Hants.

2d. At Bath, the right hon. Lloyd lord Kenyon, lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, custos rotulorum of Flintshire, a governor of the Charter-house, and a lord of trade

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e and plantations. (See Chaers).

th. At Ashton-court, Gloucesshire, sir John Hugh Smyth,

th. At Melton Constable, Nor, sir Edward Astley, bart. who esented that county in four sucive parliaments.

1th. Mrs. Hawkins Browne, of Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. P. and daughter of the late hon. vard Hay, governor of Barbas.

2th. Sir Robert Smith, formerly P. for Chichester, and lately a ker at Paris.

3th. At Moira-house, the hon. linand Forbes, youngest son of earl of Granard.

a George-street, Westminster, r a long illness, the right rev. Charles Moss, bishop of Bath Wells, which see he had filled years. He was of Caius col-, Cambridge; A.B. 1731; A.M. 5; S. I. P. 1747; archdeacon Colchester, 1750; prebendary of sbury; bishop of St. David's, 0; and F. R. S. 17... He ited a spital sermon, 1750; one the fast for the earthquake, 6; one before the Salisbury inary, 1769; one before the lords, 30, 1769; and one before the iety for propagating the gospel, 6. He had amassed a private une to the amount of 140,000*l.*; 000*l.* of which he has bequeathed an only daughter, who is mar-l; and the remaining 120,000*l.* his son doctor Moss. His son bert died in June last.

14th. At his house in Windsorde, Mrs. Douglas, wife of the l bishop of Salisbury.

At his seat of Menloch, co. of lway, Ireland, sir Walter Blake, bart. at the advanced age of 85; and, on the same day, the lady Blake, to whom he had been married nearly 60 years. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now sir John Blake. Sir Walter was one of the most ancient of the baronets of Ireland, his ancestors having been so created in 1622, and descended from the same stock as the family of Blake, lord Wallscourt.

16th. At Belfast, in Ireland, the countess Dowager of Roden.

17th. At his house in Hanover-square, the right hon. Henry Temple, viscount Palmerston, baron Temple, in Ireland, LL. D. His lordship was born, Dec. 4, 1739, and succeeded to the titles on the decease of his grandfather; in 1766 he was appointed a commissioner of the admiralty, and represented in parliament the borough of Eastlee in Cornwall, Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, and latterly Winchester. He married first, 1767, Frances, daughter of sir Francis Poole, bart. of Poole-hall, in Cheshire, and had issue an only daughter; and secondly, 1783, Mary Mee, by whom he had issue Henry-John, now lord Palmerston, born 1784. His lordship was in the male line the representative of the ancient family of Temple, which has produced so many distinguished characters in the political and literary world, and from which, in the female line, the marquis of Buckingham (earl Temple, &c.) is descended.

18th. The celebrated Dr Erasmus Darwin. He was born at Elston, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, Dec. 12, 1731. He was author of the "Zoonomia," which he began to write in 1770, though he did not publish it till within these

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few years: a poem on the "Loves of the Plants;" "Phytologia," a small treatise on education; and of a few papers in the Medical and Philosophical Transactions. He also left another poem, entitled, "The Shrine of Nature," lately published. They who are acquainted with Dr. D.'s writings, must be sensible of his profound knowledge, genius, and erudition.

20th. In her 69th year, lady Radcliffe, relict of sir Charles Farnaby R.

21st. At Mr. Coutts's, in Stretton-street, Piccadilly, George-Augustus North, earl of Guildford, baron North and Guildford. His lordship was born Sept. 11, 1757, and married, in 1783, Miss Hobart, daughter of the present earl of Buckinghamshire, by whom he had three sons, who died in their infancy. He married, secondly, the eldest daughter of Thomas Coutts, esq. sister to the marchioness of Bute, and to lady Burdett, by whom he had a son, who died Jan. 25 last. He has left three infant daughters, lady Maria, by his first lady, and lady Susan and Georgiana North, by his present lady. He has left estates to the amount of 18,000*l.* per annum, which devolve to his brother, the hon. lieutenant-colonel Francis North, the present earl of Guildford. The late earl dying without issue male, the barony of North is separated from the earldom, and descends in abeyance to his lordship's sisters, lady Glenbervie, lady Sheffield, and lady Charlotte Lindsay. If the present lord should marry and have a son, he would, by the courtesy of England, take the second title, which would be that of Guildford; a strange coincidence in the annals of heraldry, as in that case both father and son would bear the title of Guildford.

26th. At Bath, in his 79th year, the venerable and rev. E. Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, and father of the gallant lord Nelson.

28th. At Worcester, in his 73d year, the celebrated James Johnstone, of Galabank, M. D. eminent for his skill and humanity, during a practice as physician for more than 50 years, in the city and co. of Worcester. Dr. J. was well known in the learned world, by many interesting publications, for his discovery of the cure of the ganglions of the nerves and of the lymphatic glands, and as having first pointed out, in 1758, the power of animal acid vapours, to destroy putrid contagions; for which purpose he directed vitriolic acid to be poured upon common salt, and thus raised the muriatic acid in infected places. He is also well known as the friend and physician of lord Lyttleton, of whose deathbed he has given that affecting and instructive account, inserted by Dr. Johnson in his Lives of the Poets. He has left four sons and one daughter, orphans, their mother having died only two months since. Thus within ten days has science to mourn over the ashes of Darwin and Johnstone, two veterans of genius, activity, and worth, who will not soon be surpassed.

Lately, at Amsterdam, in his 107th year, Jacob Harmsen.

At Strabane, sir John Stewart Hamilton, bart. many years representative in parliament for that town.

The hon. Caroline, wife of John Gawler, esq. of Ramridge-house, Hants,

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Hants, and eldest daughter of John, third lord Bellenden.

May. At Berlin, aged 77, baron de Haugwitz, the Prussian minister. This able statesman was celebrated throughout all Europe for his talents, and still more for the confidence reposed in his judgment and integrity by the great Frederick.

3d. Mr. David Kinnebrook, jun. son of a worthy and respectable man, who has long been resident in the city of Norwich, and well known for his knowledge in the mathematical sciences. David, the son, who was naturally serious and thoughtful, discovered an early attachment to the mathematics; by his unwearied attention, under the instructions of his father, in a few years he attained an enviable degree of knowledge in these sciences, insomuch that, in 1789, when about 17 years of age, he commenced a correspondence with the editors of the Ladies' Diary; in 1792 obtained the prize for an elegant solution to a difficult question proposed by lieutenant W. Mudge, of the royal artillery; and in 1793 he proposed the prize question. His mathematical knowledge now began to introduce him to the notice of several gentlemen, particularly the rev. S. Vince, by whose recommendation, in June 1794, he was appointed assistant to the royal observatory at Greenwich, which he was obliged to leave, owing to ill health, in Feb. 1796. In 1801 another prize was adjudged to him for his solution to a very difficult and intricate question, proposed the preceding year in the Ladies' Diary by captain Mudge. In June last, in consequence of his being at Cambridge, he met with the rev. S. Vince, who, in a manner that reflects the greatest dignity on his character, offered to render him any assistance; and on his replying that he wished to improve his time to some advantage, Mr. Vince applied to the rev. doctor Maskelyne, astronomer royal, who soon after wrote Mr. Kinnebrook a letter, appointing him one of the calculators to the Nautical Almanack. Besides this new employment of laborious calculation he was in the habit of attending on six or eight pupils, initiating them in the first principles of the mathematics, previous to the commencement of their studies at the university. But these extraordinary exertions strongly affected his constitution, and soon brought on a disorder which occasioned his death.

At Brighthelmstone, in the 67th years of his age, Peter Elmsly, esq. of Sloane-street; a native of Aberdeenshire, and formerly an eminent bookseller in the Strand, where he was some time partner with, and many years successor to, the late Paul Vaillant, esq. Mr. E. had very lately wholly quitted business, with a competent fortune, most handsomely acquired by consummate ability and the strictest integrity, and with the sincere regard and respect of all who knew him, particularly of many of the most honourable and dignified characters in the literary world. To the tolerable education which it is in the power of almost every North Briton to attain he had gradually superadded, as he advanced in life and prosperity, such a fund of general knowledge, and so uncommonly accurate a discrimination of language, that, had he chosen to have stood forward as a writer, he would have acquired, no doubt, a considerable degree of fame. The truth of this assertion will be fully allowed by all who have been favoured with his epistolary

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tolary correspondence. Nor was he less critically nice in the French language than in his own. The respect which he experienced from the late hon. Topham Beauclerk, Mr. Stuart Mackenzie, Mr. Gibbon, the rev. Mr. Cracherode, Mr. Wilkes, &c. &c. is well known; and among the many living characters of eminence, by whom he was beloved and respected, let it suffice to mention the duke of Grafton, earl Stanhope, earl Spencer, sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Rennell, Mr. Dutens, &c. &c.—His remains were brought to Sloane-street, whence, on the 10th, they were removed in solemn funeral procession, and deposited in the family-vault at Marybone, attended by a large party of friends, sincere mourners on the melancholy occasion: as, for strength of mind, soundness of judgment, and unaffected friendship, he has not left many equals, among those who attended to pay the last sad tribute of respect to an old and endeared friend, were Mr. alderman Cadell, the rev. John Calder, D. D. the rev. Peter Ensly, Mr. justice Conant, captain Keith, James Robson, esq. late high bailiff of Westminster, John Nichols, esq. William Forsyth, esq. of the royal gardens, Kensington, Mr. Dunsmore, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Bentley, of the bank, Mr. Debrett, Mr. Stephen Jones, Mr. James Bayne, and Mr. John Mackinlay. Mr. E. has left a widow, to whom he had long been an affectionate husband, and who has the consolation to reflect that she has for many years soothed the pillow of anguish by unwearied assiduity.

4th. At Edinburgh, in her 50th year, lady Forbes, of Pitsligo.

At his house on Stamford-hill, suddenly, colonel Justly Hill.

At Whitcombe-park, co. Gloucester, in her 87th year, lady Howe, relict of sir Howe H., bart. of that place.

6th. At Guernsey, aged 40, serjeant Sam. M'Donald, well known by the appellation of "Big Sam." He was a native of the county of Sutherland in Scotland, and during part of the American war served in the fencible corps raised there; he was afterwards flugelman to the royals. He continued in this situation till the year 1791. At that time his extraordinary stature and obliging disposition procured him a recommendation to his royal highness the prince of Wales, with whom he lived as lodge porter at Carleton-house till 1793; he was then appointed serjeant in the Sutherland fencibles. He measured six feet ten inches high, four feet round the chest, extremely strong built, and muscular, but well proportionable, unless his legs might be thought even too large for the load they had to bear. His strength was prodigious; but such was his pacific disposition, that he was never known to exert it improperly.

Mrs. Butler Danvers, wife of the hon. Augustus Butler D., of Swarland, co. Leicester.

11th. In St. John's, Maddermarket, Norwich, aged 85, Mrs. Beatniffe. She was a native of Wales, and commonly called "The Free-mason," from the circumstance of her having contrived to conceal herself one evening in the wainscoting of a lodge-room, where she learnt that secret, the knowledge of which thousands of her sex have in vain attempted to arrive at. She was a very singular old woman; and, as a proof of it, the secret died with her.

At St. Stephen's, Canterbury, in an advanced age, Mrs. Fielding, widow of the late Henry F., esq. well known

nown by his truly original writings the last century.

15th. In his 85th year, the rev. eorge Traneker, bishop of the otestant church of the united ethen, and many years the faithful istor of the congregation at Fulbeck, ear Leeds.

17th. At Hadong's hotel, in Oxrd-street, the honourable Frederick uart, M. P. for the county of Bute Scotland.

18th. At Tempsford-hall, co. edford, lady Payne, widow of sir iles P.

At Vienna, prince Philip of ichtenstein, well known by his sidence at Paris during the first ears of the French revolution.

19th. At his house in Merrion-treet, Dublin, Charles Stanley lord iscount Monck, so created 1800. le is succeeded by his son, the hon. Henry Monck, now at Eton college.

Sir Philip Ainslie, of Pilton, knt.

22d. At his lordship's house in St. ames's-place, the countess of Roden.

23d. At Mount Vernon, Mrs. Martha Washington, relict of the ate president W.—"The death of his estimable woman must strongly ecall to the recollection of every true American the many amiable qualities which marked her character hrough the revolutionary war, and hrough the halcyon days of the first eight years administration of the federal government. The worthy consort of the first of men, she shared his anxieties; she soothed his cares; she conciliated for him and for herself the affection of her country, and has left a name that will be respected and beloved by the citizens of these states, while superior excellence continues to command their approbation and esteem." New York Commercial Advertiser, May 27. On Sunday, the 30th, the churches at Philadelphia where hung with black, as a tribute of respect to the memory of Mrs. W.; and it is expected that the American ladies will go into mourning.

At Lowther-hall, co. Westmoreland, after eight days severe illness of a bowel complaint, with which he had been long afflicted, James Lowther, earl of Lonsdale, and viscount Lonsdale, so created May 12, 1784; and, on Oct. 10, 1797, viscount and baron Lowther. He was, for many years past, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, wherein his immense property in lands, houses, mines, &c. &c. was situated; also, colonel of the Cumberland militia, and a vice-president of the Mary-la-bonne general dispensary. For nearly the two last years he had been in a very precarious and declining state of health; and was at times in so exhausted a state as to be incapable of retaining any thing but human milk on his stomach. He was son of Robert Lowther, esq. of Maisnes-mebarne, governor of Barbadoes 1716, by Catharine, only daughter of sir Joseph Pennington, bart. by Mary his wife, fourth daughter of John viscount Lonsdale. He died 1745, she 1746; leaving issue the late earl, another son, Robert, and three daughters; Margaret, married to Henry, present earl of Darlington; Catherine, to the late duke of Bolton; and Barbara. The late earl succeeded Henry third viscount Lonsdale, who died without issue, in his title of baronet 1750; and was also heir to the accumulated wealth of sir James Lowther, of Whitehaven. Sept. 7, 1761, his lordship (then sir James Lowther) married lady Mary Stuart, eldest daughter of the late earl of

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of Bute; and, as he afterwards obtained a grant from the crown of part of an estate which had been long held by the duke of Portland's family as an appendage to an estate in the county of Cumberland, given to their ancestor by king William III. it was rashly and untruly presumed that lord Bute's interest was used in inducing the lords of the treasury to improve his son-in-law's property at the expense of the duke of Portland, who was then in opposition. A considerable share of unpopularity attended this transaction; which sir James greatly increased by multiplying litigations, and bringing at once a great number of ejectments for the purpose of establishing his claim. A litigious disposition, or rather a determination to oppress, by means of wealth, and under colour of law, all who were obnoxious to him, has been frequently imputed to lord Lonsdale; and the records of the courts, the books of reports, and the accounts of the assizes in different counties, have appeared, for a long series of years, to afford some basis for the imputation. In 1782, when it was generally understood that the war could not be of much longer continuance, sir James Lowther waited on lord Sandwich, who was then at the head of the admiralty, and, after deploring the state of his majesty's navy, voluntarily offered to build and equip, at his own expense, a 74 gun ship. If this proposal was sincerely made, too much praise cannot be given to such disinterested patriotism; but if common suspicion be well-founded, it was merely a delusive attempt to acquire popularity, and ensure distinction, without the claim arising from actual merit. The peace of 1783 made the building of a ship at that time unnecessary; but although the country has since been engaged in a more extensive contest, and attended with greater exertions than those which gave rise to the proposal of such a donation, the offer was never repeated. He was, some years ago, violently satirized by Peter Pindar, whom he prosecuted for a libel, but, on receiving a concession, was induced to desist; an instance of placability which does him honour; and he evinced great personal courage in a duel fought, in the year 1792, with captain Cuthbert, which, it is supposed, was not the only transaction of the kind in which he had been engaged. In 1784, an ancient peerage which belonged to the family, but had been for some time extinct, was revived, and sir James was called up to the house of lords by the titles already enumerated. He had been more than 30 years a member of the house of commons, being several times elected for the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland: and, at the general election, 1767, was returned for both. His parliamentary interest was very considerable; and he had the honour of first introducing Mr. Pitt to the British senate, whom he caused to be elected, in 1781, upon his interest, for Appleby, at the instance of their common friend the late duke of Rutland. He was always anxious for the extension of his borough interest; and although the possession of such influence be reckoned favourable to the views of ambition, he never occupied any official situation. To the last hour of his life he was busy in election controversies; and his influence was directed to contest the county of Westmoreland, and the city of Carlisle. Dying without issue, the earldom becomes extinct; but

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t. the viscounty descends to sir illiam Lowther, bart. of Swilgton, co. York, M. P. for the unty of Rutland. He has provided erally for all his family connexions, d his servants; his sisters will have ove 60,000*l.* besides the Barbadoes ate of 4000*l.* a year. The estate Yorkshire, left to Mr. John owther, is 5000*l.* a year, and the tates in Westmoreland and Cumrland, left to the present viscount owther, are supposed to be 40,000*l.* rear, including the Whitehaven este, which was before entailed upon m; besides which, he will have near 0,000*l.* in personals, as 50,000*l.* ve already been found in his ouse. The viscount is well known be deserving of it all, as a ore amiable, liberal, and benevolent an never existed. Lord Lonsdale's ill, and the distribution of his proerty, have given universal satisfacon; his own sisters and other near elations are well satisfied; and even is enemies bestow the greatest praise n him for the justice and liberality f this last act of his life. On the 9th f June, at eight A. M. the earl was nterred in the family vault at owther, co. Westmoreland. He vas attended by his own servants, aving giving directions that his funeral should be private, and that they only should attend.

At his house in Essex-street, Strand, George Fordyce, M. D. F. R. S. fellow of the college of physicians, and senior physician to St. Thomas's hospital. He was born in Aberdeen, Nov. 19, 1736, and was the only and posthumous child of Mr. George Fordyce, the proprietor of a small landed estate called Broadford, in the neighbourhood of that city. His mother, not long after, marrying again, he was taken from her when about two years old, and sent to Fouran, at which place he received his school-education. He was removed thence to the university of Aberdeen, where he was made M. A. when only 14 years of age. In his childhood he had taken great delight in looking at phials of coloured liquors which were placed at the windows of an apothecary's shop. To this circumstance, and to his acquaintance with the late learned Alex. Garden, M. D. F. R. S. many years a physician in South Carolina and in this city, but then apprentice to a surgeon and apothecary in Aberdeen, he used to attribute the very early resolution he formed to study medicine. He was in consequence sent, when about 15 years old, to his uncle, doctor John Fordyce, who at that time practised medicine at Uppingham, in Northamptonshire. With him he remained several years, and then went to the university of Edinburgh, where, after a residence of about three years, he received the degree of M. D. in October 1758. His inaugural dissertation was upon catarrh. While at Edinburgh, doctor Cullen was so much pleased with his diligence and ingenuity, that, besides showing him many other marks of regard, he used frequently to give him private assistance in his studies. The pupil was ever after grateful for this kindness, and was accustomed to speak of his preceptor in terms of the highest respect, calling him often "his learned and revered master." About the end of 1758 he came to London, but went shortly after to Leyden, for the purpose, chiefly, of studying anatomy under Albinus. He returned, in 1759, to London, where he soon determined to fix himself as a teacher and practitioner of medicine. When he had made known

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known this intention to his relations they highly disapproved of it, as the whole of his patrimony had been expended upon his education. Inspired however with that confidence which frequently attends the conscious possession of great talents, he persisted in his purpose; and, before the end of 1759, commenced a course of lectures upon chemistry. This was attended by nine pupils. In 1764 he began to lecture also upon materia medica and the practice of physic. These three subjects he continued to teach nearly thirty years, giving, for the most part, three courses of lectures on each of them every year. A course lasted nearly four months; and, during it, a lecture of nearly an hour was delivered six times in the week. His time of teaching commenced about seven o'clock in the morning, and ended about ten, his lectures upon the three above mentioned subjects being given one immediately after the other. In 1765 he was admitted a licentiate of the college of physicians. In 1770 he was chosen physician to St. Thomas's hospital, after a considerable contest with the present sir Wm. (then Dr.) Watson; the number of votes in his favour being 109, in that of doctor W. 106. In 1774 he became a member of the literary club, and in 1776 was elected a fellow of the royal society. In 1817 he was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians. In 1793 he assisted in forming a small society of physicians and surgeons, which has since published two volumes, under the title of "Medical and Chirurgical Transactions," and continued to attend its meetings most punctually til within a month or two of his death. Having thus mentioned some of the principal events of his literary life, we shall next give a list of his various medical and philosophical works; and first of those which were published by himself. 1. Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation. 2. Elements of the Practice of Physic. 3. A Treatise on the Digestion of Food. 4. Four Dissertations on Fever. A fifth, which completes the subject, has been left by him in manuscript. His other works appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, and the Medical and Chirurgical Transactions. In the former are eight papers by him with the following titles: 1. Of the Light produced by Inflammation. 2. Examination of various Ores in the Museum of Dr. W. Hunter. 3. A new Method of assaying Copper Ores. 4. An Account of some Experiments on the loss of Weight in Bodies on being melted or heated. 5. An Account of an Experiment on Heat. 6. The Croonian Lecture on Muscular Motion. 7. On the Cause of the additional Weight which Metals acquire on being calcined. 8. Account of a new Pendulum, being the Bakerian Lecture. His papers in the Medical and Chirurgical Transactions are: 1. Observations on the Small-pox, and Causes of Fever. 2. An Attempt to improve the Evidence of Medicine. 3. Some Observations upon the Composition of Medicines. He was, besides, the inventor of the experiments in heated rooms, an account of which was given to the royal society by the present sir Charles Blagden; and was the author of many improvements in various arts connected with chemistry, on which he used frequently to be consulted by manufacturers. His remains were privately interred, on the 1st of June, in St. Ann's, Soho.

26th. At his house on Croom's hill, Greenwich, in his 58th year, Christopher

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ristopher Mason, esq. vice-admiral of the white.

June 1st. At Barrogill-castle, in 13th year, John lord Berriedale, lest son of the earl of Caithness.

2d. On the Leeward island station, of the yellow fever, rear-admiral Totty.

4th. At Fulbeck, co. of Lincoln, hon. Henry Fane, M. P. for me-Regis, Dorset, brother to e late, and uncle to the present rl of Westmoreland.

At his house in Oxford-street, e right rev. Lewis Bagot, D. D. d bishop of St. Asaph.

7th. At his seat at Rushton-hall of Northampton, in his 92d ar, Charles Cockayne, 5th viscount Cullen, of Ireland. His rdship was of ancient lineage, d paternally descended from Aneas Cockayne, lord of Ashbourne, Derbyshire, in the reign of ng Henry II. whose descendnts frequently represented that unty in parliament. He marred first, May 4, 1732, his first ousin Anne, daughter of Borlase Warren, esq. of Stapleford-hall, . of Nottingham, by whom he ad three sons and six daughters; lly one daughter living: secondly, ophia, daughter of John Baxter, sq. by whom he had William, arried to Barbara, youngest daughr of sergeant Hill, and now viscount Cullen. This lady survived im but five weeks, dying July 12.

9th. In Argyle-street, aged 75, Dr. Donald Monro, fellow of the oyal college of physicians, senior hysician to the army, and elder rother of the professor of anatomy t Edinburgh. He wrote, besides everal smaller medical treatises, 'Observations on the Means of preserving the Health of Soldiers, 1780," two vols. 8vo.; a Treatise on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Materia Medica, 1788, four vols, 8vo.; and the Life of his Father Alexander, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, prefixed to the edition of his works, published by his son Alexander 1781, 4to.

At Edinburgh, David Leslie, 6th earl of Leven and Melville. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, 1754; and had filled the office of his majesty's high-commissioner in 19 consecutive assemblies. He is succeeded in title and estates by his eldest son, Alexander, lord viscount Balgonie.

10th. At Bath, aged 68, after being many years much afflicted with the gout, sir Richard Sutton, bart. of Norwood-park, co. Nottingham, so created Sept. 25, 1772. He was formerly under-secretary of state, and counsel to the board of ordnance, and one of the lords of the treasury 1780-2; and sat in different parliaments for St. Alban's, Sandwich, and Boroughbridge. His remains were deposited in the family vault at Overham on the 21st instant.

11th. Sir John Russel, of Checkers, Bucks, bart.

20th. At West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, Sophia lady Burrell, wife of the rev. William Clay. She was daughter of sir Charles Raymond, bart. of Essex; married, 1773, with a fortune of 100,000*l.* to sir William Burrell, who died 1796, and by whom she had two sons and two daughters. After his death, she married Mr. Clay. She published, in 1793, two 8vo. vols. of Poems; in 1794, "The Thysbriad," a poem, formed on a story in Xenophon's Cyropedia; and "Telemachus,"

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"Telemachus," a poem on the amour of that hero with Eucharis, and the passion of Calypso for him, as described by Fenelon.

28th. At his house in Great Marlborough-street, after an illness of a few days, aged 37, Thomas Garnet, M. D. He published "Observations on a Tour through the Highlands, and part of the Western Isles of Scotland," two vols. 1800, 4to. with 50 plates, engraved after the manner of aquatinta, from drawings taken on the spot by Mr. W. H. Watts, who accompanied him. He was seized with a fever, which he is supposed to have caught during his attendance as physician to the Mary-le-bonne dispensary; an office to which he had been elected but a very few weeks before.

29th. At her house in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, the hon. Jane Parker. This lady was of the ancient family of Cæsar, in Hertfordshire, and had for her first husband sir Charles Dormer Cottrell, master of the ceremonies at St. James's, to whom she bore the present sir Clement Dormer C., and a daughter, who died young. Her second husband was the late hon. lieutenant-general Geo. Lane Parker, brother to the earl of Macclesfield, who died without issue.

July. Right rev. Richard Marley, D. D. Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, in Ireland; so consecrated 1787. His remains were interred in the family-vault in St. Mary's church, Dublin. The half of his fortune is bequeathed to lord Tyrawley, who is by marriage his nephew.

At Rome, aged 80, cardinal Cevizzani.

5th. At the Grove, Yoxford, Suffolk, in her 69th year, the hon. Frances-Anne Davy, wife of Eleazar D., esq. She was daughter of the late lord Carberry, and aunt to the present lord.

6th. At Malvern-hall, in Solihull parish, co. Warwick, after a lingering illness, the hon. Charlotte, wife of Henry-Greswold Lewis, esq. eldest daughter of the late sir Orlando Bridgeman, created earl of Bradford in 1794, and sister to the present earl.

12th. At the King's Arms inn, Oxford, on her return from Bristol, lady Cullen, relict of lord viscount Cullen, of Rushton-hall, co. Northampton. Her ladyship had been in a declining state for some time past, and had not survived her husband above five weeks.

Aged 59, the hon. John Grey, youngest brother to the earl of Stamford and Warrington, by Susanna, fourth daughter of R. Leycester, esq. He has left two sons and four daughters, of whom the eldest was lately married.

At Bristol Hot-wells, capt. Curtis, of the royal navy, son of admiral sir Roger Curtis.

14th. At Aldborough-house, Dublin, the right hon. the countess of Aldborough, widow of Edward the late earl, and since married to Geo. Powell, esq. barrister at law. She was the daughter of sir John, now lord Henniker, and was married to the earl of A. the 14th of May 1787; and was, secondly, married to G. Powell, esq. in Dec. last.

18th. Aged 73, Thomas Dumaresq, esq. of Pilham-place, Hants, and admiral of the blue. He was one of the heroes of the 12th of April 1782, having commanded the Repulse, of 64 guns, in the gallant action fought by lord Rodney with the count de Grasse on that memorable day.

20th.

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20th. At his house in Stanhope-
eet, May-fair, after two days ill-
ss, in his 76th year, the right
nourable Isaac Barré, clerk of
pells. (See Chronicle.)

Mrs. Catherine Thorowgood, a
iden lady, only child and heiress
the late sir Tho. T., knight, of
npson's hall, Jersey, and the last
that name and family. She has
the rev. Mr. Tenant, of Hig-
n, an estate worth upwards of
0 *l.* per annum, although she had
particular acquaintance with him,
t merely in consequence of his
nily and situation in life.

22d. At her house in Upper
osvenor-street, the countess dow-
r of Somerset.

25th. At her house in Glouces-
-place, Mary-la-bonne, aged 76,
ne Mary Johnston, wife of col.
William J., bart. of Hilton-house,
Aberdeenshire. She was the last
vivor of a numerous and respec-
le family of the *Bacons*, de-
nded from the third son of the
d keeper Bacon, of Shrubland-
l, Suffolk.

20th. At lady Mendip's house at
ickenham, in her 71st year, Lucy
wager viscount Clifden, eldest
viving daughter of John Martin,
q. of the kingdom of Ireland.
r ladyship was first married to
e honourable Henry Boyle Wal-
gham, son of the earl of Shan-
n, by whom she had one son, who
d an infant; secondly, to James
gar, the late viscount Clifden, by
om she has left issue Henry
elbore, the present viscount Clif-
n (and also baron Mendip of the
ited kingdom), Charles Ellis, a
rister at law, and one daughter.

Lately, at Lucknow, gen. Claude
artin, who rose to his high station
the army from being a common
soldier, and fought in all the cam-
paigns in the East Indies against
Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun. By
his will, bearing date Jan. 1, 1800,
he has bequeathed the immense sum
of 600,000 Sicca rupees in various
pensions and legacies. The bulk of
his fortune is said to amount to
470,000 *l.*; which, with few ex-
ceptions, is appropriated to charita-
ble and laudable purposes: the most
considerable ones in his native city,
Lyons, in France.

In Calabria, the bishop of Catta-
zaro. He was shot as he was pro-
ceeding to the convent where he
lodged. This respectable prince of
the church was the intimate friend
of cardinal Ruffo.

At Naples, of apoplexy, cardinal
Gallo, bishop of Viterbo.

At Vienna, baron Herbert, impe-
rial privy-counsellor, and upwards
of twenty years minister plenipoten-
tiary from the emperor of Germany
to the Porte.

At Polignac, on his way to Aix,
in Savoy, for the recovery of his
health, baron Stael, formerly the
Swedish ambassador at the court of
France. He expired in the arms of
his wife, the celebrated daughter of
M. Neckar; and his remains were
conveyed to his father-in-law's seat.

At Nancy, in France, lady Anne
Saltmarshe, sister to the late, and
aunt to the present earl of Fingal.

At Annabella, near Mallow, in
Ireland, sir Joseph Hoare, bart. one
of the oldest members of the Irish
parliament, having been a represen-
tative 60 years.

At Kilby, co. Tipperary, the hon.
Mrs. Bernard, relict of Thomas B.,
esq. of Castle-Bernard, King's co.;
and, at Castle Otway, the hon.
Mrs. Prittie, relict of the hon. Fran-
cis P. These two sisters-in-law

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were married within two days of each other, and the same period was exactly within their dissolution, though in perfect health a few months ago.

In Dublin, Hamilton Gorges, esq. M. P. for the co. of Meath.

At West Bromwich, aged 102, Mr. J. Sheldon, leaving 9 children, 51 grand-children, 95 great grand-children, and 5 children of the 4th generation.

In Stanhope-street, May-fair, sir Hungerford Hoskyns, of Harewood, co. Hereford, bart.

August 3d. At his country palace at Reinsberg, aged nearly 77, prince Henry-Frederick-Lewis of Prussia, brother to Frederick the Great, great uncle of the present king, general of infantry, colonel of a regiment of foot, knight of the order of the Black Eagle, provost of Magdebourgh, &c. &c. &c. This prince was born in 1726, on the 18th of January, a day which has been solemnized, during a century, as the anniversary of the foundation of the Prussian monarchy. He made his first campaign in his 16th year, accompanying the royal army as a colonel, in 1742, into Moravia, and being soon after present at the victory at Chotusilz. In the seven years war, where he commanded the second army, he distinguished himself in a manner which procured him the unqualified approbation of his great brother, the blessings of the Prussian dominions, and the admiration of all Europe. In the war concerning the Bavarian succession, he again commanded the second army, and penetrated from Saxony into Bohemia. In 1776, he travelled to Stockholm, and thence to Petersburgh, whence he returned to Berlin, with the grand duke (afterwards emperor) Paul. In 1780 he went to Spa, where he had a conference with the emperor Joseph; and he afterwards visited France. He was much consulted as a statesman, till the treaty of Pilnitz, in 1791, which he totally disapproved, and of which he lived to see the complete disappointment. After this, he appeared very little at court, possessing a mind adapted to philosophic retirement. His character was not only ennobled and exalted by warlike virtues and political penetration, but refined by miscellaneous knowledge of every kind, by a taste for science and the fine arts; and the hero, dreaded in the field, was admired in the society of genius and learning as the most polished and cheerful companion. Frederick the Great said of him, that he had not committed a single fault through the whole seven years war. Prince Henry was married to her serene highness the princess Wilhelmina, daughter of Maximilian, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and the marriage was consummated at Charlottenberg, June 25, 1752. As an honour to his memory, the king ordered that all officers wear a crape on their arm for a fortnight. The court also went into mourning for the same time. On the 5th inst. his body, after having been first openly exposed to view, in the simple uniform of his regiment, was laid in the sepulchre, which he had caused to be built for himself two years ago, and purposely in such a manner, that it was in the full view of the windows of his sitting-room.

The following epitaph, written by himself in German, some time before his death, and which he had had

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had himself previously engraved on his tomb-stone, was placed at the entrance of the sepulchre.

" Thrown by birth
into the vortex of a giddy vapour,
which the vulgar call glory and grandeur,
but the nullity of which is too well known
to the sage!
a prey to all human infirmities,
tormented by the passions of others,
and disturbed by his own;
borne down by the loss of beloved relations,
true and faithful friends,
yet often, too, consoled by friendship;
happy in collecting his thoughts,
happier still where his services
could prove useful to his country
or suffering humanity.
This is a brief sketch of the life of
HENRY-FREDRICK-LEWIS,
son of Frederick William I. king of Prussia,
and of Sophia Dorothea,
daughter of George I. king of England.
TRAVELLER!
Remember that perfection is not to be found on earth.
If I was not the best of men,
I did not belong to the number of the bad.
Praise and blame cannot reach him that sleeps in eternity;
but sweet hope embellishes the last hours of the man who has done his duty:
Nor does it forsake me at this moment!"

4th. Charles count Lockhart, son of the late general count L., of the holy Roman empire, some time in the imperial service.

5th. At Earl's court, Kensington, Richard earl Grosvenor, viscount Belgrave, and baron Grosvenor, of Eaton, co. Chester.

13th. At West-green, Hants, general sir Robert Sloper, K. B. governor of Duncannon-fort, and colonel of the 4th regiment of dragoons.

15th. At Warwick-castle, in his 20th year, the hon. Henry Greville, third son of the earl of Warwick.

18th. At her house in Sackville-street, Dublin, in her 81st year, Margaret Cecil Hamilton, viscountess dowager Southwell, relict of Thomas-George lord viscount Southwell, of Ireland.

19th. At Worthing, Sussex, where he went for the recovery of his health, the hon. Augustus-Philip Monckton, third son of viscount Galway.

At Wickham-court, in Kent, sir John Farnaby, bart.

20th. At Bishofsheim-castle, in Suabia, at a very advanced age, Bleichard IV. count of Helmstatt, sovereign lord of Bishofsheim, Berwangen, &c. in Creichgau, and lord of Morange in Lorrain, late colonel of a regiment of horse, bearing his name, in the French service, knight of St. Louis, &c. &c.

26th. At Hales-place, Tenterden, which he rebuilt on a smaller scale about 1766, in his 78th year, sir Edward Hales, bart.

28th. At Southampton, lady Jane Terry, wife of David-George T., esq. sister of the earl of Dysart.

29th. At his house at Pulta, near Calcutta, aged 73, sir Charles-William Blunt, bart. of Cleesy, Hants, so created June 17, 1720. He has left 100,000*l.* three fourths of which he has bequeathed to his eldest son, now in India, Charles-Richard

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Blunt, who inherits also the title, and who has lately been promoted, by the India company, to a situation worth 4000*l.* a year.

Sept. 1st. Found drowned in the Daunbe, near Vienna, baron de Vega, lieutenant-colonel of artillery in the Austrian service.

3d. In Guadaloupe, after an illness of sixteen days, general Richepanse, an officer distinguished by his courage, his talents, and success.

4th. At Buxton, co. of Derby, in his 56th year, of the gout in his head, Henry-Thomas-Fox Strangways, earl of Ilchester and Stavordale, baron Strangways, of Woodford-Strangways, Dorset, and of Redlynch, Somerset. He married, 1772, Mary, daughter of Standish Grady, esq. of Coppercullan in Ireland, by whom he had five daughters and a son; he is succeeded by his son, Henry-Stephen, lord Stavordale.

At his seat at Ingleby, sir William Foulis, bart. high-sheriff of York.

16th. Suddenly, at Anhalt-Coethen, aged 24, prince Louis of Anhalt-Coethen. He was interred on the 20th; and, within two hours after, his widow, princess Louisa, was safely delivered of a son and heir.

17th. At his house at Twickenham, in his 86th year, Richard Owen Cambridge, esq. He was a man of profound and various learning, equally conversant with *belles lettres* and the abstruse sciences. He was author of "The Scribleriad, a mock heroic Poem, in six Books," 4to. 1751, one of the best poems that has been seen since the days of Pope. He was also author of "An Account of the War in India, between the English and French, on the Coast of Coromandel from the Year 1750 to 1760, &c." 4to. 1761; some Poems in the 3d vol. of Dodsley's collection: he was one of the ablest contributors to the periodical work called "The World."

19th. At Vienna, the grand dutchess of Tuscany: she had come from Schoenbrunn to lie-in, and had so difficult a labour, that an operation was found necessary, which was performed with apparent success, but neither she nor her child long survived it. She was a daughter of the king of the two Sicilies, born June 27, 1773; and married to the grand duke, Sept. 19, 1790. She died on the anniversary of her wedding day, and was buried with a ceremony suitable to her high rank, on the 21st, in the imperial vault of the house of Austria.

Oct. 6th. His serene highness Crast Ernest, reigning prince of Oettingen Wallerstein, born in 1748.

7th. John Heathcote, esq. brother to sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. His death was occasioned by being thrown out of his curricle, his horses having taken fright. He having died without a will, his estate, which amount to 9000*l.*, devolved to sir Gilbert, M. P. for Lincoln.

9th. At Fonterivo, his royal highness don Ferdinand, infant of Spain and duke of Parma. He was born July 20, 1751, and took possession of his dukedom in 1765. His sister is the queen of Spain, and the eldest of his three daughters espoused prince Maximilian of Saxony. He dined on the 9th at Fonterivo, where he visited the school, and after dinner assisted at an exercise of the scholars, when he was suddenly seized with

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which reduced him to such emity that he expired in twenour hours. Before his decease, ever, he provided for the adration of public affairs, and inted a regency of state, at the l of which is the archduchess widow. Since his death, his essions have been annexed to republic of France.

5th. In Charles-street Hattonlen, aged 55, of an inflammation is bowels, Mr. Joseph Strutt, istinguished artist, well known the assiduity with which he ed our national antiquities from minated MSS. in the various lic libraries in this kingdom.

0th. At Edinburgh, lady Haon, of Rose hall, in Scotland.

1st. At Berlin, the Prussian ister of state Philip-Charles nt Alvansleben.

2d. At his house in Duke-street, stminster, Samuel Arnold, Mus. a most respectable ornament of musical world. His works so numerous, and so well known, t no eulogium can be necessary abilities which have been so g and so justly admired. His ains were interred on the 29th Westminster-abbey.

3d. At Vienna, in his 80th r, universally esteemed and retted, general Jerningham; ne-w to the late sir George J., bart. Cossey, co. of Norfolk. He l served upwards of 50 years in imperial service, and was chamlain to the empress Maria-Thea, and to the emperors Joseph, pold, and Francis.

7th. At Bristol, whither he had e for the recovery of his health, an inflammation of the lungs, d 84, the rev. Henry Hunter, D. minister of the Scotch church, ndon-wall. He was born in Scotland in 1741, and, after passing through a regular course of education at the college of Edinburgh, was ordained one of the ministers of South Leith, in 1769. He wrote several very excellent sermons, which were collected into two volumes, and published with biographical illustrations; he also republished a treatise by the late Mr. Robert Fleming, in which were some hints prophetical of the French revolution. His "Sacred Biography," in three vols. 1786, three more 1792, 8vo. arrested a deal of attention, and which has already passed through several editions. Dr. H. also excelled in the arduous task of translation. Those of the beautiful and enthusiastic works of St. Pierre have been universally read and admired. Sonini's Travels in Egypt, the sixth vol. of Saurin's Sermons, Castera's life of Catherine of Russia, and Euler's Letters to a German Princess, 1795, two vols. 8vo. have all been given by Dr. H. in an English dress, and all received with approbation. But the most splendid translation which he has executed, is Lavater's large work on Physiognomy; the merits of which are supported by the testimony of Lavater himself.

28th. In the prime of life, the rev. Stebbing Shaw, of Queen's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1784; M. A. 1787; B. D. 1796; F. S. A.; rector of Hartshorn, co. of Derby, in which he succeeded his father; author of "A Tour in the West of England, 1788," 8vo; joint editor of "The Topographer," four vols. 8vo. 1789—1791; but better known by his last valuable publication, "The History and Antiquities of the County of Stafford;" vol. i. 1798; vol. ii. part 1, 1801.

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29th. At his lodgings in Norton-street, aged 78, Mr. Samuel Paterson, the well known and justly celebrated auctioneer; whose talent at *cataloguizing* was unrivalled; witness that of a famous collection from the continent, called *Catalogus Universalis*; that of sir Julius Cæsar's MSS. (which he had accidentally rescued from destruction after they had actually reached the cheesemonger's shop); the interesting catalogues of the libraries of West, Beauclerk, the Pinelli, Tyssen, &c. &c. He was not brought up to any profession; and before or soon after he became of age, his guardian failing, he lost his fortune. Marrying very young, and the love of reading leading him to deal in books, he opened a bookseller's shop in the Strand, where he published "A Dissertation on the Original of the Equestrian Figure of the George, and of the Garter, by Dr. Pettingal, 1753," 4to. The business of a bookseller not proving successful, he commenced auctioneer. He was author of "Coryat Junior, 1767," in three vols. 12mo. the result of a tour through Holland and Flanders; "Joineriania; or, The Book of Scraps," two vols. 12mo. "The Templar," a weekly paper, published by Brown, which was soon dropped; and "Speculations on Law and Lawyers, applicable to the manifest Hardships, Uncertainties, and abusive Practice of the Common Law, 1788," 8vo. occasioned by his own distresses, the consequence of imprudent speculations, and a numerous family; after struggling with which he was appointed librarian to the marquis of Lansdown. Few men of this country had so much bibliographical knowledge; and perhaps we never had a bookseller who knew so much of books generally. The immediate cause of his death was a hurt in his leg, which happened from stumbling in the dark over a small dog-kennel, carelessly left by his landlady at the bottom of a staircase. The wound turned to a mortification, which soon ended fatally.

At Sasari, in the island of Sardinia, of which he was governor, aged 36, prince Joseph Benedictus Maria Placidus, of Savoy, brother to his Sardinian majesty.

30th. At his private retreat of Broughton-Sidney, Notts, of which village he had been the pastor for more than 30 years, some time previous to which he kept an academy for young gentlemen at Bingham, in that county, the reverend Charles Wildbore. He particularly excelled in the intricate science of the mathematics, and had for many years been the editor of the "Gentleman's Diary," and to his productions in which work, as well as others, he generally concealed his *real* name under the fictitious signature of "Eumenes." At an earlier period of life he was a reviewer of the Philosophical Transactions, in which trust, as well as several others committed to his care and inspection, he so well acquitted himself, that he was solicited to become a member of the royal society, but this honour he very modestly declined, in a letter to the then president, remarking, amongst other things, "that his ambition had never led him to visit the metropolis; and if he accepted the honour of being one of that learned society, he should wish, not to be a *passive*, but an *active* member; to which he supposed that it would be necessary for

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him to come forward in the rld, which he had not the least lination to do, preferring his vil- e retirement infinitely beyond the ›usy hum of men," and to be ed the humble village pastor," hout the addition of the initials F. R .S."

ately, at Paris, aged 92, madame rie Anne Lepage du Bocage. was born at Rouen, Oct. 22, 0, and was educated in a convent aris. She was a member of the demics of Rome, Lyons, Rouen, ; and in 1746 obtained the first e for poetry given by the acade- of Rouen. This lady is often ntioned by the late earl of Ches- ield in his Letters to his Son. She ined to the last that gaiety and etness of manners for which she been so eminently distinguished. e principal works which have rited her the rank she enjoyed in republic of letters are, her "Pa- is Perdu," in imitation of Mil- ; "La Colombiade," a poem on discovery of America; "Les mazones," a tragedy, played with cess 1749; and her Tour through lland, England, and Italy.

Nov. 1st. At St. Domingo, of the er of the country, after an attack en days, Victor Emanuel Le Clerc, ther-in-law of Bonaparte, cap- n-general of the French troops on t island.

3d. At his seat at Haslewood, ir Aberford, co. York, aged 85, Walter Vavasour, bart. of a nily recorded in Domesday-book. had been a little indisposed dur- the day, and was giving some ections to a servant, when he to the ground and instantly pired. He was eldest son, by a cond marriage, of sir Walter, 06, and was born 1744. Dying without issue, the title and estates devolve on his brother, now sir Thomas V., bart.

5th. At an inn in Wrexham, major Gower, of the marines, a brother of admiral sir Erasmus G. Having been, for a week or ten days, exceedingly indisposed with an intermitting fever, he retired to rest, on the night of the 4th, far better in health and spirits than what he had appeared to possess for some time before; but, between one and two o'clock in the morning, he awoke, making a great noise in his room, and calling for a light. Upon the servant maid bringing one, he declared to her that he was sure there were thieves in the house, who were come to rob and murder him; and, though she endeavoured to persuade him to the contrary, he still persisted in his declaration, and begged she would go and dress herself and return to him. Unfortunately the servant did not properly consider the major's serious situation. Possessing no apprehension herself, she was not once troubled with the reflection that this unfortunate gentleman was suffering under a high delirium, arising from the great degree of fever he must have been in, and therefore quitted him, for the night, to his own unhappy meditations. The consequence was, that the delirium must have increased. He might have fancied thieves forcing his door; he was heard to call out, "I am major Gower! I am major Gower!" About six o'clock in the morning this unhappy man was found dead in the street, having precipitated himself out of a window up two pair of stairs, under the unfortunate impression of an alarm that existed only in his own imagination.

5th. At Grenada, the hon. George

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Vere Hobart, late governor of that island, and second son of the earl of Buckinghamshire. He had only been married a short time previous to his appointment, and on his arrival fell a victim to the disastrous malady that so fatally prevails in that country.

9th. Murdered, on Hounslow-heath, Mr. J. C. Steel, of Catherine-street, Strand, lavender-water merchant to the prince of Wales. His body was not discovered till the 10th.

11th. At Dean's Leaze, Hants, sir William Lewis André, of Bath, bart. so created March 24, 1781, he being then captain in his majesty's 20th regiment of foot, and styled of Southampton. He was related to major André, whose hard fate in the American war, 1781, was meant to be, in some degree, compensated by this honour to a surviving male branch of his family.

13th. In her 41st year, the wife of Richard Saumarez, esq. of Newington Butts, brother to admiral sir Jas. S., and daughter of the late governor Le Mesurier, of the island of Alderney, leaving behind her seven children.

19th. At Parkgate, aged 114, a poor woman named Christian Modesty.

In his 68th year, after an illness of six days, Mr. Sewell, bookseller, of Cornhill, respected and regretted by all who knew him. Mr. Sewell succeeded Mr. Brotherton in the same house wherein he died, and was, we believe, the oldest bookseller in London. He possessed, besides his professional judgment of books, a tolerable knowledge of mechanics, particularly of ship-building, understood the nature and properties of timber, and was the founder and most zealous promoter of a society for the improvement of naval architecture. He was also the occasion of a most beneficial improvement being made, some years ago, in Cornhill, a place which had sustained prodigious losses by fire. Finding that a difficulty of gaining a ready supply of water was, in most cases, the cause of the mischief extending, he conceived the idea of a tank, or reservoir, to be laid under the coach pavement of the street, which being always kept full of water, is a perpetual and ready resource in cases of fire happening in that vicinity. In proof of his loyalty and public spirit, we need only say, that he was one of the first supporters, and named on the first committee, of the loyal association at the Crown and Anchor in 1798, by the operation and influence of which the nation was preserved from the ruinous efforts of republicans and levellers; and, when the kingdom was alarmed and confounded by the mutiny in our fleets, he drew up, and at his own expense circulated, "Proposals in Detail for a marine voluntary Association, for manning in Person the Channel Fleet, the ancient and natural Defence of old England." The object, however, was happily rendered unnecessary by the return of our brave seamen to their reason and duty.

21st. At Port Royal, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, the hon. lieutenant Jas. Rollo, of his majesty's ship Ganges.

25th. At his house in Dover-street, Edward Hussey Montagu, earl of Beaulieu: his lordship was in ill health for several years previous to his decease; and his death was owing to the decay of nature, being in his 82d year. A princely fortune goes by will to distant relations, &c. The bulk of his estates it is supposed are bequeathed to Mr. Hussey, of Golden-square. Mr. Montagu, his

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his nephew, now in the East Indies, will possess the estates at Ditton-park, Bucks. A natural daughter is said to be handsomely provided for; and 200*l.* a year has been settled on an old servant, who was 25 years in his lordship's service. He was the eldest son of James Hussey, esq. of Westown, co. Dublin, by Catharine, daughter of Richard Parsons, viscount Ross; and marrying Isabella, eldest daughter and coheir of John Montagu, duke of Montagu, and relict of William Montagu, duke of Manchester, on the death of his father-in-law, took the name and arms of Montagu; in 1753 was installed K. B.; in 1762 was advanced to the peerage of Great Britain, by the title of lord Beaulieu, of Beaulieu, co. Hants, to him and his heirs male by his said wife Isabella: and in 1784 earl Beaulieu of Beaulieu. He represented the borough of Tiverton. He had issue, John Montagu, born 1747, and Isabella, born 1750, died 1772. His seats were Ditton-park, Bucks; and Beaulieu, Hants. It is remarkable that his lordship died possessed of the lands granted to his own and his lady's ancestors by the conqueror. His remains were, on the 2d of December, removed in great funeral pomp to the family vault at Beaulieu, Bucks.

29th. At Bath, Thomas Williams, esq. of Temple-house, Berks, M. P. for Great Marlow, and the first member of the present parliament who has died since the general election. He was one of the first vice-presidents and firmest supporters of the literary fund.

Lately, at Hesse-Cassel, baron Julius Gurgen de Wittorf, a singular instance of merit exalted by patronage and exertion. From the 10th year of his age, being born at Zell in 1714, to the period of his death, he had been in the service of five successive landgraves; first as a page, and afterwards as an officer of dragoons, serving in the campaign upon the Rhine in 1734. After leaving the army, he became master of the horse; then chief master of the court, filling this office under three landgraves. He afterwards became chief master of the horse; and, before the conclusion of his public career, minister of state, upper chamberlain, commandant of Marburgh, knight of both the Prussian Eagles, &c.

In Burlington-street, rear-admiral Samuel Graves, supperannuated.

Dec. 1. At Bath, the countess of Selkirk.

3d. At Bath, after many years illness, sir William Fleetwood, bart. of Marton Sands, in Cheshire. Dying without male issue, the title is extinct.

4th. At Brighton, in his 83d year, Samuel Vaughan, of famous memory, whose address to the duke of Grafton, when secretary of state, 1766, is as well known as his retreat to America for freedom, whence he was glad to return to find it in old England.

9th. At Altona, Anne, dowager lady Clifford, mother of the present lord Clifford, and last surviving sister of the late George-Henry, earl of Litchfield.

10th. At his palace at Hereford, in the 85th year of his age, Dr. John Butler, bishop of that see.

11th. At Elderslie-house, near Glasgow, the seat of A. Speirs, esq. lady Dundas, relict of the late sir Lawrence Dundas, bart. and mother of lord Dundas.

19th. At Mount Panther, county of Down, Ireland, Francis Charles Annesley,

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Annesley, earl Annesley, viscount Glerawey, and baron Annesley. He was born 1740; succeeded his father, the first viscount, 1770; and married, 1766, Mary, daughter of Richard Grave, of Ballyhimmoc, county of Cork, esq. Dying without issue, he is succeeded in titles and estates by his brother, the right honourable Richard Annesley, now earl Annesley, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and a chief commissioner of the revenue in Ireland.

23d. At Harwich, in his 76th year, John Robinson, esq. He was born at Appleby, and, at an early period of life, was selected, through the influence of lord Lonsdale, then sir James Lowther, to be the member for his native county, Westmoreland, which he represented in two successive parliaments. In 1774 he was elected member for the borough of Harwich, for which he has been six times elected, and which he continued to represent till his death, when he was nearly the oldest member of the house of commons. His active talents recommended him to lord North as a proper person to fill the arduous and important office of secretary to the treasury, which he continued to hold till the termination of that noble lord's administration, when Mr. Robinson retired with a pension of 1000*l.* per annum. In 1788 he was appointed by the late minister, Mr. Pitt, to the lucrative office of surveyor-general of his majesty's woods and forests, which he held till his death. The bulk of his fortune he has bequeathed to the six children of his late daughter, and their noble father, the earl of Abergavenny.

27th. At his house in Bloomsbury-place, in his 60th year, Thomas Cadell, esq. alderman of London; a striking instance of the happy effects of a strong understanding when united to unremitted industry. He was born in Wine-street, Bristol; and served a regular apprenticeship to the late eminent bookseller Andrew Millar, the steady patron of Thomson, Fielding, and many other meritorious authors; who, by remunerating literary talent with a liberality proportionate to its merit, distinguished himself as much the patron of men of letters of that day, as Mr. alderman Boydell has since been of the arts. Mr. Cadell, in 1767, succeeded to the business; and, at an early period of life, was at the head of his profession. Introduced by Mr. Millar to writers of the first rank in literature, who had found in him their best Maecenas, to Johnson, Hume, Warburton, Hurd, &c. &c. he pursued the same very commendable track; and, acting upon the liberal principle of his predecessor in respect to authors, enlarged upon it in an extent, which at the same time that it did honour to his spirit, was well suited to the more enlightened period in which he carried on business. In conjunction with the late William Strahan, esq. M. P. for Wotton Basset, and, since his death, with his son Andrew Strahan, esq. now member for Wareham, munificent remunerations have been held out to writers of the most eminent talents; and it is owing to the spirit and generosity of these gentlemen, that the world has within these thirty years been enriched by the masterly labours of Robertson, Blackstone, Gibbon, Burn, Henry, and numberless others of the ablest writers of the age. In 1798 he retired from trade, leaving the business which he had established

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blished as the first in Great Britain, and perhaps in Europe, to his only son, and his partner Mr. Davies. Accustomed, however, from early days, to business, and conscious that an idle life was a disgrace to a man of clear intellects, sound judgment, and an active mind, he, with a laudable ambition, sought, and most honourably obtained, a seat in the magistracy of the city of London; being unanimously elected, March 30, 1798, to succeed William Gill, esq. as alderman of Walbrook ward. At Midsummer 1800, a period when party spirit ran high, he was elected, by a very honourable majority on a poll with his friend Mr. alderman Perring, to the shrievalty of London and Middlesex; to the very active discharges of which office he owed the foundation of that asthmatic complaint which has now so fatally terminated his life, at a period when his fellow-citizens anticipated his attainment to the highest civic honours.

28th. A man of the name of Samuel Matthews, better known by the name of the Dulwich hermit, was this day found murdered near his hermitage, on the borders of Sydenham-common, Surrey.

31st. The benevolent count Bertholet, and two servants, travelling from Vienna to Munich, were attacked and murdered in a wood near Hohenlinden by fourteen robbers, who carried off the body of the count.

At his seat at Ham, Surrey, after a short illness, sir William Parker, bart. vice-admiral of the red. He served during the whole of the last war. June 1, 1794, under earl Howe, he eminently distinguished himself; and under earl St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797, his irresistible ardour displayed the valour of the British flag.

SHERIFFS *appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year* 1802.

Bedfordshire. John Higgins, jun. of Turvey, esq.

Berkshire. The hon. Thomas Windsor, of Braywick.

Buckinghamshire. J. O. Oldham, of Missenden-abbey, esq.

Cambridgeshire and *Huntingdonshire.* Thomas Aveling, of Whittlesea, esq.

Cheshire. Lawrence Wight, of Mottram St. Andrew, esq.

Cumberland. Edward Hassell, of Dailmain, esq.

Derbyshire. Thomas Princep, of Croxall, esq.

Devonshire. Sir John Davey, of Crody, Bart.

Dorsetshire. Edm. M. Pleydell, of Whatcombe, esq.

Essex. Robert Raikes, of Great Ilford, esq.

Gloucestershire. J. Musgrave, of Barnsley Park, esq.

Herefordshire. T. Debits, of the Apostles, esq.

Hertfordshire. J. Bosanquet, of Broxborn Park, esq.

Kent. T. J. Godfrey, of Ash, esq.

Leicestershire. John Paris, of Newarke.

Monmouthshire. T. Morgan, of the Hill, esq.

Norfolk, Robert Wilson, of Didlington, esq.

Northamptonshire, R. C. Elwes, of Great Billing, esq.

Northumberland. C. W. Bigge, of Benton-house, esq.

Nottinghamshire. R. Lowe, of Oxton, esq.

Oxfordshire,

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Oxfordshire. T. Tooyey, of Nettlebed, esq.

Rutlandshire. W. Gilson, of Burleigh, esq.

Shropshire. Thomas Harries, esq. of Dawla Parva.

Somersetshire. B. Greehill, of Stone Easton, esq.

Staffordshire. R. Parker, of Parkhall, esq.

County of Southampton. Sir E. Hulse, of Breamore, bart.

Suffolk. T. Cocksedge, of Ingham, esq.

Surrey. E. Peppin, of Walton-lodge, esq.

Sussex. Sir W. Ashburnham, of Broomham, bart.

Warwickshire. H. Legg, of Aston, esq.

Wiltshire. Sir A. Baynton, of Spye-park, bart.

Worcestershire. T. Newnham, of Broadwas, esq.

Yorkshire. Sir W. Foulis, of Ingleby Manor, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthen. Thomas Owen, of Glassoult, esq.

Pembrokeshire. D. Lewis, of Hen-Llan, esq.

Cardiganshire. David Davies, of Glan yr Occas, esq.

Glamorganshire. R. M. Phillips, of Sketty-hall, esq.

Brecon. J. Sparkes, of Penyworlod, esq.

Radnor. J. Sherburne, of Llandrindod, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Carnarvon. R. Wynne, of Llannerch, esq.

Anglesey. Gwyllim Lloyd Wardle, of Lefen Coch, esq.

Merioneth. J. M. Mostyn, of Clegir, esq.

Montgomery. D. E. L. Lloyd, of Farm, esq.

Denbigh. E. L. Lloyd, of Penyllan, esq.

Flint. Sir Stephen Glynne, of Broad-lane, bart.

County of Cornwall. Thomas Carlyon, of Tregrellan, esq. was appointed sheriff of the county of Cornwall, for the year 1802, by his royal highness the prince of Wales in council.

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APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

cial Letter from Major General Campbell, commanding the Forces t the ceded Districts, to the Goernment of Madras. Dated Jan. st, 1802, Camp at Tirnakull.

To John Chaunier, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE great satisfaction in reporting, for the information of the ıt hon. the governor in council, following particulars relative to operations against Tirnakull, ich have happily terminated in fall of the fort, and chastisement ts rebel defenders. Immediately r the affair of the 20th instant I ached major Strachan, captain ble, and Mr. deputy commissary t, to Gooty, to prepare such heavy ıs as the place afforded. On a ute inspection, only one iron elve, one iron and one brass nineınder, were found fit for our pure. By the strenuous exertions of garrison, these guns were ught down from the rock, and) rounds of ammunition for each, h carriages, and the articles nesary to keep them in order, were ready; and with this supply major and party arrived in camp on the 26th. Fascines and gabions had been made here; and in the night of the 29th a battery for six guns, against the North-west curtain of the lower fort, was constructed by captain Crosdill, of artillery; and another for three guns against the east face of the fort and citadel, by lieutenant Fitchet of his majesty's 73d regiment: the guns were also got into them, and at a quarter past six o'clock yesterday morning both opened with the best possible effect. In the course of the day, the fire of lieutenant Fitchet's battery effected a practicable breach in the lower wall, and at the same time opened the face of the citadel; while that from captain Crosdill's made a breach in the curtain sufficiently wide for a company to enter abreast. These desirable objects being attained, the line turned out at half past three in the afternoon, and the storming parties were formed in the following order: That for the north-west breach under lieutenant-colonel Davis, seconded by major Strachan, consisting of the flank and two battalion companies of his majesty's 73d regiments; one company of the 2d battalion of the 4th regiment; and four companies of the 1st battalion of the 12th regiment, native, flanked by forty volunteer dismounted

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mounted dragoons of his majesty's 25th regiment: that for the eastern breach, under captain Robert Munro, consisting of three battalion companies of his majesty's 73d regiment; the flank companies of the 2d battalion of the 4th regiment, and two companies of the 2d battalion of the 15th regiment, native infantry. At a quarter before four o'clock the troops were ordered to advance, and in half an hour were completely masters of the place, the rebels having quitted the works, and retreated to their well-built houses, where they for some time individually defended themselves: most of them were, however, killed, and of those who fled, but very few, if any, escaped the cavalry, who surrounded the fort. To the honour of the troops, I must beg leave to add, that every woman and child was humanely spared, only two of the former, and none of the latter, having fallen, even from accidental shot. The wound formerly received by lieut. colonel Moneypenny deprived me of his valuable services on the present occasion, but his place was most ably filled by lieutenant-colonel Davis; and though it is difficult to discriminate where all have behaved in a manner so honourable to themselves, with such perfect unanimity, and so much to my entire satisfaction, I yet feel it my duty to point out to his lordship's notice, lieutenant-colonel Moneypenny, lieutenant-col. Davis, major Strachan, captain Robert Munro, captain Crosdill, captain Noble, and lieutenant Fitchet, as officers whose zeal and ability have shone conspicuous throughout, and to whose exertions I am particularly indebted.

Much praise is due to my aid-de-camp, captain Read, whose zeal and activity, during our various operations against the place, was unremitted. Nor can I pass over in silence the meritorious conduct of lieutenant Maclean, of his majesty's 25th light dragoons, who on the several attacks of the 14th, 20th, and 30th instant, stept voluntarily forward to accompany major Strachan.

The conduct of Mr. deputy commissary Best has also been much to my satisfaction.

It gives me the most heartfelt pleasure to add, that not a life has been lost on this occasion, and that the accompanying return *(not received)* of wounded will be found to contain but very few. The officers and most of the men formerly wounded, are doing well.

A minute examination of the fort, and the knowledge since obtained, enables me to add, that the attack made by major Strachan on the 14th instant was by no means more spirited than judicious, for determined resistance must long ere that have been the fixed intention of the rebels, as it is now ascertained that the several gates were previously built up.

The potail or killedar of Tirnakull has been hanged, but the women, children, and such of the wounded rebels as were collected after the assault of yesterday, have been permitted to depart.

It is my intention to destroy the whole of the fort, and I feel confident that this example will effectually restore the tranquillity of the Adoni province,

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) Dugald Campbell,
major-general.

Camp at Tirnakull, Jan. 1, 1802.

London

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London Gazette.

owning-street, January 2, 1802.

tract of a Dispatch from the Re-ident of the Honourable the East ndia Company at Amboyna, re-eived by the Court of Directors, and ommunicated to the Right Ho-nourable Lord Hobart, Secretary f State. Dated July 6, 1801.

do myself the honour to con-tulate your lordship, in council, the important event of the sur-der of Ternate to the British as, which was delivered over, by itulation, to colonel Burr, on the t ultimo. The Dutch governor de a most resolute resistance, hav-defended the place with uncom-n firmness for fifty-two days, ugh, I am sorry to add, at the ense of the poor inhabitants, o perished, by famine, from ten twenty a day, from our strong ckade by sea and land. During s excellent disposition of our mili-y and marine forces, the latter der the command of that gallant icer captain Hughes, the annual plies for the enemy were inter-ted through his vigilance, which tainly contributed, in a high de-e, to the ultimate success of the terprise. The value of the cap-ed property taken by the squa-on amounts to a lack and fifty usand dollars. The difficulties honourable company's forces by and land had to encounter on s arduous service, and the spirit d intrepidity which they mani-ted during a siege of nearly two nths, do them infinite credit, and e seldom or ever been exceeded this part of the globe. The ac-unts we have received of the strength of Fort Orange, and its numerous detached batteries, proved exceedingly erroneous, insomuch that colonel Burr declares the place to be extremely strong by nature, and most excellently improved by art, with a powerful garrison, and so well provided with arms and ammunition as to throw difficulties in the way of our force, which were as distressing as unexpected; they, however, persevered and kept their ground with so much bravery and resolution as to compel the enemy to surrender their different strong holds, one after the other, until the principal fort and town were so completely blockaded both by sea and land, and so reduced by famine, as to make them sue for conditions, which, I understand, are very satisfactory. I am happy to inform your lordship, in council, that, arduous as this service was, and much as our forces were exposed to the repeated attacks of the enemy, the loss of killed and wounded of the troops does not amount to above nine or ten; that of the marine does not exceed twelve seamen.

London Gazette, Jan. 23, 1802.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-admiral Montagu, Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Dated at Port Royal Harbour, the 19*th of November* 1801.

Sir,

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit two letters from Francis J. Nott, esq. commander of the Curaçoa, giving an account of an action between

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between his majesty's armed tender Pickle and a Spanish schooner.

I have the honour to be, &c.
Robert Montagu.

His Majesty's sloop Curaçoa, Curaçoa Harbour, Oct. 21, 1801.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter received from Mr. Robert Hayer, master's mate of his majesty's sloop Curaçoa, under my command, and serving on board his majesty's armed tender Pickle, attached to that ship. I beg leave to inform you that the Pickle has been refitted, and sailed upon a cruize.

I have the honour to be, &c.
Francis John Nott.

Rear-admiral Montagu.

His Majesty's armed Tender Pickle, Curaçoa Harbour, Oct. 13, 1801.

Sir,

I beg leave to inform you, that on the 25th ultimo, eleven A. M. isle of Ash (St. Domingo) bearing N. W. distance five or six miles, being on the starboard tack, a strange sail was discovered under the land bearing down upon us with an English ensign flying. When within pistol shot of the Pickle, the enemy hoisted Spanish colours, and commenced an action which continued with a brisk fire from both sides for an hour and a quarter, when they attempted to board, but without effect; finding themselves foiled in this they hauled their wind, and made sail from us: we wore and stood after them, but, to my great mortification, they were so much our superior in sailing, that, after a chase of one hour and a half, I found it fruitless to continue it. It is with extreme regret that I am to inform you lieutenant Greenshields was killed forty minutes after the commencement of the action, having received a musket ball through his body. Our sails and rigging have suffered a good deal, and I am sorry to add that Mr. Pearce, midshipman, with seven men and myself, were wounded. From the great superiority of the enemy's force to ours, the Pickle only having thirty-five men (including officers and boys, and of these three were rendered unserviceable through sickness), I hope the exertions used during the action, as well as those made to come up with the enemy, will meet your approbation. The enemy was a large schooner-rigged vessel, mounting two twelve and two nine-pounders, and manned with about seventy men; and I imagined must have been a French or Spanish privateer.

I have the honour to be, &c.
Robert Hayer.

Francis John E. Nott, esq. commander of his majesty's sloop Curaçoa.

London Gazette, Feb. 20, 1802.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Rainier, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Madras-road, the 29th of Sept. 1801.

Sir,

I have at present nothing very particular to communicate to you, for their lordships' information, beyond what may be collected from the disposition-list of his majesty's squadron under my command herewith enclosed, except the capture of the French national frigate Chiffonne,

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e, in Mahe-road, at the Seychel-
on the 19th ult. force as per
gin *, by his majesty's ship La
lle, capt. Charles Adams, after
ort but gallant action, in which
ell-constructed battery of the
te's forecastle guns, furnished
a furnace for hearing red-hot
, cooperated in her defence.
circumstance, added to the ad-
age the French frigate derived
her position, being at anchor,
e his majesty's ship had to steer
her opponent, at the greatest
rd, through a winding and in-
te channel, formed by various
gerous shoals, with no other
e than as the water was seen to
olour on them by a man at the
t-head, placed there for that
ose, may be fairly estimated to
balance the trifling difference in
alibre of the metal of the enemy's
, and justly entitle capt. Adams,
officers, and crew, to the dis-
uished honour of having taken a
of equal force. The Chiffonne
commanded by a monsieur
eysse, sailed from Nantes the
April last, is a fine new ship,
never been at sea before, com-
ely armed and equipped; her er-
l to the Seychelles was to land
y-two persons who had been
ected of being concerned in an
mpt on the life of the first consul
the French republic. As his
esty's ship Suffolk will proceed
tly with convoy to Spithead, I
l defer to that opportunity the
warding a copy of captain Adam's
r on the occasion, with other
iculars; but it may be proper to
uaint you, that, on the 15th
May, near the coast of Brazil,
Chiffonne took a Portuguese schooner; and three days after a frigate of the nation, named L'Hirondelle, armed *en flute*, with twenty-four carronades, twenty-four pounders, after a short action, but after throwing her guns overboard, and taking out her stores, suffered her to go about her business, the captain and officers giving their parole for themselves and crew. On the 16th of June, off the Cape, she captured the English ship Bellona, laden with a very valuable cargo, from Calcutta, bound to England, who got safe into the Mauritius. I have only to add that I have given orders for the purchase of the Chiffonne for his majesty's service, and shall place her on the establishment of a 36 gun frigate, agreeably to her dimensions and that of her masts and yards.

I have the honour to be, &c.
Peter Rainier.

Killed and wounded on board La Sibylle.—Two seamen killed, one midshipman wounded.

Killed and wounded on board La Chiffonne.—Twenty-three seamen killed, thirty seamen wounded.

Interesting Detail of the above Capture (the last of the War), extracted from the Log-book of the Sibylle, and published in the Madras Gazette of the 8th of October last.

" Yesterday morning anchored in the roads his majesty's ship La Sibylle, captain Charles Adams, accompanied by her prize, the republican frigate La Chiffonne."

Extract from the Sibylle's Log-book.

Remarks, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1801.

" At half past eight, on observing signals flying on St. Ann's island,

* Main deck. Twenty-eight twelve-pounders.—Quarter deck. Six eight-pounders; thirty-six pound carronades.—Forecastle. Four eight-pounders, with 250 men.

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hoisted French colours; at nine, having rounded the island, discovered a frigate with her foremast out, and several small vessels close in shore, backed the main topsail, cleared for action, and got springs on the anchors; then filled and set the foresail; at ten the frigate fired a shot and hoisted French colours; at fifteen minutes past ten, having passed through many dangerous shoals which lay in the harbour, anchored within a cable's length of her, not being able to get closer on account of a shoal which lay on her larboard bow; the frigate hailed to desire a boat might be sent on board her; answered, we should send one immediately; let go the best bower under foot, brought the broadside to bear, and at twenty-five minutes past ten hoisted English colours and commenced firing, which was instantly returned by the frigate, and almost immediately by a raking battery from the shore: at forty-two minutes past ten the frigate struck, cut her cable, and drifted on a reef; sent lieutenant Mauger to take possession of her, the battery still firing; veered away to bring the broadside to bear on it; sent lieutenant Corbyn on shore, on which the colours were also struck, and the people made their escape; as soon as the frigate struck, many of her crew got on shore in the boats.

"She proves to be La Chiffonne, having 14 ports on a side, on the main-deck, but mounting only 26 twelve-pounders on that deck; 6 six-pounders, and 4 howitzers, on the quarter-deck and forecastle; she had, however, 14 twelve-pounders mounted on the side she engaged us; the battery proves to be mounted with 4 of the frigate's twelve-pounders, from her starboard side, having a furnace for heating shot, some of which were fired during the action. La Chiffonne, commanded by captain Gueysse, had about 23 killed, and upwards of 30 wounded; whereas the loss on our side was only Benjamin Johnson and John Jones (seamen killed), and a midshipman slightly wounded; the running rigging a little cut, and the main-topsail-yard shot through in both yard-arms."

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each Colony or Island; together with the Net Amount of Duty paid thereon.

Names of the Colonies and Islands.	Sugar. Quantity.	Sugar. Duty.	Rum. Quantity.	Rum. Duty.	Coffee. Quantity.	Coffee. Duty.	Cotton. Quantity.	Cotton. Duty.
1799.								
	Cwt. qr. lbs.	*l.* *s.* *d.*	Gallons.	*l.* *s.* *d.*	Cwt. qr. lbs.	*l.* *s.* *d.*	lbs.	*l.* *s.* *d.*
Surinam	1,000 0 0	—	—	—	4,800 0 0	—	245,80	—
Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo	35,189 1 20	31,396 17 7	14,456	331 17 6	30,089 2 6	7,486 2 9	3,503,053	—
Martinico	287,172 0 18	259,955 4 1	3,916	90 16 9	31,906 2 0	6,724 9 11	725,602	—
Saint Lucia	2,993 3 19	2,588 0 6	—	—	—	—	55,331	—
Tobago	164,212 3 4	144,603 12 8	257,592	5,903 8 5	80 0 0	15 8 0	7,214	—
Trinidad	26,728 0 0	24,146 9 1	101	2 7 8	1,898 1 15	365 8 6	1,403,290	—
Saint Eustatia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	517,296 1 5	62,690 3 11	276,068	6,328 10 4	80,774 1 21	14,591 9 2	6,030,299	—
1800.								
Surinam	35,258 0 20	26,528 0 10	220	5 0 10	63 579 2 26	11,937 12 0	1,067,910	—
Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo	51,199 1 22	41,571 18 5	93,070	2,133 12 2	114,692 3 21	22,068 4 7	7,057,665	—
Martinico	192,249 1 20	168,978 14 2	5,392	123 14 1	45,405 2 17	8,733 6 4	1,468,112	—
Saint Lucia	12,164 1 22	11,073 9 6	114	2 12 3	3,945 2 13	759 10 3	275,549	—
Tobago	119,656 0 10	71,288 1 8	194,071	4,448 8 9	124 1 16	23 18 10	7,397	—
Trinidad	54,515 2 6	41,322 12 2	3,018	69 7 2	4,357 3 4	838 17 3	863,987	—
Saint Eustatia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	465,043 0 16	360,762 16 9	295,885	6,782 15 3	232,106 0 13	44,381 9 3	10,740,620	—
1801.								
Surinam	204,774 2 16	165,939 14 11	100,177	2,297 0 5	162,131 2 24	31,208 15 6	1,863,262	—
Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo	95,031 1 3	87,150 1 11	139,781	2,956 0 5	142,819 1 14	27,474 15 10	7,622 942	—
Martinico	285,817 1 5	263,989 4 8	17,410	401 7 9	47,927 0 7	9,226 17 11	796,727	—
Saint Lucia	18,903 1 0	18,509 19 1	—	—	3,513 1 7	679 8 0	422,119	—
Tobago	79,292 3 9	60,276 3 2	169,736	3,869 15 7	42 2 18	8 4 3	24,989	—
Trinidad	69,551 0 20	57,569 6 10	19,537	447 14 7	3,327 2 18	638 0 10	1,289,573	—
Saint Eustatia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	753,370 1 25	673,733 10 7	446,641	9,991 18 9	359,761 3 4	69,236 2 4	11,959,612	—

Inspector General's Office, Custom House, London, 13th April 1802.

William Irving, Inspector General of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain.

An Account of all Places for Life or Lives, whether held by Patent or otherwise; specifying the Dates of such Patents or other Instruments by which such Places are held; the Names of the Persons who hold the same; and the Salaries and Fees belonging thereto:—and also, a like Account of all Patents of such Places granted to any Person or Persons in Reversion. Ordered to be printed February 8, 1802.

Description of Offices.	How appointed.	Dates of Patents, &c.	Names of Possessors.	Salaries.	Fees.	To whom in Reversion.
				l. s. d.	*l. s. d.*	
Customs.—Collector Customs Inwards — Lond.	Patent for life	21 April 1784	Earl of Liverpool —	736 13 4	1,094 16 6	
Surveyor General — Lond.	Ditto	31 July 1773	Earl of Chichester —	500 0 0	997 17 11	
Comptroller Inwards and Outwards — Lond.	Ditto	26 Aug. 1778	Earl of Guildford —	375 0 0	927 13 4	
Surveyor of Subsidies and Petty Customs — Lond.	Ditto	16 Dec. 1757	Lord Stawell —	320 0 0	905 7 0	
Comptroller of Cloth and Petty Customs, Inwards and Outwards — Lond.	Ditto	29 June 1750	Lancelot Harrison —	200 0 0		
Register General of all Trading Ships belonging to Great Britain	Ditto	30 Aug. 1749	Peter Shaw —	500 0 0	None.	
Register of Seizures — —	Ditto	14 Oct. 1779	Bryan Broughton —	250 0 0		
Collector Outwards — Lond.	Treasury Warrant	13 Sep. 1788	Ja. Meller, for his Grace the Duke of Manchester	276 13 4	1,694 4 6	
Comptroller General — —	Patent for life	10 Mar. 1800	Thomas Taylor —	1,000 0 0	None.	Lord F. Montague, as per sect. 5. 38 Geo. III. c. 86. J. Robinson and H. Nevill (now Earl of Abergavenny) and the survivor.
Inspector of Prosecutions in the Court of Exchequer —	—	—	—	2,000 0 0	—	
Excise.—Register — —	Ditto	15 Feb. 1748	Thomas Ryder —	200 0 0	None.	
Auditor — —	Ditto	2 Nov. 1770	Richard Stonehewer —	364 0 0	None.	

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Description of Offices.	How appointed.	Dates of Patents, &c.	Names of Possessors.	Salaries. l. s. d.	Fees. l. s. d.	To whom in Reversion.
SECRETARY of STATE.—HOME DEPART.						
Sec. and Clerk of the Inrolments } In the Island of Jamaica	Patent for life	4 May 1763	Ch. Wm. Wyndham, Esq.	N. B. The salaries or fees belonging to the above offices are payable in the colonies to which they belong, and there is no account of them in this office.		
Register in Chancery — —	Ditto	4 May 1763	Percy Cha. Wyndham, Esq.			
Receiver General — —	Ditto	24 Aug. 1770	Ts. Walley Partington, Esq. and his heirs and assigns during the life of Geo. Germaine, Esq.			
Clerk of the Navy Office — —	Ditto	8 Mar. 1790	John King — —		—	To John James King, 27 January 1798.
Provost Marshal — —	Ditto	4 May 1703	Lord Baybrook			
Clerk of the Markets — —	Ditto	16 Jan. 1782	G. Sackville Sutherland, Esq			
Secretary and Clerk of the Courts, Barbadoes —	Ditto	4 May 1763	Percy Cha. Windham, Esq.			
Provost Marshal — —	Ditto	5 July 1765	Lord Ducie — —		—	Thomas Carter, Esq. August 1801.
Secretary and Clerk of the Crown, Leeward Islands —	Ditto	24 Oct. 1757	Ja. Townshend Oswald, Esq.			
Provost Marshal — — —	Ditto	4 May 1771	J. Lillingston Pownall, Esq. and for the life of his brother Sir G. Pownall			
Keeper of State Papers — —	Ditto	29 July 1799	John Bruce, Esq. —	500 0 0	None.	
Clerks of the Signet — —	Ditto	Dec. 1762	James Rivers, Esq. —	— — —	273 0 0	W. H. E. Bentinck, Esq on the decease of either of the four clerks.
		Oct. 1767	John Tirrel Morin, Esq. —	— — —	273 0 0	
		Feb. 1782	William Frazer, Esq. —	— — —	273 0 0	
		Jan. 1801	Brook Taylor, Esq. —	— — —	273 0 0	
SECRET. of STATE.—FOREIGN DEPART. Collector and Transmitter of State Papers	Patent	31 Oct. 1795	Charles Goddard —	500 0 0	None.	
PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.—1st Clerk	—	July 1758	Richard Grenville —	200 0 0		
2d. ditto — —	—	May 1776	Jacob Reynardson —	200 0 0		
3d. ditto — —	Patents for life —	Feb. 1787	James Macdonald — —	200 0 0		
4th ditto — —	—	April 1794	John Henry Carles —	200 0 0		

ACCOUNT OF PLACES FOR LIFE OR LIVES—CONTINUED.

Description of Offices.	How appointed.	Dates of Patents, &c.	Names of Possessors.	Salaries			Fees.			To whom in Reversion.
				l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.—Knt Marshal — —	Patent	17 Nov. 1795	Sir Ja. Bland Burgess, Bart.	500	0	0	—			Charles Montolieu Burgess.
MINT.—Surveyor of Meltings and Clerk of the Irons — —	Patent for life	18 Mar. 1791	Hon. Spencer Perceval —	119	0	0				
FIRST FRUITS OFFICE.—Comptroller	Patent	28 July 1764	Lord Walsingham —	150	0	0				
Receiver — — —	Ditto	16 Mar. 1781	John Bacon — —	120	0	0				
One of the AUDITORS of Land Revenue	Patent for lives	14 July 1777	Wm. Henry Cooper and Fred. Grey Cooper, jointly and severally	2,115	9	5	including fees			To the survivor.
POST OFFICE.—Court Post —	Patent for life	24 Mar. 1761	Henry Penton — —	1 per day						
WAR OFFICE.—Paymaster of Widows' Pensions — —	Ditto	24 Mar. 1761	Hon. Lieut. General Fox	—			1,067	0	0	To J. Pownall, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the life of the Hon. C. J. Fox, by patent dated 10 February 1771.
Auditor of the Plantations —	Ditto	Nov. 1751	Hon. Robert Cholmondeley	500	0	0				
Treasurer's Remembrancer —	Ditto	17 July 1754	Sir Richard Heron —	66	15	5	141	8	4	
Register of his Majesty's Royal Courts of Delegates and Appeals in all Causes Ecclesiastical & Maritime	Ditto	2 July 1764	Lord Arden — —	—			1,048	6	1	
Register of the High Court of Admiralty of England — —	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto — —	—			7,796	18	8	
Receiver General of the Issues, &c. of all the Honours, Castles, &c. in the Counties of Glamorgan, Monmouth, &c. and in the Town and County of the Town of Haverfordwest, &c. — —	Ditto	11 Sept. 1764	Hon. Charles James Fox	70 Yearly, and 20s. for the carriage of every 100*l.* of the money of his said receipt.						This office was granted to Lord Holland during the lives of his 2d and 3d sons, C. J. Fox, and H. E. Fox, and the survivor of them.
Constable and Keeper of Gloucester Castle	Ditto	14 Mar. 1765	Nicholas Hyett, Esq.							

ACCOUNT OF PLACES FOR LIFE OR LIVES—CONTINUED.

Description of Offices.	How appointed.	Dates of Patents, &c.	Names of Possessors.	Salaries.	Fees.	To whom in Reversion.
				l. s. d.	*l. s. d.*	
k of the House of Commons	Patent for life.	3 June 1758	John Hatsell — —	10 0 0	8,000 0 0	John Ley, by Patent, dated July 1797.
ter and Compiler of the London azette — —	Ditto	31 July 1779	William Fraser, Esq.	300 0 0		
ler of Medicine at Oxford	Ditto	4 Nov. 1772	William Vivian — —	40 0 0		
rder of the Borough of Leeds	Ditto	23 Aug. 1776	Samuel Buck, Esq. — —			
k of the Parliaments —	Ditto	Feb. 1783	George Rose, Esq. — —	49 0 0	3,300 0 0.	Geo. Henry Rose, by Patent, in Oct. 1795
iver-General of all and singular e Issues, &c. of all the Honours, stles, &c. within the Counties of sex, Hertford, Middlesex, Norlk, Huntingdon, and City of Lonn — —	Ditto	5 June 1783	Walter King, Clerk — —	—	370 0 0	
k of the Pells — —	Ditto	13 Jan. 1784	Isaac Barré — —	3,000 0 0		
ers of the Exchequer — —	Ditto	2 May 1753	Marquis of Buckingham	298 0 9¼		One to W. F. E. Eden, by Patent, dated 31 July 1790.
		18 Aug. 1766	Earl Camden — —	296 7 5¼		
		5 Jan. 1784	Lord Thurlow — —	2,700 0 0		
		22 Aug. 1786	Earl Bathurst — —	2,700 0 0		
per of his Majesty's Palace at Westminster — —	Ditto	12 April 1789	Margaret Quarme — —	6s. per day	94 8 0	
ssor of the Civil Law in the Unirsity of Oxford — —	Ditto	20 June 1789	Theo. Fr. Wenman, D. L.	40 0 0		
f Justice in Eyre, North of Trent	Ditto	2 Nov. 1790	John Charles Villiers —	2,450 0 0		
rnor of the Isle of Wight —	Ditto	21 May 1791	Lord Bolton — —	18s. 6d. per day		
ant Surgeon in ordinary —	Ditto	7 Mar. 1792	David Dundas, Esq. —	396 13 4		
mberlains of the Exchequer	Ditto	13 Sept. 1779	Frederick North — —	—	735 16 6	
	Ditto	17 July 1792	Montague Burgoyne —	—	735 16 6	
stable of Dover Castle, and Lord arden of the Cinque Ports	Ditto	11 Oct. 1792	William Pitt — — —	4,100 0 0		
ssor of Botany at Cambridge	Ditto	13 Sept. 1793	Thomas Martyn — —	200 0 0		

ACCOUNT OF PLACES FOR LIFE OR LIVES—CONTINUED.

Description of Offices	How appointed.	Dates of Patents, &c.	Names of Possessors.	Salaries.	Fees.	To whom in Reversion.
				l. . *d.*		
Keeper of the Little Park at Windsor	Patent for life.	27 Feb. 1794	Richard Grenville	600 0 0		
Auditor of the Exchequer —	Ditto	27 Feb. 1794	Lord Grenville —	4000 0 9		
Reader of Physic at Cambridge	Ditto	9 Dec. 1794	Isaac Pennington —	40 0 0		
Steward of Lordship and Manors of Bromfield and Yale —	Ditto	Feb. 1796	Sir W. W. Wynne, bart.	20 0 0		
Reader of Civil Law at Cambridge	Ditto	2 July 1796	French Laurence —	40 0 0		
Professor of Botany at Oxford	Ditto	28 Feb. 1797	George Williams —	200 0 0		
Knight Harbinger —	Ditto	8 July 1797	Henry Rycroft, esq.	195 16 8		
Keeper of the Temple —	Ditto	8 May 1798	Thomas Rennell —	37 6 8		
Master Keeper of Bolderwood Walk, in the New Forest, in the County of Southampton	Ditto	19 June 1798	His Highness Prince William Frederick, son of his R. H. the Duke of Gloucester			
Principal or Head Keeper of Iron Hill Walk, in the New Forest, in the County of Southampton —	Ditto	19 June 1798	Her Highness Princess Sophia Matilda, daughter of his R. H. the Duke of Gloucester			
Ranger of the New Lodge Walk, in the Forest of Windsor, in the Co. Berks	Ditto	19 June 1798	Do. Do.			
Warden and Keeper of the New Forest, in the County of Southampton	Ditto	20 June 1798	Duke of Gloucester			
Keeper and Lieutenant of Windsor Forest, in the County of Berks	Ditto	20 June 1798	Do. Do.			
Keeper of Bagshot Park —	Ditto	9 Aug. 1798	His Highness Prince William Frederick, son of his R. H. said Duke of Gloucester	5 6 8		
King's Remembrancer —					*l.* *s.* *d.*	
Bailiff of the Franchise and Liberty of [illegible] in the County of [illegible]				— —	870 13 1	

Description of Offices.	How appointed.	Dates of Patents, &c.	Names of Possessors.	Salaries.	Fees.	To whom in Reversion.
				l. s. d.	l. s. d.	
Keeper of the original Seal for the Counties of Denbigh and Montgomery	Patent for life	25 April 1800	Thomas Meredith — —	0 16 8		
Advocate General, Island of Jersey	Ditto	18 June 1800	Joshua Pyron, esq.			
Chief Justice in Eyre, South of Trent	Ditto	13 Aug. 1800	Thomas Grenville	3,466 13 4		
Procurator General of the Island of Jersey	Ditto	20 Jan. 1801	John Dumaresq, esq.			
Sealer to the Great Seal —	Ditto	13 Feb. 1801	Robert Hand —	83 6 8	293 6 4½	
Keeper of Salcey Forest —	Ditto	Feb. 1801	Viscount Ipswich —	40 0 0		
Keeper of the Lions in the Tower	Ditto	23 May 1801	Joseph Bullock —	12s. 6d. per day		
Professor of Physic in the University of Oxford — —	Ditto	24 Aug. 1801	Sir Christopher Pegge, Knt.	40 0 0		
Master of the Hawks —		—	Duke of St. Albans	1,342 0 0		
Warden of Waltham Forest	— ee.	—	Sir Ja. Tilney Long, bart.	270 0 0		
Chancellor of the Order of the Garter	Perpetui	—	Bishop of Sarum —	270 0 0		

Mem.—In addition to the Offices mentioned in this Account, there are many others held for life or lives, by various tenures, under the Courts of law at Westminster, and Courts of great Session for Wales, which are fully detailed in the twenty-seventh Report of the Finance Committee.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, February 2d, 1802.

N. Vansittart.

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...NT *of the Total Net Produce of all the* PERMANENT TAXES *for the Years ending the 10th of October* 1801 *and* 1802 *respectively; distinguishing each Quarter.*

	In the Quarters ended												In the Year ended		
	5th January 1801;			5th April 1801;			5th July 1801;			10th October 1801;			10th October 1801.		
	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
otal of Customs, Excise, Stamps, and Incidents, prior to the Year 1793 -	3,119,276	17	7½	2,529,220	13	3	2,950,536	12	3	2,841,480	9	7	11,440,514	12	8½
dd proportionate Part of Sugar, now Annually granted - - - - -	349,553	2	—¼	329,120	12	1	151,819	18	1	984,483	8	10	1,814,977	1	—¼
dditional Duty on Malt - - do. -	79,301	—	—	30,015	—	—	81,313	—	—	153,127	—	—	343,756	—	—
uty on Tobacco - - - - do. -	106,364	—	—	121,389	—	—	89,768	—	—	91,460	—	—	408,981	—	—
	3,654,494	19	7¾	3,009,745	5	4	3,273,437	10	4	4,070,550	18	5	14,008,228	13	8¾
otal of Duties pro A° 1793 - - - -	78,050	5	5¾	60,903	4	10	92,226	10	—	50,931	—	—	282,111	—	3¾
itto - - - - - - 1794 - - - -	184,749	19	4½	174,727	3	3½	162,571	12	—	220,669	6	10½	742,718	1	6½
dd proportionate Part of Sugar, now Annually granted - - - - - - -	75,579	—	11¾	71,161	8	6	32,823	2	3½	212,861	5	8	392,424	17	5¼
otal of Duties - - 1795 - - - -	332,652	17	6¼	274,837	9	9½	474,597	13	6	415,741	7	—	1,497,829	7	10
itto - - - - - 1796 - - - -	345,079	15	4¾	220,810	9	3	404,573	3	3½	338,281	13	7¼	1,308,745	1	6½
itto - - - - - 1797 - - - -	826,299	12	4	457,610	3	1¼	861,079	15	11¼	484,893	17	6¼	2,629,883	8	11¼
dd proportionate Part of Sugar, now Annually granted - - - - - -	70,855	7	2	66,713	13	6	30,773	16	9	199,557	9	1	367,900	6	6
otal of Duties - - 1798 - -	183,978	—	—	220,020	6	11	123,148	—	—	101,354	—	—	628,500	6	11
itto - - - - - 1799 - - -	58,731	8	7½	35,050	11	4½	23,406	11	2	59,579	6	—	176,767	17	3
itto - - - - - 1800 - - -	96,049	—	—	131,558	—	—	107,924	—	—	119,466	13	4	454,986	13	4
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]		

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Total of Customs, Excise, Stamps, and Incidents, prior to the Year 1793 -	2,505,624	13	4¾	2,427,409	9	—	3,130,908	7	1	3,001,434	9	4¼	11,065,376	18	10
Add proportionate Part of Sugar, now Annually granted - - - - -	212,730	4	—	303,772	18	7	314,322	10	2	889,667	6	8¼	1,720,492	19	5¼
Additional Duty on Malt - do. - - -	61,143	—	—	55,826	—	—	135,670	—	—	388,610	—	—	641,249	—	—
Duty on Tobacco - - - do. - - -	88,451	—	—	109,509	—	—	105,722	—	—	122,924	—	—	426,606	—	—
	2,867,948	17	4¾	2,896,517	7	7	3,686,622	17	3	4,402,635	16	—½	13,853,724	18	3¼
Total of Duties pro A° 1793 - - -	76,456	10	1	55,740	10	—	102,186	10	—	55,513	10	—	289,897	—	1
Ditto - - - - - - 1794 - - -	185,017	14	9½	184,337	11	9¼	194,725	2	10¾	221,739	16	7¼	785,820	6	—¾
Add proportionate Part of Sugar, now Annually granted - - - - -	45,995	14	4¾	65,680	12	8	67,961	12	5	192,360	10	1½	371,998	9	7¼
Total of Duties - 1795 - - - - -	311,013	19	3	285,308	7	—½	379,053	14	7	425,688	3	7½	1,401,064	4	6
Ditto - - - 1796 - - - - -	313,555	9	9¼	285,986	1	10	331,943	1	6	369,717	5	3¾	1,301,201	18	5
Ditto - - - - 1797 - - - -	753,860	19	6¾	443,814	1	2¼	1,090,177	8	5¾	522,215	14	1¾	2,810,068	3	4½
Add proportionate Part of Sugar, now Annually granted - - -	43,120	19	8¾	61,575	11	10½	63,714	—	5	180,337	19	5½	348,748	11	5¾
Total of Duties 1798 - - - - -	148,831	17	9	159,814	18	—½	157,886	—	—	157,525	—	—	624,057	15	9¼
Ditto - - - 1799 - - - - -	47,542	9	6	35,356	10	—¾	36,826	17	11	27,140	3	9¼	146,866	1	3
Ditto - - - 1800 - - - - -	102,369	—	—	127,068	18	—½	190,329	—	—	217,187	—	—	636,953	18	—¼
Ditto - - - 1801 - - - - -	433,467	2	3½	309,165	8	6¾	470,065	9	11½	429,418	10	2½	1,642,116	11	—
Ditto - - - 1802 - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,882	2	5	929,688	13	9¾	986,570	16	2¾
	5,329,180	14	6¼	4,910,365	18	7¼	6,828,373	17	10	8,131,168	3	1¼	25,199,088	14	—¾

Exchequer,
the 6th Day of December 1802.

William Rose Haworth.

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Estimated Annual Charge of his Majesty's Civil List, as laid before Parliament in 1786, and actual Amount in 1802.

The approved Bills of all Tradesmen, Artificers, and Labourers, for any Articles supplied, or Work done for his Majesty's Service. Estimated annual Charge in 1786.	£.	s.	d.	Actual Amount in 1802. £.	s.	d.
Bills within the Department of the Lord Chamberlain	43,000	0	0	78,541	6	0½
Ditto of the Lord Steward	50,000	0	0	83,363	6	6½
Ditto of the Master of the Horse	23,000	0	0	29,164	16	6
Ditto of the Master of the Robes	2,200	0	0	3,483	14	0
Ditto of the Usher of the Court of Exchequer	1,200	0	0	1,565	10	4
Ditto of the Usher of the Receipt of ditto	7,000	0	0			
Ditto for Printing, &c.	7,000	0	0	19,432	12	9
Ditto for Stationary of the Houses of Lords and Commons	2,800	0	0	3,561	3	1½
Ditto of the Tradesmen of the young Princes	11,000	0	0			
	147,200	0	0	219,112	9	3½
Increase in the above Departments in sixteen years				395,960	16	5
Foreign Secret Service	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0
Home Secret Service	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Special Service and Royal Bounty	20,000	0	0	70,668	13	1
Secretary of State, Foreign Department, for Contingencies	2,600	0	0	35,000	0	0
Ditto ditto, Home Department	2,500	0	0	18,000	0	0
Ditto ditto, War Department	-		-	5,000	0	0
To the Marquis of Salisbury, to be paid over to the Physicians who attended his Majesty,						
January 1790	5,000	0	0			
Ditto 1792	6,190	9	6			
				11,190	9	6
Expenses of the Princess of Wales's Journey to England	-	-	-	1,102	19	0
Messrs. Duval and Co. for the expense of a Picture for his Majesty, as a present to General Paoli				726	5	0
Ditto for the expense of two swords, as presents to Lord Howe and General Mack		-		1,731	10	6
W. Baldwin, esq. as a reward for his advice as Counsel to the Secretary of State						
In 1800	1624	0	0			
In 1801	655	7	6			
In 1802	547	12	0			
				2,826	12	0

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ight Hon. T. Grenville, as a compensation for the loss sustained by the loss of the Proserpine frigate				£ 1,086	0 0
ongress at Amiens, and Minister at Paris - -				7,000	0 0
o make up deficiency of Fees towards the Salaries of different Offices					
	in 1787 - -	403	4 0		
	in 1788 - -	3,403	4 0		
	in 1789 - -	5,119	8 8		
	in 1790 - -	4,411	18 3		
	in 1791 - -	3,701	14 8		
	in 1792 - -	5,356	11 9		
	in 1793 - -	4,579	18 3		
	in 1794 - -	2,653	8 3		
	in 1795 - -	7,198	2 1		
	in 1796 - -	8,455	17 10		
	in 1797 - -	10,142	16 5		
	in 1798 - -	7,692	6 4		
	in 1799 - -	4,263	11 1		
	in 1800 - -	28,926	14 0		
	in 1801 - -	18,294	18 3		
	in 1802 - -	20,957	8 7		
				35,611	3 5
xpenses of Windsor Great Park - -				17,114	4 6
esents to Foreign Ministers:					
	in 1792 -	2,233	0 6		
	in 1793 -	6,559	3 6		
	in 1794 -	18,194	10 6		
	in 1795 -	8,570	5 0		
	in 1796 -	2,475	0 8		
	in 1797 -	9,730	15 0		
	in 1799 -	8,354	10 6		
	in 1800 -	23,733	14 5		
	in 1801 -	13,621	19 0		
	in 1802 -	10,691	10 0		
				101,765	15 10

Demands on the Civil List on the 5th of January 1802; but not included in Charges for 1801:

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ir William Hamilton, Compensation for Losses -			8,428	10 6
ord Whitworth, -	ditto -	-	2,111	14 0
Ir. Wyndham, -	ditto -	-	4,214	5 0
ord Minto, -	ditto -	-	3,688	18 0
Ir. Lock, -	ditto -	-	1,060	9 0
Ir. Talbot, - -	ditto -	-	647	12 6
		£.	20,151	8 6

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An Account of the several Sums paid from the Revenues of the Duch[y] Cornwall, in Aid of the Civil List, during the Minority of his R[oyal] Highness the Prince of Wales, in pursuance of his Majesty's Warr[ants] countersigned by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, with the D[ates] of such Warrants; with an Account of Interest thereon due to the [1st] of Aug. 1783, when his Royal Highness came of Age, and took Pos[session] of the said Dutchy; together with a further Account of Interest, c[alculated] to the 1st Day of February 1802.

Dates of Warrants.	Sums paid.	Simple Inter[est] 5 per cent. Aug. 1783.
21st July 1763 -	£.12,000 0 0	£.12,000
31st May 1765 - -	20,000 0 0	18,199 10
21st July 1766 - -	16,478 11 2	14,056 5
8th July 1768 - -	12,500 0 0	9,433 15
17th April 1769 - -	11,000 0 0	7,875 [illegible]
6th April 1770 - -	17,000 0 0	11,347 [illegible]
3d April 1771 - -	8,700 0 0	5,375 15
16th April 1772 - -	13,000 0 0	7,358 17
23d May 1773 - -	12,800 0 0	6,541 14
4th August 1774 - -	8,000 0 0	3,608 [illegible]
24th April 1775 - -	12,000 0 0	4,979 [illegible]
17th April 1776 - -	12,950 0 0	4,738 13
29th May 1777 - -	9,720 0 0	3,015 12
16th April 1778 - -	15,964 0 0	4,247 [illegible]
16th April 1779 - -	6,640 0 0	1,434 [illegible]
26th June 1780 - -	8,603 0 0	1,345 [illegible]
21st May 1781 - -	15,700 0 0	1,748 [illegible]
25th March 1782 - -	8,658 0 0	598 10
7th May 1783 - -	12,051 0 0	158 17
Principal	233,764 11 2	118,099 [illegible]
Interest	118,099 13 1	
Principal and Interest to 12th August 1783 - -	351,864 4 3	
Simple Interest at 5 per cent. on the Principal Sum of 233,764*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* from the 12th August 1783, to the 1st February 1802 - -	215,907 9 9	
Total Principal and Interest to 1st February 1802 - -	567,771 14 0	
N. B. If the Account had been taken with Compound Interest, the amount would be -	982,551 4 0	

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For

rt of the Commissioners appoint-
:d for the Sale of Land-tax.

› the hon. the commons of the
:d kingdom of Great Britain
Ireland, in parliament as-
›led.—"The lords commis-
:rs for regulating, directing,
›oving, and confirming all sales,
contracts for sale, made by
es politic or corporate, or com-
es, for the purpose of redeem-
their land-tax," have received
najesty's directions, to lay be-
the house of commons a state-
t of their proceedings, dis-
uishing the number and value
ıe sales, and contracts for sale,
:oved by the said commissioners;
amount of land-tax redeemed,
to be redeemed, by virtue of
ı sales, and contracts for sale;
quantity of stock purchased by
produce of such sales; the
ı to the public resulting from
proceedings under the said com-
sion; the expense incurred, and
estimated value of the entire
perty of which the tenure has
n, or will be changed, by the
:t of such sales, or contracts
sale;

And the said commissioners re-
t accordingly:—I. By an act
sed the 21st March 1799, "to
end and render more effectual
: preceding acts for the redemp-
n and purchase of the land-tax,"
was made lawful for his majesty
appoint seven persons of his
jesty's most hon. privy council,
be commissioners for regulating,
'ecting, approving, and confirm-
; all sales, and contracts for sale,
ıde by bodies politic or corporate,
companies, for the purposes of
deeming any land-tax charged on any of the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, belonging to such bodies politic or corporate, or companies. And his majesty, by letters patent under the great seal of Great Britain, bearing date the March 1799, nominated and appointed the right hon. William lord Auckland, the right hon. Henry Addington (then speaker of the house of commons), the right hon. William Pitt, the right hon. the master of the Rolls (now lord Alvanley), the right hon. sir William Wynne, knight, the right hon. the lord chief baron, and the right hon. Silvester Douglas (now lord Glenbervie), for the purposes of the said recited act, and with authority to any two or more of the said commissioners to do any act, matter, or thing, which by the said commission the said commissioners are authorized to do: and various legislative provisions have since been made, to facilitate and extend the operation and effect of the said commission. II. The lords commissioners, on the 29th March 1799, severally took the oath prescribed by the act of parliament, and afterwards entered upon the execution of their office. Their meetings have been continued from time to time by adjournments of more or less frequency, according to the nature and importance of the business to be transacted; and the commissioners have acted with the advice of counsel, in such cases as have been thought to require professional assistance. In adjusting and approving the terms and conditions of sale, it has been anxiously and invariably the objects of the lords commissioners to establish and maintain

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maintain certain uniform principles calculated to prevent any improvident sales, and beneficial as well as safe to the property of the church, and of other corporate bodies, as far as might be compatible with the nature of the property to be disposed of, and with the different tenures to which that property might be subject. Pursuing these principles, the board have found it necessary to discuss many questions of intricacy and detail, with respect both to legal constructions and to modes of valuation. Their minutes and decisions have been consequently very voluminous, and have been accurately and carefully entered and preserved. The lords commissioners take this occasion to acknowledge the ready and efficient assistance and attention which they have exprienced from time to time, from his majesty's law officers, from the directors of the bank, the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, and from the officers of the bank of England. The current business of the commission, as will appear in the two following sections of this report, is gradually diminishing; still, however, it is considerable and important. III. The number of sales, and contracts for sale, approved by the commissioners, has been,

	Sales.
From the 29th March 1799 to 28th March 1800 - - -	895
From the 29th March 1800 to 28th March 1801 - - -	433
From the 29th March 1801 to 9th June 1802 - - -	277
Total -	1605

IV. The value of the sales, and contracts for sale, was,

In the first of the above periods - - -	£. 364,678
In the second - -	227,420
In the third - -	161,736
	£. 753,834

And the said sum of 753,834*l.* was obtained in the following proportions, from sales made by the different descriptions of ecclesiastical and other corporate bodies:

Archbishop of Canterbury and sixteen of the bishops - - -	189,493	16	3
Deans and chapters	286,982	12	4
Rectors and vicars	100,187	3	10
Colleges and prebends -	85,288	11	3
Lay corporations	91,942	11	1
£.	753,834	14	9

V. The amount of land-tax redeemed, or to be redeemed, by virtue of such sales, and contracts for sale, cannot yet be stated with precision, as, in several instances, the money arising from sales approved and confirmed by the lords commissioners, has not yet been paid into the bank. Besides which, the property sold by the corporate bodies, being required by law to be sold free and discharged from land-tax, the land-tax has, in very many cases, by agreement between the parties, been freed by the lessee, or purchaser, at his expense. It is therefore difficult to ascertain what amount of land-tax may have been redeemed by this part of the operation. On the whole, however, the amount of land-tax redeemed by virtue of the aforesaid sales, and contracts for sale, may be estimated at 35,000*l.* per annum. VI. The quantity of stock purchased

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chased by the bank from the produce of such sales, is 1,013,000*l.*; exclusive of the sums not paid into the bank, and also of sums not yet brought to account, amounting together by estimate to 200,000*l.* stock. VII. The gain resulting to the public from the proceedings under the commission, consists most immediately in the one eleventh required by the acts to be paid to the public, beyond the value of the land-tax redeemed, and such gain cannot be stated at less than 100,000*l.* stock; and this is exclusive of the land-tax redeemed by the lessees and purchasers of many considerable parcels of the property sold to them. A further gain resulting to the public from the proceedings under the commission, is to be found in the general operation of the redemption of the land-tax, particularly by creating a daily demand of a certain proportion of stock, which can never be brought back into the market. The effect of that circumstance is evidently beneficial, and public credit has been materially assisted, by thus withdrawing from the market nearly twenty millions of stock, in little more than three years, for the redemption of land-tax. VIII. There are also other descriptions of gain to the public, which are not inconsiderable, when collectively taken, by the accumulation of the one eleventh beyond the amount of the land-tax sold; by the saving of the allowances to the receivers general; by the stamps on renewal of leases, and on conveyances of settled leasehold estates. And in a more indirect point of view, the sales made by the proceeding under the commission may be considered as beneficial to the public, by giving local accommodation to the purchasers, by multiplying the means of improvement, and by increasing the revenues of the corporate bodies, in some instances very considerably. IX. The expense incurred has been restricted within the narrowest limits, to the salaries of a chief secretary, assistant, and clerks; the fees of counsel, the rent of the office, and certain small incidents; the whole amounting, on the average of three years, to about 1550*l* per annum. X. The value of the entire property, of which the tenure has been changed by the effect of the sales, and contracts for sale, has been computed to be not less than three times the amount of the whole sum received. Assuming this computation to be well founded, the amount sold or contracted for being 753,834*l.* the value in fee of the whole property transferred from corporate bodies will be 2,261,502*l.* The prices approved in sales, and contracts for sale, have varied from six to nine years purchase, for the reversion in fee of lands and tithes under leases for three lives; from eight to fourteen years purchase for the reversion in fee of leases for twenty-one years: five years purchase has been taken for houses let for thirty years, and three years for the reversion in fee of leases for forty years; reserved rents, and property not let on beneficial leases, have been sold from twenty-five to thirty years purchase. XI. There cannot be a doubt that these sales are convenient to purchasers, advantageous to the sellers and their successors, and highly beneficial to the public in general; and therefore the lords commissioners would gladly have added to this report, some

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estimate of the proportion of land-tax payable, and not yet redeemed by the bodies corporate. It is, however, difficult to arrive at any certainty in this part of the inquiry. It is probable that the proportion of land-tax redeemed by the corporate bodies and their lessees, may exceed the proportion as yet redeemed by other descriptions of property chargeable with land-tax; still, however, it may be estimated that more than two thirds remain undeemed. XII. The general results may be stated to be: that the number of sales approved is 1605; that the amount in money of such sales so approved, is 753,834*l.* sterling; that the value in fee simple of the property sold, is about 2,000,000*l.* sterling; that the stock purchased for the redemption of land-tax, under the proceedings of the commissioners, is about 1,200,000*l.*; that the whole expense to the public has been 5400*l.*; that the gain to the public, by the operation, has not been less than 110,000*l.* stock; exclusive of the other benefits explained and detailed in this report.

By order of the lords commissioners,

W. Young, Secretary.

10*th June* 1802.

List of the Members returned to serve in the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon. Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe.

Agmondesham. T. D. T. Drake, C. D. Garrard.

Alban's, St. Hon. J. W. Grimstone, W. S. Poyntz.

Aldborough, Suffolk. Sir J. Ambrey, bart., J. M'Mahon.

Aldborough, Yorkshire. Charles Duncombe, jun., John Sullivan.

Andover. T. Ashton Smith, hon. N. Fellowes.

Anglesea. Hon. Arthur Paget.

Appleby. John Courtenay, P. Francis.

Arundel. Lord Andover, John Atkins.

Ashburton. Sir Hugh Inglis, Walter Palk.

Aylesbury. James Dupré, Rob. Bent.

Banbury. Dudley North.

Barnstaple. W. Devaynes, sir Edward Pellew.

Bath. Lord John Thynne, J. Palmer.

Beaumaris. Lord Newborough.

Bedfordshire. Hon. H. A. St. John, J. Osborne.

Bedford Town. Sam. Whitbread, W. Lee Antoyne.

Bedwin. Sir R. Buxton, N. Holland.

Beeralston. Lord Lovaine, col. W. Mitford.

Berkshire. Geo. Vansittart, Chas. Dundas.

Berwick. Thomas Hall, John Fordyce.

Beverley. John Wharton, N. C. Burton.

Bewdley. Miles Peter Andrews.

Bishop's Castle. Wm. Clive, John Robinson.

Blechingly. James Milnes, J. B. Walsh.

Bodmyn. G. S. Lefevre, J. Dupre Porcher.

Boroughbridge. Hon. J. Scott, E. B. Portman.

Bossiney. J. H. Addington, J. A. S. Wortley.

Boston. W. A. Maddock, Tho. Fydell.

Brackley. John W. Egerton, Samuel Haynes.

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Bramber.

Bramber. G. Sutton, H. Joddrel.

Brecon County. Sir C. G. Morgan.

Brecon Town. Sir R. Salisbury.

Bridgnorth. J. Whitmore, J. Hawkins Browne.

Bridgwater. G. Pocock, J. Allen.

Bridport. Sir E. Nepean, G. Barclay.

Bristol. Right hon. C. Bragge, Evan Baillie.

Buckinghamshire. Marquis Titchfield, earl Temple.

Buckingham Town. Right hon. T. Grenville, lord W. A. Proby.

Callington. J. Inglet Fortescue, Paul Orchard.

Calne. Lord Henry Petty, J. Jekyll.

Cambridgeshire. Lord C. Manners, right hon. C. York.

Cambridge University. Right hon. W. Pitt, earl Euston.

Cambridge Town. Hon. E. Finch, Robert Manners.

Camelford. R. Adair, J. Fonblanque.

Canterbury. Hon. G. Watson, J. Baker.

Cardiff. Lord W. Stewart.

Cardiganshire. T. Johnes.

Cardigan Town. Honourable J. Vaughan.

Carlisle. J. C. Curwen, W. S. Stanhope.

Carmarthenshire. Hamlyn Williams.

Carmarthen Town. J. G. Phillips.

Carnarvonshire. Sir R. Williams.

Carnarvon Town. Hon. E. Paget.

Castle Rising. P. J. Thelluson, C. Chester.

Cheshire. T. Cholmondeley, W. Egerton.

Chester. Lord Belgrave, T. Grosvenor.

Chichester. Right hon. T. Steele, G. W. Thomas.

Chippenham. C. Brooke, J. Dawkins.

Christchurch. Rt. hon. G. Rose, W. Sturges.

Cirencester. Sir R. Preston, M. H. Beach.

Clithero. Hon. J. Cust, hon. R. Curzon.

Cockermouth. Rob. Ward, James Graham.

Colchester. J. Dennison, R. Thornton.

Corfe Castle. H. Banks, N. Bond.

Cornwall County. Sir W. Lemon, Francis Gregor.

Coventry. N. Jefferys, W. F. Barlow.

Cricklade. T. Estcourt, lord Porchester.

Cumberland. Sir H. Fletcher, J. Lowther.

Dartmouth. E. Bastard, A. Howe Holdsworth.

Denbighshire. Sir W. W. Wynne.

Denbigh Town. Hon. F. West.

Derbyshire. Lord G. Cavendish, E. M. Mundy.

Derby Town. Hon. G. Walpole, E. Coke.

Devizes. Right hon. H. Addington, J. Smith.

Devonshire. Sir Lawrence Palk, J. P. Bastard.

Dorsetshire. W. M. Pitt, F. J. Brown.

Dorchester. F. Fane, C. Ashley.

Dover. J. Trevanion, J. S. Smith.

Downton. Hon. E. Bouverie, hon. J. Ward.

Droitwich. Sir. E. Winnington, hon. A. Foley.

Dunwich. Lord Huntingfield, S. Barne.

Durham County. Sir R. Milbanke, R. Burdon.

Durham City. R. J. Lambton, Richard Wharton.

East Looe. J. Buller, E. Buller.

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Edmund's Bury, St. Lord Hervey, lord C. Fitzroy.
Essex. J. Bullock, Eliab Harvey.
Evesham. C. Thellusson, C. Bruce.
Exeter. Sir C. Bamfylde, J. Buller.
Eye. Hon. W. Cornwallis, J. Cornwallis.
Flintshire. Sir T. Mostyn.
Flint Town. Watkin Williams.
Fowey. R. P. Carew, E. Golding.
Gatton. M. Wood, J. Dashwood.
Germain's, St. Lord Binning, J. Langham.
Glamorganshire. T. Windham.
Gloucestershire. Hon. G. Berkeley, marquis of Worcester.
Gloucester City. J. Pitt, H. Howard.
Grampound. Sir C. Hawkins, B. Hobhouse.
Grantham. Sir W. E. Welby, T. Thornton.
Great Grimsby. A. Boucherett, J. H. Loft.
Grinstead, East. Sir H. Strachey, D. Giles.
Guildford. Lord Cranley, hon. J. C. Norton.
Hampshire. Sir W. Heathcote, W. Chute.
Harwich. J. Robinson, T. Meyers.
Haslemere. G. Wood, R. Penn.
Hastings. Lord Glenbervie, G. W. Gunning.
Haverfordwest. Lord Kensington.
Helston. Lord Fitzharris, J. Penn.
Herefordshire. Sir G. Cornwall, J. G. Cotterell.
Hereford City. J. Scudamore, T. P. Symonds.
Hertfordshire. W. Plumer, hon. P. Lambe.
Hertford Town. Hon. G. S. Cowper N. Calvert.
Heydon. C. A. Saville, G. Johnstone.
Heytesbury. Lord Kirkwall, right hon. C. Abbott.
Higham Ferrers. F. F. Foljambe.
Hindon. T. Wallace, J. Pedley.
Honiton. G. Shum, sir J. Honeywood.
Horsham. P. Ross, E. Hilliard.
Huntingdonshire. Lord Hinchinbrook, lord Montagu.
Huntingdon Town. J. Calvert, W. H. Fellowes.
Hythe. M. White, T. Godfrey.
Ilchester. W. Hunter, T. Plummer.
Ipswich. C. A. Crickett, sir A. Hammond.
Ives, St. W. Praed, J. Raine.
Kent. F. Honywood, sir W. Geary.
King's Lynn. Sir M. B. Folkes, hon. H. Walpole.
Kingston-upon-Hull. S. Thornton, J. Staniforth.
Knaresborough. Lord J. Townshend, J. Hare.
Lancashire. T. Stanley, J. Blackburne.
Lancaster Town. Marq. of Douglas, John Dent.
Launceston. J. Brogden, R. H. A. Bennet.
Leicestershire. Sir E. C. Hartopp, G. A. L. Keck.
Leicester Town. S. Smith, T. Babington.
Leominster. J. Lubbock, hon. C. Kinnaird.
Liskeard. Hon. J. Eliot, hon. W. Eliot.
Lestwithiel. H. Sloane, W. Dickenson, junior.
Lewes. Lord F. Osborne, H. Shelly.
Lincolnshire. Sir G. Heathcote, C. Chaplin.
Lincoln City. R. Ellison, H. Sibthorp.
Litchfield. Sir J. Wrottesley, T. Anson.
Liverpool.

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Liverpool. General Tarleton, gen. Gascoigne.

LONDON. H. C. Combe, C. Price, W. Curtis, sir J. Anderson.

Ludlow. Hon. R. Clive, R. Payne, knight.

Ludgershall. Earl of Dalkeith, T. Everett.

Lyme Regis. Hon. T. Fane, hon. H. Fane.

Lymington. W. Manning, gen. H. Burrard.

Maidstone. Sir M. Bloxham, J. H. Durand.

Maiden. J. H. Strutt, C. C. Western.

Malmsbury. C. Scott, S. Scott.

Malton. B. Cooke, hon. C. L. Dundas.

Marlborough. Ld. Bruce, J. Leigh.

Marlow. T. Williams, O. Williams.

Mawes, St. Rt. hon. W. Windham, sir W. Young.

Michael, St. R. Dallas, R. S. Ainslie.

Merionethshire. Sir R. W. Vaughan.

Midhurst. G. Smith, S. Smith.

Middlesex. G. Byng, sir F. Burdett.

Milburne Port. Lord Paget, H. Leycester.

Minehead. J. F. Luttrell, J. Pateson.

Monmouthshire. Gen. J. Rooke, C. Morgan.

Monmouth Town. Lord C. Somerset.

Montgomerysh. C. W. W. Wynne.

Montgomery Town. W. Keene.

Morpeth. Ld. Morpeth, W. Ord.

Newark. Admiral sir C. M. Pole, T. M. Sutton.

Newcastle-under-Line. E. W. Bootle, sir R. Lawley.

Newcastle-upon-Tine. Sir M. Ridley, C. Brandling.

Newport, Cornwall. J. Richardson, W. Northey.

Newport, Hants. J. Blackburn, R. G. Kerr.

Newton, Lancashire. T. Brooke, P. Patten.

Newton, Hants. Sir R. Barclay, C. Chapman.

Norfolk. T. W. Coke, sir J. Astley.

Northallerton. H. Pierse, hon. E. Lascelles.

Northamptonshire. F. Dickins, W. R. Cartwright.

Northampton Town. Hon. S. Percival, hon. E. Bouverie.

Northumberland. Hon. C. Grey, colonel T. Beaumont.

Norwich. R. Fellowes, W. Smith.

Nottinghamshire. Lord W. Bentinck, hon. E. Pierrepoint.

Nottingham Town. Sir J. B. Warren, J. Birch.

Oakhampton. J. Strange, H. Holland, junior.

Orford. Lord R. S. Conway, J. Trail.

Oxfordshire, Lord F. A. Spencer, J. Fane.

Oxford City. A. Wright, F. Burton.

Oxford University. Sir W. Dolben, right hon. sir W. Scott.

Pembrokeshire. Lord Milford.

Pembroke Town. Hugh Barlow.

Penrhyn. Sir S. Lushington, sir J. Nicholl.

Peterborough. Dr. F. Lawrence, W. Elliot.

Petersfield. H. Jolliffe, Mr. serg. W. Best.

Plymouth. Sir W. Elford, P. Langmead.

Plympton. E. Goulding, P. Metcalfe.

Pontefract. J. Smyth, R. Benyon.

Poole. J. Jeffery, G. Garland.

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Portsmouth. Hon. T. Erskine, captain J. Markham.

Preston. Lord Stanley, J. Horrocks.

Queensborough. J. Prinsep, G. P. Moore.

Radnor County. W. Wilkins.

Radnor Town. R. Price.

Reading. F. Annesley, C. S. Lefevre.

Retford (East). R. Cranford, J. Jaffray.

Richmond, Yorkshire. Hon. G. H. L. Dundas, A. Shakespeare.

Rippon. Sir J. Graham, J. Heathcote.

Rochester. Sir W. S. Smith, J. Hulks.

Romney (New). J. W. Willett, M. Lopez.

Rutlandshire. N. Noel, lord Carberry.

Rye. Rt. hon. lord Hawkesbury, T. D. Lamb.

Ryegate. Hon. J. S. Yorke, hon. J. S. Cocks.

Salop County. Sir R. Hill, J. K. Powell.

Saltash. M. Russell, R. Deverell.

Sandwich. Sir P. Stephens, sir H. Mann.

Sarum (New). W. Hussey, lord Folkestone.

Sarum (Old). N. Vansittart, H. Alexander.

Scarborough. Hon. E. Phipps, lord R. Manners.

Seaford. C. Rose Ellis, R. J. Sullivan.

Shaftesbury. E. L. Loveden, Robert Hurst.

Shoreham. Sir Cecil Bishopp, T. Shelley.

Shrewsbury. Sir Wm. Pulteney, hon. W. Hill.

Somersetshire. W. G. Langston, William Dickenson.

Southampton Town. G. H. Rose, J. Amyatt.

Southwark. H. Thornton, G. Tierney.

Staffordshire. Lord G. L. Gower, sir E. Littleton.

Stafford Town. R. B. Sheridan, hon. E. Monckton.

Stamford. Gen. J. Leland, lieutenant-general A. Bertie.

Steyning. J. Martin Lloyd, R. Hurst.

Stockbridge. J. F. Barham, col. G. Porter.

Sudbury. Sir J. C. Hippesley, J. Pytches.

Suffolk. Lord Brome, sir T. C. Bunbury.

Surrey. Lord W. Russel, sir J. Frederick.

Sussex. General C. Lennox, John Fuller.

Tamworth. Sir R. Peele, general W. Loftus.

Tavistock. Lord R. Spencer, general Fitzpatrick.

Taunton. W. Moreland, John Hammett.

Tewkesbury. J. Martin, Christ. Codrington.

Thetford. John Harrison, Tho. Creevey.

Thirske. Sir G. P. Turner, W. Frankland.

Tiverton. Right hon. D. Ryder, hon. R. Ryder.

Totness. William Adams, J. B. Burland.

Tregony. Marquis of Blandford, Charles Cockerell.

Truro. Leveson Gower, J. Lemon.

Wallingford. Sir Francis Sykes, W. Lewis Hughes.

Wareham. J. Calcraft, A. Strahan.

Warwickshire. Sir G. A. W. S. Evelyn, D. S. Dugdale.

Warwick Town. C. Mills, lord Brooke.

Wells. C. Tudway, C. W. Taylor.

Wendover.

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Wendover. Right hon. C. Long, hon. J. Smith.

Wenlock. Cecil Forrester, hon. J. Simpson.

Weobly. Lord G. Thynne, J. F. Thomas.

Westbury. W. Baldwin, C. Smith.

West Looe. Jas. Buller, Thomas Smith.

Westminster. Hon. C. J. Fox, lord Gardner.

Westmoreland. Sir M. Le Fleming, J. Lowther.

Weymouth and *Melcombe Regis.* Sir J. Pulteney, G. Steward, W. Garthshore, C. Adams.

Whitchurch. W. Townshend, W. Broderick.

Wigan. R. H. Leigh, John Hodson.

Wilton. V. Fitzwilliam, hon. J. Spencer.

Wiltshire. A. Goddard, H. P. Wyndham.

Winchelsea. Rob. Ladbrooke, Wm. Moffat.

Winchester. Sir R. Gamon, sir H. Mildmay.

Windsor. J. Williams, hon. R. F. Greville.

Woodstock. Sir H. Dashwood, C. Abbott.

Worcestershire. E. Foley, W. Lygon.

Worcester City. A. Robarts, J. Scott.

Wootton Bassett. Hon. H. St. John, R. Williams, jun.

Wycombe (Chipping). Sir. J. Dashwood, sir F. Baring.

Yarmouth, Norfolk. Sir T. Trowbridge, T. Jervis.

Yarmouth, Hants. J. C. Jervoise, J. P. Murray.

Yorkshire. W. Wilberforce, H. Lascelles.

York City. Sir W. Milner, L. Dundas.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire. James Fergusson.

Aberdeen, Aberbrothick, Montrose, Breechin, and *Inverbervie.* James Farquhar.

Ayrshire. Col. Wm. Fullarton.

Argyllshire. Ld. J. D. E. H. Campbell.

Banffshire. Right hon. sir W. Grant.

Berwickshire. George Baillie.

Buteshire and *Caithness.* Sir John Sinclair.

Clackmananshire and *Kinross.* W. Douglas, M'Lean Clephane.

Crail, Kilrenny, Anstruther-Easter, Pittenweem, and *Anstruther-Wester.* Gen. Alex. Campbell.

Culross, Dunfermling, Innerkeithing, Queen-Ferry, and *Stirling.* Sir John Henderson, Alex. Cockran.

Cupar, Perth, Dundee, St. Andrew, and *Forfar.* David Scott.

Dumbartonshire. Jas. Colquhoun, junior.

Dumbarton, Rutherglen, Glasgow, and *Renfrew.* Alexander Houston.

Dumfriesshire. Sir. Rob. Lawrie.

Dumfries, Sanquhar, Kircudbright, Lochmaben, and *Annan.* Hon. Charles Hope.

Edinburghshire. Robert Dundas.

Edinburgh City. Right hon. H. Dundas.

Elginshire. James Brodie.

Fifeshire. Sir Wm. Erskine.

Forfarshire. Sir David Carnegie.

Haddingtonshire. Hon. colonel C. Hope.

Inverness-shire. Charles Grant.

Invernes, Nairn, Forres, and *Fortrose.* A. P. Cumming Gordon.

Irvine, Air, Rothsay, Inverary, and *Campbelltown.* John Campbell.

Kincardineshire. Sir John Stuart.

Kintore, Banff, Cullen, Elgin,

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and *Invercurie*. Colonel Francis W. Grant.

Kircudbright and *Stewartry*. Patrick Heron.

Kinghorn, *Kirkaldy*, *Brunt-Island*, and *Dysart*. Sir J. St. Clair Erskine.

Lanarkshire. Lord A. Hamilton.

Lauder, *Haddington*, *Dunbar*, *North Berwick*, and *Jedburgh*. Hon. Thomas Maitland.

Linlithgowshire. Hon. Chas. Alex. Hope.

Nairnshire and *Cromarty*. Gen. Alex. M'Kenzie.

Orkney and *Shetland*. Captain Robert Honyman.

Peebleshire. James Montgomery.

Perthshire. Col. Tho. Graham.

Renfrewshire. Wm. M'Dowall.

Ross-shire. Sir Charles Ross.

Roxburghshire. Sir Geo. Douglas.

Selkirkshire. John Rutherford.

Selkirk, *Lanark*, *Peebles*, and *Linlithgow*. Col. Wm. Dickson.

Stirlingshire. Capt. Charles Elphinstone.

Stranraer, *Wigtown*, *Whithorn*, and *New Galloway*. Spalding Gordon.

Sutherlandshire. Right hon. W. Dundas.

Wigtownshire. And. M'Dowall.

Kirkwall, *Tain*, *Dingwall*, *Dornock*, and *Wick*. John Charles Villiers.

IRELAND.

Antrim County. Hon. J. O'Neil, E. A. M'Naughten.

Armagh County. Hon. A. Acheson, hon. H. Caulfield.

Armagh Town. Patrick Duigenan.

Athlone. William Handcock.

Bandon Bridge. Sir Brod. Chinnery.

Belfast. Edward May.

Carrickfergus. Lord Spencer Chichester.

Cashel. Right hon. W. Wickham.

Carlow County. D. Latouche, G. O'Bagenal.

Carlow Town. C. Montague Ormsby.

Cavan County. Nath. Sneyd, F. Saunderson.

Clare County. Sir E. O'Brien, hon. F. N. Burton.

Clonmell. William Bagwell.

Cork County. Lord Boyle, R. H. Fitzgerald.

Cork City. M. Longfield, hon. C. H. Hutchinson.

Coleraine. Walter Jones.

Donegall County. Lord Sudley, sir James Stewart.

Down County. Lord Castlereagh, F. Savage.

Downpatrick. Counsellor Haythorn.

Drogheda. Edward Hardman.

Dublin County. H. Hamilton, F. J. Faulkener.

Dublin City. J. C. Beresford, J. Latouche

Dublin College. Hon. Geo. Knox.

Dundalk. Richard Archdall.

Dungannon. Hon. John Knox.

Dungarvan. William Green.

Ennis. James Fitzgerald.

Enniskillen. Hon. A. Cole Hamilton.

Fermanagh County. Lord Cole, Mervyn Archdall.

Galway County. Hon. R. Trench, R. Martin.

Galway Town. J. Brabazon Ponsonby.

Kerry County. M. Fitzgerald, James Crosbie.

Kildare County. Lord R. Fitzgerald, Robert Latouche.

Kilkenny County. Right honourable

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W. B. Ponsonby, honourable
rtler.
ilkenny City. Hon. Chas. But-

ing's County. Sir L. Parsons,
ernard.
ir sale. James C. Rowley.
itrim County. Lord Clements,
apoche, junior.
imerick County. C. S. Oliver,
Odell.
imerick City. Charles Vereker.
sburne. Earl of Yarmouth.
ondonderry County. Lord G.
sford, hon. C. T. Stewart.
ondonderry City. Sir G. Fitz-
ld Hill.
ongford County. Hon. T. New-
en, sir T. Featherstone.
outh County. Right hon. J. Fos-
W. G. Fortescue.
Mallow. Denham Jephson.
Mayo County. Hon. H. A. Dil-
hon. D. Browne.
Meath County. Sir M. Somer-
e, T. Bligh.
Monaghan County. R. Dawson,
P. Leslie.
Newry. Right hon. Isaac Corry.
Portarlington. Henry Parnell.
Queen's County. Hon. W. W.
le, Sir E. Coote.
Roscommon County. Hon. E.
ng, Arthur French.
Ross (New). Charles Tottenham,
ior.
Sligo County. Charles O'Hara,
E. Cowper.
Sligo Town. Owen Wynne.
Tipperary County. Lord F. Ma-
w, John Bagwell.
Tralee. Right hon. Geo. Can-
ng.
Tyrone County. James Stewart,
ght hon. J. Stewart.
Waterford County. Right hon.
Beresford, Edward Lee.
Waterford City. Wm. Congreve
Alcock.
Westmeath County. G. H. Roch-
fort, W. Smith.
Wexford County. Lord Loftus,
Abel Rain.
Wexford Town R. N. Furness.
Wicklow County. W. H. Hume,
Geo. Ponsonby.
Youghall. John Keane.

Extract from the Trial of the Mutineers on board the Bantry Bay Squadron, by a Naval Court Martial, held on board the Gladiator in Portsmouth Harbour, on Wednesday January 6th 1802. *(See* Chronicle.)

Vice-admiral Mitchell, President.

The prisoners were fourteen in number, viz. Mayfield, Ward, Chesterman, Fitzgerald, Rowland, Jones, Cross, Cook, White, Collins, Lockyer, Comayne, Hilliard, and Daley.

The charges against them were, first, making, or endeavouring to make, mutinous assemblies: second, uttering seditious expressions; and for concealing traiterous and seditious words spoken, and tending to the hindrance of his majesty's service, and not revealing the same to their commanding officer: third, being present at such meeting and sedition, and not using their utmost endeavours to suppress the same, between the 1st and 11th day of December 1801.

The principal evidence for the prosecution was James Richardson, a seaman, who gave the following account of the mutiny: "I went down to the lower deck for a sheet of writing paper. On the starboard side

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side I found Edward Taylor, and asked him to write a letter. He said, you had better wait till this business is settled. I then asked him what it was? saying at the same time, that I supposed it was nothing concerning us. He answered, yes, it was concerning the whole of the ship's company. He then told me the ship was going to the West Indies, and that all hands were gone on the quarter-deck to tell the admiral they would not go. I then looked round and saw James Chesterman and John Snowden discoursing together, and a number listening to them. I heard Chesterman ask Snowden if he was agreeable to go to the admiral and speak to him. Snowden said he had no objection, if he got another or two to speak with him. That was agreed to, and Chesterman said, all we have to do is to let the people on the middle-deck know it. Taylor answered, here is one who belongs to the middle-deck; he will do. Chesterman then touched me on the shoulder, and, telling me all I have before mentioned, asked me if I would go and let the people on the middle-deck know of it. I then went up and told my messmates, John Clements and Joseph Wynne: but they began to laugh at me, and said there was nobody there wanted to hear of it. Johnson, who was reading a book, asked what it was I said? I told him the particulars I heard below, and asked him if he chose to let the people know on the middle-deck? but he made no answer. As I found there was nothing to be done, and I found it raining, I went down again, and my messmates told me it was all true. I asked who told them? One of them pointed to James Chesterman, who was going round the deck. Some time afterward I went into the poop and swabbed it, and coming down again, saw a number collected on the forecastle, and calling others out of the waist. I went on the forecastle and heard Chesterman and Snowden talking together, saying they wished they could get the other man to go along with them. I asked who he was? They refused to tell me, but said he was on the poop. I guessed it was Barney Young. I told them they need not wait for him, as it was his watch upon deck, and he could not come down. The people began shouting one another aft on the gangway till they were stopped by the officers on the watch at the quarter-deck. The captain came out and asked what they wanted there? Some of them answered, they wanted to know where the ship was going to. The admiral came out and asked what was the matter? The captain told him, the ship's company wanted to know where the ship was going to. The admiral answered, "to hell, if she is ordered, and we must go with her." I was on the gangway: there was more conversation, but I could not hear it. The admiral desired them to go down and make themselves quiet, which was done. I then went upon the poop and staid till my watch was out. When I went to dinner, my messmates told me the word had been passed, that when hands should be turned up to bend sails, they were to go down to the lower deck. In the evening James Chesterman desired me to see that every person and messmate in the middle-deck drank their grog, and that any man who was drunk would be turned down

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in the lower-deck and cobbed. ...nday morning the word was ... This was the 6th of De... As before, when hands ... up to bend sails, they were ...lown to the lower-deck. About ... o'clock the hands were turned ...bend sails as usual. After sails ...bent, I went down to dinner. ...g dined, I went to lower-deck, ... I saw Chesterman in his own ... and I asked him what they ...going to do, if to unmoor the ...r not? he answered, he, did ...now. During the time we ... discoursing, Edward Taylor ... down and asked what we ... to do? Chesterman again an... he did not know, but that ...nust soon know there was no ... to be lost, as the hands would ...rned up to unmoor, as soon as ...ad got our dinners. I then ... to the middle-deck to my birth, ...e I staid till my grog was served

As soon as I got my grog, a ... came and passed the word for ... go down below, but who it was ... not recollect. After this I went ... to the lower-deck, and stood ...side James Ward, and asked ... he was going to do? he an...ed, he did not know yet, but ...elieved he was going to lower ...ports down. The words were ...ly spoken when William Hill... was putting his hand to his ...th in the manger, and singing ...in a loud voice, "What do you ...lads, one and all, fore and aft, ...r away ports?" He had no an...r the first time; he soon repeat...he same words again, and the ...s were lowered accordingly, and ...people all began cheering, and ...ng where the ship was going. ...e of the ladders were unshipped. ... the officers got down below, and sent all the people on the quarter-deck. When there, the admiral asked them what all that noise was about below? A great deal passed, but I could not hear it, and I went away. After that, Edward Taylor first told me to go down to the lower-deck. I was going to the head when I saw John Collins, the prisoner, smoking a pipe on the forecastle; I asked him what the people were talking of below? He answered, I might as well come down, then I should know. Just as we had ended, John Cummings, the prisoner, came up and said, There's Franey in the fore-gratings as drunk as hell, and quarrelling with every person he meets. With that Collins knocked the fire out of his pipe and went below with John Cummings. I followed them, but when we came there, Franey was gone. John Collins went up again, and I went to the lower-deck, and saw Franey in his own birth. I went up again under the forecastle, and Collins asked me if I had seen any thing of Franey since? I told him yes, he was in his own birth. He asked me if I thought he was drunk? I told him I thought he was. I had seen him in the foregratings as I came up the first time. I then went to my own birth, and staid till six o'clock; then I went to the lower deck on the larboard side. There I saw Edward Taylor, John Collins, John Chesterman, John Fitzgerald, James Ward, and James Lockyer. The two latter were in their own births. They were all speaking about carrying the hammocks up in the morning, and a number of people were listening to them. The people who slept aft were to come forward. I heard Collins say he had passed the word aft, and the people had all agreed to it.

After

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After the discourse was concluded about the hammocks, Edward Taylor observed to the company, that they must beware of Mr. Staunton, the master's mate. John Collins made answer, saying, "Damn him, he will be no trouble at all; we can smother him in his bed." I said, "Collins, I hope you will do no such thing;" he answered, "Damn my blood, what's one man's life to a thousand." I said, "Jack, I hope there are none going to lose their lives." Taylor observed, he hoped we could do without it, but there was one man more we must take off. John Blake, the boatswain's mate, one among the crowd, said, "D—n him, we can hustle him among ourselves." I went away; a little while after I met Taylor on the lower-deck, and asked him if he was going forward again, to make such a noise as in the afternoon? He said he did not know. I told him I thought it would be better to get three men to speak to the admiral when he came to the hatchway, for that when we were together, making such a noise, no man could hear the admiral, nor the admiral hear us. He said, he thought that would be the best way, if we could get any body to speak to the admiral. I told him I dared say there were plenty in the ship who would do it. He then mentioned John Collins and Joseph Rowland. Between six and seven, I met Rowland on the middle-deck, and began telling him what Taylor and I had been talking about. He said, he was agreeable to speak, as he thought it better for two or three to speak to the admiral than so many. On Monday, the 7th, in the morning, I met Taylor in the middle-deck, and asked him again about my letter. He said I had better wait [illegible] day or two. He told me when [illegible] hands were turned up to [illegible] to repair to the lower-deck [illegible] After dinner, as I was carrying [illegible] dirty water to the head, I [illegible] parcel of people standing at the [illegible] most gun of the main deck; [illegible] over the hawser of the gun [illegible] James Chesterman with a [illegible] pea-squeezers in his hand to [illegible] with. Before he began, he [illegible] off his hat, and said he was [illegible] cob him for breaking the [illegible] laws of the ship's company. [illegible] he gave him a dozen. A[illegible] o'clock in the evening of M[illegible] was going over the shipboard [illegible] the lower-deck, when I met [illegible] the prisoner, who asked me [illegible] was going: I told him no [illegible] particular; he said, you [illegible] well look out here. I asked [illegible] for? He answered, they were [illegible] ing to do some business. I [illegible] him I was going to look out [illegible] other side. I went back and [illegible] over the foregratings, and met [illegible] Chesterman. Fitzgerald and [illegible] terman were talking about it. [illegible] terman called William Lock[illegible] and asked him if he would help [illegible] They went out of the birth [illegible] were taking a man out of [illegible] birth, all the way aft to the [illegible] hatchway. As Chesterman [illegible] back, he gave the watch-word [illegible] any officer came forward, the [illegible] word was given in a chew [illegible] bacco. Then he went into the [illegible] shipman's birth under the [illegible] along with Edward Taylor. [illegible] gan to write a letter. There was [illegible] other man in the birth, or near [illegible] cept the people looking out [illegible] officer came forward; they [illegible] out, who will give me a chew [illegible] bacco? The candle was put [illegible]

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icer was gone, when they be-
ain. The watch-word was,
ck that rat down." An of-
me down again, and the light
gain put out. As soon as he
ne, the watch-word was, "I
water." Another officer came
the light was put out again.
d Taylor and Chesterman went
owland's birth, where the let-
s finished. After the letter
directed, Taylor asked who
ot a seal? Daley said, do not
t, you should not seal it. He
got the key of a chest and
d it on the wafer. Then Ches-
n and Taylor went to the mid-
irth with the letter, and I fol-
to see where they were going.
conversation passed between
r and Chesterman, respecting
ay it was to be conveyed to the
al. Somebody was to walk
l the cabin door and drop it.
terman thought it would be bet-
give it to a quarter-master to
t in the binnacle. Fitzgerald
up, and asked Taylor if the
was gone? Taylor answered,
He said, if you give it to me,
l give it to James Shaw, the
ne, who will leave the middle
h to night, and he will put it
he admiral's steward's birth.
or said, we want the admiral to
it to night. They could con-
no way to get it to the admiral
night, and Taylor gave it to
gerald. I heard no more of the
r, till I heard it read on the
ter-deck. I am sensible there
no man but Chesterman and
lor knew the contents of the let-
except it was broken open after-
ds, and read on Tuesday morn-
Edward Taylor came to me
the main deck, and asked me if
ad any of his writing? I told him,
He asked me if I was sure of
that? I said, I would overhaul and
see, to convince him, but I was sure
I had not. He told me, if the hands
were turned up to unmoor, to repair
to the lower-deck, as before. I told
him, very well. In the afternoon,
I was on the lower deck, in James
Chesterman's birth. Chesterman
asked me if I knew Hazard, and if
I knew any thing of his carrying
messages to the officers? I told him,
I never saw him do it, and I had
never spoke to him. Chesterman
and Fitzgerald fell into discourse a-
bout the waiter, respecting the ne-
cessity of putting an end to him by
some means or other. Fitzgerald
said, if he was put into a bread bag,
they might heave him overboard.
Chesterman seemed pleased at the
idea. Some more conversation pass-
ed, which I did not hear. They
agreed, at last, to let him remain till
the business was all settled. Taylor
being present at that time, said, we
must take care what we said before
him. I went away, and walked the
gangway with Taylor. I said, Ned,
I think it is a foolish thing coming
down in the lower-deck, when the
hands are turned up to unmoor.
He asked me, why, what place could
I find better? I said, we should show
ourselves more like men to go on
the quarter-deck, and tell the ad-
miral our reasons, so that every man
might answer for himself, if spoke to;
that if we went to the lower-deck, it
would only give the officers trouble
to come down and drive us up as be-
fore; and he might be sure they
would come down when the hands
were turned up, and very likely be-
fore we could get out of the middle-
deck. He said, very well, I shall
consider, and see about it. Soon
after, he told me, that what I had
proposed was to be the way; and the
word was passed; by whom I can-
not

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not tell, that when the hands were turned up to unmoor, we were to go on the quarter-deck. On Wednesday morning the word was passed again. One of Verrick's messmates, (the surgeon's servant, a black man,) came to our birth and asked if his messmate was there? I told him he was not. Then, said he, he is somewhere about the ship, and I believe he is groggy. I went to the lower-deck, where I was asked by one of the prisoners if I had seen any thing of Verrick? I told him, I had not. He said, he was somewhere about the ship drunk, and must be found. Soon after I was walking the middle-deck, where I saw Verrick walking the starboard side of the gangway. I went down on the lower-deck, and called Chesterman and Collins; I told them, I thought he was not drunk. Collins said, he was not drunk just now, for he saw him in the admiral's steward's birth, and he dared to say he had been asleep, and that might make him a little fresh again. There was nothing said to him that night. The word was passed, when all hands turned up to unmoor, to go to the forecastle and fore-rigging. Taylor gave it me. Chesterman, Taylor, Ward, Cook, and Fitzgerald, were the only persons I ever saw give the word. On Thursday the same word was passed again. Our admiral went aboard the commander in chief. I went down, and asked whether they were going to cob Verrick? He asked me, if I saw him last night; I told him yes, and did not think he was drunk. I went away from him, and proceeded to James Chesterman, and asked him what they were going to do with Verrick? Do with him, replied he, cob him to be sure. I told him, I thought he was not drunk when I saw him in the gallery, and added, that Ward thought it might give him a caution not to drink so much again. That he d—n'd, said he, because he is a bit of an officer he is to be favoured. I was told afterwards he was cobbed, but I did not see it; he had a dozen and an half. The word was passed by the prisoners to repair to the forecastle and fore-rigging. When the admiral came on board he produced the letter, and asked if it was known by the ship's company that such a thing was done? *All* hands answered, yes. The admiral read it, and asked a second time, if they all knew it. They answered, yes. He asked the marines if they knew it? They made no answer. He asked the ship's company if he should read it over again? They answered, no. All I heard further from the admiral was, that when the hands were turned up to unmoor the ship, he expected it would be done accordingly. A great deal of conversation passed, which I did not hear. He satisfied the ship's company very much; they seemed all well pleased at what the admiral said, but were still determined not to unmoor the ship to go to the West Indies. About a quarter after twelve, I saw Mackaway, on the quarter-deck, talking to one of his own officers. After the hammocks were piped down I went to his birth and called to him. He followed me as well as he could under the hammocks, till he got to the hawse of the middle gun. I asked him what he was doing on the quarter-deck. He made no other answer than that he did not know; only he said his officer told him he was a damned rascal. I then told him he was drunk. He said he was not; he had not drank a drop that evening. Some little time after, I

went

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went down below to unlace my hammock. When I got to the foot of the fore ladder I heard the irons shoving up. I went over the larboard side of the deck to Fitzgerald's birth, and told him Mackaway was drunk, and that somebody was going in irons, but I did not know who it was. He desired me to go and see. I went up the main ladder, and saw it was a marine; I came down the main ladder again, and coming aft on the deck, I saw a marine I knew. I asked him what his messmate was put in irons for? He answered, he had no messmate in irons. I said there was a marine in irons. He replied, yes. I asked him what it was for? He said he did not know. I said, he must have done something amiss, or he would not be confined. He said, he had abused his corporal. I said, if he had got drunk and abused his officers, and got in irons, he must work himself out as well as he could. I left him, and went down the fore ladder into the lower-deck, into John Fitzgerald's birth. I asked Skelley where J. Fitzgerald was? He shewed him on the gangway. I went and spoke to him: he told me I should stop, as he was busy. I then went to his birth, alongside Skelley, and I saw Taylor come down and call him away. I was sitting in the aft part of the birth. I looked round, and saw them run as far aft as the gun-room. I then went forward to John Maitland's birth, and said, Jack, there is a marine in irons. He asked me who? I told him Mackaway. He said, we must have him out. I asked him what he must have been about? He said there were no prisoners allowed. I observed, he was as drunk as hell, and he had better let him bide. I had scarce said this, when I saw a parcel of people go up the fore ladder. I heard Edward Taylor say, "Bear a hand up from below, every man fore and aft." All the people in Maitland's birth were myself, Ward, and Lockyer. I then went away to the fore ladder, expecting they were going to release the prisoner. I could not get up time enough. There was nobody there. I went past my own birth, and sat down before the foremost gun till I thought it was all over. I then went round under the bowsprit, and came back again between the foremast and the copper. I had not been there five minutes before John Daley came in and asked for a hat to go upon deck. No one made him any answer. I cannot say whether he was gone when Mr. Glover came and called to me to go upon deck. I told him I would come directly. I went to the fore ladder, not knowing the gratings were on. I could not get up there. I went to the main ladder, when Glover came to me, and told me I must go up the after-ladder. I went up the after ladder over to the larboard side of the main deck. Charlter was walking along-side, and Shenton before. As I went on deck on the starboard side, by order of the officer, the admiral came round, and putting the lantern to my face, said, he thought he heard my voice on the forecastle. I answered him, no, sir; I was not there. He said he believed I was, till I told him Glover sent me up from below. He then passed me, and said no more. The next morning (Friday) the boatswain's mate told me to go aft. As I was going, Mr. Brown seized me by the collar, and sent me under the poop awning as a prisoner, till the admiral and captain came up. I was ordered to the quarter-deck. The admiral said, this is the man I

spoke

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spoke to last night. I answered, yes; but told him it was a mistake. He desired me to hold my tongue, and not speak. I heard the admiral ask if that was not the man who spoke to the marine last night. The captain answered, yes. Then, said the admiral, he is the man who turned the hands up. I answered, no, sir, it was not. He again desired me not to speak another word. I went and remained till three in the afternoon. I was then sent on board the Windsor Castle as a prisoner.

The other evidences corroborating the above statement, either in the whole or in part, the prisoners making a very feeble and ineffectual defence, they were, after a most calm and unprejudiced investigation of five days, on the sixth all found guilty (with the exception of White, who was acquitted of that part of the charge which affected his life), and were adjudged to suffer death. A particular account of their execution, &c. we have detailed in another part of this work.

The cool and resolute conduct of admiral Campbell and captain Eyles, throughout the whole of this transaction, cannot be sufficiently admired; and the marines (on whom his majesty has since bestowed the appellation of "Royal"), on this, as on every other trying occasion, evinced their loyalty and steadiness.

Trial of Governor Wall, by a Special Commission, directed to the Chief Baron Macdonald, Judges Rook and Laurence, and the Recorder, at the Old Bailey, Jan. 20, 1802.

The prisoner (Joseph Wall, esq. some time lieutenant-governor of Goree) was charged with the wilful murder of Benjamin Armstrong, a sergeant in the African corps, by ordering him to receive 800 lashes, which were inflicted by several black slaves with such cruelty as to occasion his death. The first witness was Evan Lewis, who stated, that in July 1782, he was serving at Goree, where the prisoner was then governor, but which situation, it was understood, he was to quit on the 11th of that month. On the 10th, he, the witness, was orderly sergeant, and as such attended upon the governor. Before eleven o'clock in the morning, he observed between twenty and thirty of the African corps collected together, but could not undertake to say whether the deceased was among them, and he understood they were applying to ensign Deerham, who was the commissary, for a settlement for short allowance. About twelve he saw them again coming towards the government-house, of which he informed the governor, who went out and met them at some little distance from the railing before the court-yard; Armstrong was first, and the rest following in a line. The governor called out to Armstrong, and bid him go back to the barracks, or they should be punished. This order they immediately obeyed without making any noise; on this second time they were not in their uniforms, had no arms with them, nor did the witness hear them make use of any disrespectful language. At the governor's dinner hour the bell rang, and several of the officers came, and he observed they went away sooner than usual. Soon after the governor came out and passed the main-guard, who saluted him, and went up to the barracks, the witness

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witness attending him at some distance as it was his duty; from the barracks the governor ran hastily down and began beating one of the men, who appeared to be in liquor, and taking the bayonet from the sentry, beat him with that also, and then had them both confined. At an earlier hour than was usual for them to attend the parade, the governor gave him directions to have the long roll beat, and to order the men to attend without arms: this order they obeyed, and were then commanded to form into a circle, in the centre of which were the governor, captain Lacey, lieutenant Paul, ensign O'Shallaghan, and another officer. There were in all about 300 men: they formed two deep, the witness being outside the circle, but yet so situated as to plainly see all, and hear much of what passed. In a short time the carriage of a six-pounder was brought into the circle, and then he heard the governor call Benjamin Armstrong out of the ranks; Armstrong obeyed, when he was directly ordered to strip, tied to the gun-carriage, and flogged by five or six blacks, with a kind of rope; he never saw a man punished with such a thing before, nor ever by blacks. The governor stood by, urging them, through the medium of their linguist, to do their duty, and he distinctly heard him say, "Lay on, you black b—, or I'll lay on you; cut him to the heart; cut his liver out." During the punishment, Armstrong said something which the witness did not rightly hear, but he believed it was begging for mercy; and when it was over he was led to the hospital, where he understood him to have died a few days after. This witness saw nothing like a court-martial held; the officers in the centre of the circle, it was true, conversed a minute or two, then turned to the governor, who ordered Armstrong out in the manner he had before stated. He declared that he saw no appearance of a mutiny; that he heard them talking of going to the commissary to require a settlement of their short allowance (upon which they had been for some time), as he and the governor were to leave the island the next morning, and which in fact they did. This witness underwent a very long cross-examination, but in which he did not vary in the material points: he admitted that he heard Armstrong tell the governor that they wanted to settle with the commissary; but denied hearing him make use of any such expression as, "I'll be d—— d if you shall stir from the island until the stoppages are paid;" it could not have passed without his hearing: he knew Mrs. Lacey, wife of captain Lacey, who succeeded the prisoner in the government, was in the island, but did not recollect seeing of her at that time; yet, if she was then in the government-house, she was at a much greater distance from them than he was.

Robert More said, he was a private in the garrison of Goree on the 10th of July 1782, on which day they were paraded, as near as he could recollect, between four and five in the afternoon. He heard the governor order lieutenant Paul to form a circle; and that being done, the officers conversed for some little time, but he did not hear what was done. Armstrong was called out of the ranks, when the governor represented him as being the ringleader of a mutiny. Armstrong made some reply, but it was in so

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low a tone of voice that the witness could not collect what he said. After a little time, the timbers of a six-pounder were brought into the circle, when the governor ordered Armstrong to be tied to it, and commanded the linguist to interpret to the blacks how to inflict the punishment; and which was done by pieces of rope that appeared to be about an inch in circumference. The witness counted eight hundred lashes which were given to the deceased by five or six blacks, they changing, after each giving about five-and-twenty. When it was over, Armstrong walked away towards the hospital, and in four or five days the witness saw him carried to be buried. There was no appearance of mutiny, but the men were dissatisfied at not having received their money for the time they had been on short allowance, and they understood that if it was not settled before the governor and commissary Deerham went away, they should never have any; and which was the fact, as far as related to himself, notwithstanding they had then been kept short for some months. This witness had that morning gone to the sea-side to wash his linen, and when he came back he met several of their corps seemingly overjoyed at the idea that they were going to have a settlement, for Armstrong declared publicly that he had been with ensign Deerham, and that the governor had promised to see every man righted before he left the island. The parade was ordered so much sooner than usual that many had not time to put on their uniforms: nevertheless it was formed in an orderly and quiet manner. During his punishment, he heard Armstrong ask to be forgiven, saying he would never be guilty of the like again and the governor replied, he hoped that it would be a warning to him. If what passed with the officers in the centre of the circle, previous to Armstrong's receiving punishment, was called a court-martial, he must say he never saw one like it before nor since, for the whole form was, the deceased's being charged as a ringleader of a mutiny, and in a few moments ordered to be punished. There had not been any settlement for the short allowance to this hour; and he heard that all the officers who attended governor Wall on that day are now dead. On his cross-examination, he denied ever hearing any of the men say, that the governor should not leave the island until their claims were settled; some of them had drank pretty freely. When the circle was formed he was in the front rank, and consequently could see all that passed. He recollected the governor being called out of the circle by lieutenant Ford, he believed, during the punishment of Armstrong, to go to the main-guard about some disturbance there, but he could not say what the disturbance was; he had heard that a private of the name of Fawcett was sentry; he believed the drummers of the corps were in the circle, but could not undertake to say whether they were or were not drunk; and although he was so near while the punishment was inflicting on Armstrong, he did not hear the governor make use of any such expression as "cut out his heart, cut his liver out."

Thomas Poplet was a lieutenant at Gorec at the time this circumstance took place, and saw the whole transaction of forming the circle on the

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ade, from his own quarters, at the distance of about forty and upon an elevation of eleet; from that spot he could see into the circle, and in its were governor Wall, capacey, lieutenant Ford, ensign laghan, and he believed lieu- Paul was also there; besides there were several black men ir interpreter. He knew Arm- from that distance, saw him d to the gun-carriage, and l on the bare back by the men, who were frequently ed, and, as well as he could at about every twenty-five ; when it was over; he per- them to unloose Armstrong, was then supported by two a a direction towards the hos- He could not undertake to could exactly distinguish what ade use of by the blacks to flog rong with, but he produced a of rope which he said he re- l the same evening from one of en, who assured him it was a of what had been made use of. peared to be somewhat thicker what is called two-penny cord. clared he had never seen such in the army for punishment; ual cat-o'-nine tails were made o-line, and when the punish- was intended to be moderate, ord was adopted, with a han- nade of wood. He did not of Armstrong's having been nor did he see the least ap- nce of any thing like it. Be- uestioned as to the officers he nentioned, he said that captain y was alive in 1784, and that rved under him in that year at hester; but he understood he since dead. Ensign O'Shal- n died in his passage home with the witness, who arrived in England in February 1784. Lieutenant Paul he had been informed died in the Fleet Prison: and ensign Ford was also dead. The blacks who inflicted the punishment on Armstrong were not soldiers, but negro slaves, though it was usual in the army to have that office performed by the drummers of the corps. For his own part he saw no appearance of a mutiny, nor did he believe there was any. Lieutenant Deerham came away from Goree with governor Wall; him the witness saw between three and four years back at his solicitor's chambers, but knew not what had since become of him. On the 10th of July the witness was himself a prisoner at his own quarters, under the sentence of a court-martial, but was afterwards restored to his rank by command of his majesty. His cross-examination went little further than to establish that he could not see what passed at the governor's house when Armstrong went thither at the head of the men.

—— Ferrick, who was garrison surgeon at that time at Goree, stated, that the first time of his seeing governor Wall on the 10th of July, was at the evening parade, to which he was sent for to witness a man's receiving a punishment. When he came to the parade he found the men formed into a circle, and governor Wall, captain Lacey, lieutenant Paul, and ensigns O'Shallaghan and Ford, in the centre. The punishment of flogging was at this time inflicting upon Armstrong, and the governor said, he was a d——d mutinous scoundrel. The sentence was executed by negroes with ropes; he attended to the man, but made no representation of the punishment being too severe for him to undergo

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without danger; indeed he did not appear to be more affected than men usually were. This was on the 10th, and on the 15th he died. From that time to the present, he had always supposed that punishment to be the cause of his death. He did not see any thing on that day which had the appearance of a mutiny. This witness underwent a long examination by the counsel on both sides, in the course of which he said, that he was certainly sent for to attend the punishment in his professional capacity, and that he had not made any representations to the governor against the whole being inflicted: partly from the appearance of his back being black, as it were, with bruises from the thickness of the cord; and his present opinion, drawn from experience, was, that there was a greater chance of a man's dying by being so punished, than if with a common cat-o'-nine-tails, because it did not cut but bruised, from which more fatal consequences might arise, but which he did not then know, nor did he at the time think it to be dangerous; but he had not doubted, from his attendance on the deceased, that the flogging he had received was the cause of his death. He did not recollect that he had forbidden him the use of strong liquors, though it was probable he had, because of the general order that none should be admitted into the hospital. On being pressed as to his permitting it to go on so far, he replied, he durst not interfere; but his explanation was objected to by the prisoner's counsel.

The court asked, what was the deceased's state of health at the time? To which the surgeon replied, that he was so healthy as not to have been under his hands before.

William Rosser was assistant surgeon in the hospital of Goree at the time: he recollected some persons being brought in after having received punishment on the 10th and 11th of July 1782; he attended them, and remembered that Benjamin Armstrong was one of the number, and who, as soon as he came into the hospital, said to the witness, that he had been punished by the order of governor Wall, by his black men, and that he should certainly die. On preparing to dress him, he found that his back was as black as a new hat; from his first coming into the hospital he regularly grew worse and worse, and appeared to be in a dying state; insomuch that the witness had at no time any hope of his recovery. On his cross-examination he said, that Armstrong, during the time he was in the hospital, was regularly supplied with the garrison allowance of half a pint of brandy, or a pint of wine, per day, which he might have drank if he chose; but the witness did not recollect having seen him drink any.

Several other witnesses corroborated the evidence already given as to the fact. Next witness, Charles Peace, from the secretary of state's office, produced a letter signed J. Wall, dated August 20, 1782, addressed to the right hon. Thomas Townsend, containing an account of his arrival from Goree, and the state in which he had left the garrison. This was shown to prove that the prisoner had not then alluded to any mutiny.

The king's proclamation for apprehending J. Wall, he having escaped from his majesty's messengers

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at the Brown Bear, Reading, he 8th of March 1784, and a reward for his apprehen- is next read.

econd letter, addressed to lney, and dated October 15, signed Joseph Wall, was id, in which it was stated would surrender in a few

her letter was also produced, October 25, 1801, addressed Pelham, and signed as the stating, that he has now d to England for the pur- meeting the charge against

a fourth letter, dated Octo- , 1801, being a duplicate of going.

e letters were proved to be nd-writing of the prisoner by plet.

. Oldham, deputy judge- te, said, that returns of neral courts martial were to their office; that he had d, but could not find any trial of Benjamin Armstrong. were called field courts martial t make any return; but all or mutiny were returned.

s was the case on the part of wn; and the prisoner being upon for his defence, ad- l the court at some length, stance of which address was, n the 10th of July 1782, he ill state of his health, from limate, he was preparing to k for England; that he had d a certificate from the offi- at the men were all satisfied: s therefore surprised, at about o'clock, at seeing a body of coming up to the government- , who made a demand of a ment for their short allow- ance: to appease them, he desired them to let him have an hour or two to consider, but in a short time they should have it. On this they retired, and about two o'clock they returned, many of them much intoxicated, and violently insisted upon their demand being immediately complied with: he expostulated with them for some time, and at length ordered Armstrong, who was at their head, to march the men back again; to which he replied, "he would be d—d if he would, till it was all settled." He, the prisoner, then ordered them himself to return to the barracks; but they swore that they would not, and that, if their demands were not satisfied, they would break open the stores and satisfy themselves. They appeared to him to be bent on proceeding to extremities, and feeling he had no resource to fly to if they did, he begged they would give him an hour or two to consider, when he would give them an answer; they hesitated at first, but at last agreed, on condition that he would not leave the island. Armstrong then marched the men back, they shouting and giving every sign of a tumultuous disposition. When they were gone, he sent for the officers of the corps to consult with them; and then walked out for the purpose of seeing the state of the garrison, and to inform himself whether they were all concerned. On his way he met Armstrong, and several more, who accosted him, saying that he had promised not to leave the island, and therefore he should not go to the water side. He returned, and the officers being assembled at the government-house, they all agreed that immediate punishment

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nishment was necessary; he therefore ordered ensign O'Shallaghan to go to the sergeant-major, and tell him to have all things ready for their punishment when called for: the ensign returned, and reported that all the cats-o'-nine-tails had been destroyed; that he did not think they would suffer any one to be punished, for they appeared to be all a reed; and it was on this report that captain Lacey proposed that they should be punished by the linguist and his assistants: this being fixed upon, he told captain Lacey that he would go round the main guard for the purpose of preventing the garrison being alarmed at knowing they were going to be punished; in the mean time the officers were to attend on the parade: here he joined them, and the men being formed in a circle, he asked if they had any claim? Some replied, there was money due for short allowances; on which he called upon Armstrong, knowing he had no claim on that account, and charged him with mutiny. Just as Armstrong came forward, a messenger came from ensign Ford, at the main-guard, to state that a man had been taken from his confinement. Feeling there was no time to be lost, he left these men under the care of captain Lacey, and went himself to the main-guard. On seeing him, the soldier who had been confined retired; he followed, and as he was forcing him into the guard-room, the sentry clapped his bayonet to his (governor Wall's) breast, saying he should not enter, but he forced the bayonet out of his hand, and then secured him as a prisoner also. This done, he returned to the parade, and directed the artillery to form with African corps. a circumstance had not before taken place then ordered Lacey, Pat. O'Shallaghan, to form a court-martial. Ferrick, the surgeon, then on the parade. Armstrong was then called out and charged with mutiny by the prisoners, left him to be tried by the court-martial, not having power at time to form any other. While they were trying him, he was the outside of the circle, when captain Lacey reported to him they had ordered Armstrong 6 lashes: he then returned and communicated to Armstrong the sentence, which was executed by linguist and his assistants with small rope, which was shewn the surgeon, and which he approved as to give it as his that it was not so bad as a nine-tails. As to the punishment being inflicted while he was to the carriage of a six-pounder had no other mode to execute not from the manner in which Armstrong received this punishment did it appear to have been a very severe one: but as soon he got to the hospital he was suffered to drink spirits until he intoxicated. His own state of health rendered it necessary that should lose no time in quitting the climate, and therefore it was the next morning he quitted the leaving captain Lacey as his successor in the command. On his arrival in England, he found various charges had been made against him by Poplet and Roberts, which were dismissed, and he reprimanded for bringing forward what was so ill founded. He has cleared himself from those im-

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tions, he went to Bath, and heard nothing of any other charge until two messengers came to him there from lord Sidney: he asked them if they had any warrant? which they said they had not: but he, however, had no objection, and they proceeded towards London in a chaise and four; he paid the bills, and at Reading ordered the supper in the usual way, but did not think it necessary to tell the officers that he was going away. He did not know of this charge; but various injurious reports, such as his having blown men from the mouth of a cannon, had since been circulated.

"I am however," concluded the prisoner, "here now to answer for this charge, and leave it to my lords and the gentlemen of the jury."

To substantiate this account of the transaction, several witnesses were called, particularly Mrs. Lacey, widow of the captain who succeeded Mr. Wall, and Mary Faulkner, who not only agreed with him in the outrageous conduct of the men, and the violent language they used, but both positively swore that Lewis, the first witness, was not the orderly sergeant on that day. John Faulkner, Peter Williams, and some others who were present, were also examined, and whose testimonies went in full corroboration of the account given by the prisoner, and so far went to his justification; but which in most material points was in direct contradiction to the evidence which had been given by the witnesses for the crown.

The learned judge recapitulated the evidence with much discrimination, and the jury, after being out of court some time, pronounced a verdict of *Guilty*.

The recorder then proceeded to pass sentence of death upon him: that he be executed on Friday the 22d, and that his body be afterwards delivered to be anatomized, according to the statute.

Mr. Wall seemed sensibly affected by the sentence, but said nothing more than requesting the court would allow him a little time to prepare himself for death.

Thus ended this very extraordinary trial, which excited no common share of attention.

The rank of the party, his age, and the circumstance of the crime's having been committed nearly twenty years previously to his condemnation, all held out to public curiosity subject-matter perhaps hitherto unequalled in the annals of the country.

The clemency of his sovereign extended to the unhappy man the period of his punishment to the 28th, when he suffered death, the particulars of which may be seen in our *Chronicle* for this month.

And here it may not be improper or impertinent to remark, and it is indeed a natural deduction from the nature of the two trials we have successively detailed, that British justice has manifested in two memorable events its wisdom, its purity, and its impartiality, viz. in the exemplary punishment of MUTINEERS for disobedience to their officers, and a no less exemplary execution of a COMMANDER, for violating the delegated authority of his sovereign, in ordering a punishment, which caused the death of one of those whom he was placed over!!!

The late colonel Wall was lieutenant-governor of Goree, but the office of chief governor becoming vacant, he acted in that capacity for about two years. He was colonel commandant of an African corps,

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and superintendant of trade to the colony. His family were originally Roman catholics, but he was himself a protestant. He was a native of Dublin, and was allied by marriage to many noble families (his wife being sister to lord Seaforth), and had for many years lived a most irreproachable life: it is most probable, that had he not himself solicited a trial by his application to the secretary of state, that he would never have been molested for a transaction of so distant a date He has left children, his eldest son about eleven years old. It is rather a curious coincidence, that at three equally distant periods, in the interval of forty years, the late unfortunate Mr. Wall rose first into notice; was at the zenith of his power; and terminated his career by an ignominious death. The first, in 1762, when he fought with great bravery and effect (as was alluded to by that respectable officer, general Forbes, when speaking to Mr. Wall's character) at the reduction of the Havannah which occasioned his subsequent promotion; the second, in 1782, when with the rank of a field officer, and governor of the island of Goree, he unhappily committed that act which led to his deplorable catastrophe; and, 3dly, after a long exile, with very indifferent or precarious means of subsistence, in 1802, when he expiated those offences by an ignominious death.

Particulars of the wilfully casting away of the Brig Adventure, for the Purpose of defrauding the Underwriters, for which Richard Codling, her Captain, John Reid, Supercargo, and George Easterley and William Macfarlane, Owners of the said Brig, were tried at an Admiralty Sessions, at the Old Bailey, October 26th 1802. Extracted from the Evidence of Thomas Cooper.

Thomas Cooper, a foremast man, deposed, that he shipped himself as such on board the brig Adventure, at Limehouse; that the prisoner Codling was captain, and a man of the name of Douglas was at that time mate of her: a Mr. Storrow he understood to be supercargo, who occasionally came on board, and sailed with them to Yarmouth, where they took in 22 hogsheads of tobacco, some linen, and a quantity of ballast: from thence they sailed to Deal, where the prisoner came on board as supercargo, and Douglas being much afflicted with the rheumatism, he quitted the ship; on which the captain appointed the witness to succeed him, notwithstanding he acquainted the captain that he was unacquainted with navigation. When they left Deal, the captain charged him to have the ship's boat kept clean, and four oars constantly in her. On the Friday before the vessel sunk, the captain said to the witness, that they should not be eight and forty hours longer in her; and on the Saturday, that she was not capable of carrying them through the Bay of Biscay; that he did not think her worth trusting his life in, and why should the witness? Grog was then served round, and in the evening the witness went to relieve the captain at the helm, who went down to the cabin. In about a quarter of an hour he came up again, and told the witness to go down and scuttle the ship; that he would find an auger on the reabin floort he purpose;

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ose; that he must take the scut-
ıtch, and bore a hole in the run,
ear the bottom as he could.
witness went down to the cabin,
found the auger as described,
which he bored three holes in
ıottom, as he had been directed:
ıen returned and told the captain
he had made three holes, in two
hich he had put gimlet spikes,
left the auger in the third; on
h he bade him let them remain
ll the morning: this was ac-
ingly done until just before
break, when he was directed to
the auger out; after which the
ain ordered that the cabin-boy
ld be prevented from coming
n into the cabin to get his break-
as usual, lest he might hear the
er coming in. At the time he
witness) made the two holes
ı the auger, Reid was close by in
; he turned two or three times,
did not speak, and therefore he
ld not say whether Reid heard
or not, as the auger made no
e. At the captain's desire he
ed Reid, who thereupon went
n deck; while he was there the
tain came down and wished the
es increased, that the water
ght come in faster; the witness
ollected there was an iron crow
m the deck, told the captain of
who replied, that was the very
; upon which he went and
ned it into the cabin: the captain
ı him a hand to knock the lockers
vn, that he might the more easily
at the holes, and hen he struck
crow-bar through the ship's
ttom, when the water came in
ely. From the first of his having
ıde the holes with the auger, one
them had been left open, to give
e appearance of a leak, and to keep
e pump at work, but soon after he
d struck the crow through the
bottom, they hoisted the signal of
distress, on which the boat had been
hoisted out, and all the crew had
got into it but himself and the captain.
For his own part, in consequence of
the captain having told him that
they should not be eight and forty
hours longer on board, he had packed
up part of his things in the bread-
pan, and was so far prepared to put
them into the boat. The signal
being seen, at about eight o'clock, a
boat came up, the people in which
asked if they wanted any assistance,
and offered to tow the vessel on
shore; but the captain told them,
that the ship belonged to him while
she swam, and they had no business
with her. At this juncture, a boat
belonging to the Swallow revenue
cutter came up, a hawser was fas-
tened to the head of the Adventure,
and she was by them taken in tow;
but they had scarcely brought her
head about, when she went down,
in consequence, he had no doubt, of
the holes which he, agreeably to the
captain's orders, had made in her
bottom. The whole crew was taken
on shore, and they all went to the
Ship inn, at Brighton, where he
heard Reid say that he had lost
every thing. He remembered that
when Reid came on board at Deal, a
trunk was brought with him, but the
very next day that trunk was taken
ashore again.

It was on the Sunday morning that
the ship sunk, and, as well as he
could recollect, it was on the Tuesday
following that Easterley and M'Far-
lane came to Brighton, the former of
whom asked the witness where he
had bored the holes, and what were
their size? He could not tell whether
M'Farlane was near enough to hear
the question: there were at the time
some carpenter's tools lying near
them, and he replied, that one was
the

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the size of that chissel handle; on which Easterley bid him get the handle out, that he might be prepared to plug up the hole, in case the ship should be got on shore, to which she was then making very fast; and turning to the captain, he called him a damned fool, said he had made a stupid job of it, for if he had only run over to the coast of France, from its being such fine weather, they would to a certainty have got to shore on one side or the other. Easterley and M'Farlane then ordered the captain and witness to get off for London, observing, that if they did not keep close, they might be soon under sentence of death. M'Farlane took places for them in the coach, for which he paid, gave the witness a direction to his house, and a guinea: the witness also received nine shillings for wages. The captain's coming to London with him was however stopped by a gentleman, and one of the cabin boys came in his stead. One of these boys the captain had early in the morning sent down to the cabin for his great coat, and who, on his return, said he was sure he had heard the water coming in; the captain said it was no such thing, that he had only heard the water from their being on the run, bidding the witness go and see if that was not the case, at the same time giving him a hint to confirm what he had said; and which he did. On the witness's arrival in London, he parted with the boy; and having remained two nights, he set off to walk down to his mother's, who lives at a village near Saxmondham, and when he came there, he found some people had been after him, and that a hand-bill had been circulated, offering one hundred guineas reward; on this he immediately sent to a neighbouring constable, surrendered himself, and gave an account of the whole transaction.'

Much other evidence was adduced to establish the guilt of the prisoners, who made little or no defence, and were, except Reid, found guilty. In consequence of which Codling suffered death with a fortitude worthy of a better cause on the 27th of November. But there appearing some legal doubts on the criminality of Easterley and M'Farlane, their case was reserved for the opinion of the twelve judges.

A GENERAL

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A GENERAL BILL

OF

CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS,

From DECEMBER 15, 1801, to DECEMBER 14, 1802.

Christened { Males 10,564 / Females 9,354 } 19,918. Buried { Males 9,889 / Females 9,490 } 19,379.

Increased in the burials this year, 5.

Thereof have died under 2 years	5905	30 to 40	1782	70 to 80	896
Between 2 to 5	2379	40 to 50	2112	80 to 90	369
5 to 10	892	50 to 60	1885	90 to 100	62
10 to 20	523	60 to 70	1355	102	2
20 to 30	1199				

DISEASES.							
Abortive and still born	457	Cow pox	2	Miscarriage	1	Burnt	19
Abscess	32	Croup	27	Mortification	336	Broken neck	1
Aged	1432	Dropsy	845	Palsy	110	Drowned	112
Ague	2	Evil	0	Pleurisy	31	Drinking, excessive	10
Apoplexy and suddenly	266	Fevers of all kinds	2201	Quinsy	2	Executed	*6
Asthma	639	Fistula	1	Rash	1	Found dead	10
Bedridden	2	Flux	9	Rhumatism	2	Fractured	4
Bile	2	French pox	11	Rickets	1	Frighted	2
Bleeding	20	Gout	10	Scurvy	2	Frozen	2
Bursten and rupture	25	Gravel, stone, and strangury	16	Small pox	1579	Killed by falls	78
Cancer	65	Grief	6	Sore throat	15	Accidents	1
Canker	1	Headmouldshot, horseshoehead, and water in the head	109	Sores and ulcers	13	Fighting	41
Chicken pox	2	Imposthume	1	St. Anthony's fire	3	Suicide	1
Childbed	193	Jaundice	77	Spasm	9	Killed by a bull	1
Cold	14	Jaw locked	2	Stoppage in stomach	11	Killed by a madman	2
Colic and gripes	24	Inflammation	635	Swine pox	1	Poisoned	2
Consumption	4078	Leprosy	2	Teeth	363	Scalded	3
Convulsions	3803	Lethargy	1	Thrush	53	Shot	0
Cough and hooping-cough	1004	Livergrown	7	Vomiting and loosness	2	Smothered	1
Cramp	2	Lunatic	125	Worms	7	Starved	3
		Measles	559			Strained	1
				CASUALTIES.		Suffocated	4
				Broken limbs	2	Total	307
				Bruised	3		

* The executions in Middlesex and Surrey are not here included, they not being reported within the bills of mortality.

Average

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Average Prices of Grain, for the Year 1802.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
January - - -	76	0	44	0	23	0	44	0
February - - -	74	7	41	3	21	9	40	6
March - - -	73	6	38	10	20	6	38	2
April - - -	70	2	36	1	19	9	35	0
May - - -	66	10	32	2	19	1	33	10
June - - -	66	8	31	2	19	6	34	3
July - - -	67	2	30	8	19	10	34	2
August - - -	69	3	32	4	20	10	35	0
September - -	67	4	30	6	21	4	35	11
October - - -	61	10	26	6	20	1	34	8
November - -	59	10	26	10	20	3	34	8
December - -	58	3	26	9	20	4	35	8
General Average	67	7	33	1	20	3	36	2

PRICES

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PRICES OF THE STOCKS FOR 1802.

Date.	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consol.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	Exch. Bills.	Omnium	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	Lottery Tickets.
Jan.	190	69	68 1/8	85 1/2	98 3/8	99 1/4	20 1/16	5 5/16	214	5s. pr.	——	98 1/2	68	16 12 0
	187	67 1/2	67 1/4	84 1/4	97 1/2	98 1/4	19 11/16	5 3/16	212 3/4	3 do.	——	96 1/2	66 1/2	16 10 0
Feb.	192	70 3/8	69 1/8	87 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/8	20 3/4	5 3/8	215	8 do.	——	100 1/2	69 3/8	16 17 0
	190	69	68 1/8	85 1/2	98 1/4	99 1/4	19 11/16	5 1/4	213 1/4	2 do.	——	98 1/2	67 7/8	16 13 0
March	188 1/2	69 1/8	70 5/8	86 1/4	103	101 5/8	20 1/16	5 3/8	214	5 do.	——	100 1/2	69 1/8	23 0 0
	187 7/8	68 3/4	67 1/2	85 3/8	99 3/8	100 1/2	20 3/16	5 3/16	212 1/2	par.	——	99 1/8	67 5/8	16 19 0
April	200	77 3/4	77 3/4	92 7/8	107 1/4	106 1/2	22 3/4	5 1/4	226 3/4	9 pr.	7 pr.	105 3/4	75 1/4	80 0 0
	194	74	70 5/8	89 5/8	103	104 3/4	21 5/8	5	226	1 do.	2 1/2 do	101 1/4	70 1/8	24 0 0
May	193	75 3/4	76 5/8	91 1/4	104 3/8	105 3/4	21 9/16	5 1/16	225	7 do.	3 1/2 do.	102 1/2	74 1/2	——
	183	72 1/4	72 1/2	87 7/8	101 1/8	102 3/4	20 5/8	4 7/8	219 1/2	7 dis.	par.	99 1/8	70 1/4	——
June	184	75 3/4	——	90 3/4	104 1/8	105 7/8	21 1/4	5	216 1/4	par.	1 pr.	102 3/8	73 1/8	17 9 0
	180	70 7/8	——	84 1/2	103 1/2	102 3/8	20 5/16	4 7/8	——	3 dis.	2 dis.	98 1/2	70 1/4	17 5 0
July	190 1/2	74 7/8	74 3/8	90 1/8	102 3/8	105 1/8	21 1/4	5 1/16	215 3/4	6 pr.	1/4 pr.	101 1/2	73 1/8	18 16 0
	189	71 1/4	70 3/8	88 1/8	99 3/4	103 1/8	20 7/16	5	208	3 do.	5/8 dis.	101 1/8	69 1/8	17 9 0
Aug.	186	72 3/8	72	88 3/4	101 1/4	104 1/2	20 7/8	5	207 1/2	5 do.	3/4 do.	——	70 1/4	48 0 0
	182	67	66	84 3/4	98 1/2	101 1/8	19 15/16	4 7/8	203	par.	12 do.	——	66 1/8	21 5 0
Sept.	183 1/2	67 7/8	70 1/4	86 3/4	102	103 3/8	20 3/16	5	208	——	6 do.	101	69 1/2	17 13 0
	182	67 3/8	67	85	99 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/16	4 7/8	203	——	10 do.	100 1/2	66 3/8	17 10 0
Oct.	183	68 1/2	70	86 3/4	101 3/4	103 3/8	20 1/4	4 1/2	208 3/4	——	7 1/2 do.	101 1/8	68 1/8	17 15 0
	179	66 1/2	67 1/4	83 1/8	99	101 1/2	19 9/16	4 7/16	201	——	10 1/2 do.	98 1/4	68 1/8	17 14 0
Nov.	180 3/4	67 1/8	68 1/4	83 5/8	101 1/4	100 3/8	19 11/16	4 1/2	204	4 pr.	9 1/2 do.	97 1/2	66 1/8	18 5 0
	178 1/2	66 1/2	67	82 1/2	100 1/8	99 3/8	19 1/2	——	202 1/4	1 do.	10 1/2 do.	97 1/8	65 1/2	17 16 0
Dec.	190	72 3/8	67	87	101	104 1/4	20 5/16	4 11/16	201 1/2	3 dis.	2 1/2 do.	100	71	24 0 0
	177 1/2	66 1/8	67 1/8	82 1/2	100 1/4	99 3/8	19 3/8	——	201	1 do.	11 1/4 do.	97	64 3/4	18 5 0

SUPPLIES

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SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for the Year 1802.

NAVY, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
November 9, 1801.			
That 130,000 seamen be employed for three lunar months, commencing 1st January 1802, including 30,000 marines.			
For wages for ditto	721,500	0	0
For victuals for ditto	741,000	0	0
For wear and tear of ships in which they are to serve	1,170,000	0	0
For ordnance for sea service	97,500	0	0
November 12.			
For the ordinary of the navy	210,604	0	0
For the extraordinary of ditto.	233,633	0	0
For the transport service, and for maintenance of prisoners of war in health	360,000	0	0
For the maintenance of sick prisoners of war	28,000	0	0
March 11, 1802.			
That 130,000 seamen be employed for two lunar months, commencing 26th March instant, including 30,000 marines.			
For wages for ditto	481,000	0	0
For victuals for ditto	490,000	0	0
For wear and tear of ships in which they are to serve	780,000	0	0
For ordnance for sea service	65,000	0	0
March 13.			
For the ordinary of the navy	140,463	0	0
For the extraordinary ditto	155,756	0	0
For the transport service, and maintenance of prisoners of war in health	240,000	0	0
For the maintenance of sick prisoners of war	15,000	0	0
	£. 5,933,393	0	0

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May

May 11, 1802.

	£.	s.	d.
at 88,000 seamen be employed for one lunar month, commencing 22d May instant, including 18,000 marines.			
r wages for ditto	162,800	0	0
r victuals for ditto	167,200	0	0
r wear and tear of ships in which they are to serve	264,000	0	0
r ordnance for sea service	22,000	0	0

May 20.

r the ordinary of the navy	70,201	0	0
r extraordinary of ditto	77,878	0	0
r the transport service, and for maintenance of prisoners of war in health	109,000	0	0
r the maintenance of sick prisoners of war	3,000	0	0

June 10.

at 70,000 seamen be employed for seven lunar months, commencing the 18th instant, including 14,000 marines.			
r wages for ditto	966,560	0	0
victuals for ditto	931,000	0	0
ear and tear of ships in which they are to serve	1,470,000	0	0
rdnance for sea service	122,500	0	0

June 15.

or the ordinary establishment of the navy for seven months, commencing 18th instant	637,816	17	5
or the extra ditto	306,233	0	0
or the transport service and maintenance of prisoners of war	608,518	15	1
or the maintenance of sick prisoners of war	12,000	0	0
or an increase of half-pay to commissioned officers, and of additional pay to warrant officers of the navy, for six months, commencing 1st July	80,000	0	0
	£ 11,833,570	12	6

ARMY.

November 14, 1801.

That 69,718 men be employed for land service, in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, including 7,175 invalids, from 25th December 1801, to 24th March 1802, both inclusive, being 90 days.

That 18,000 men be employed for land service in Ireland, including 661 invalids, from 25th Dec. 1801, to 24th March 1802.

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For

	£
For 58,718 men for guards, garrisons, and other land forces, in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney	557,499
For 18,660 men for land forces in Ireland	147,727 10
For forces in plantations, including Gibraltar, Minorca, Malta, Cape of Good Hope, and New South Wales	634,231
For four troops of dragoons, and seventeen companies of foot, stationed in Great Britain, for recruiting regiments serving in East India	9,370 14
For contingencies for land forces, for watch coats for infantry, and of extra forage for cavalry, in Great Britain	95,000 0
For contingencies for land forces in Ireland	3,964
For general and staff officers, and officers of hospitals in Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney	21,000
For embodied militia, and fencible infantry in Great Britain	379,178
For ditto, ditto in Ireland	346,205
For contingencies for ditto in Great Britain	12,500 0
For ditto, for ditto in Ireland	8,769
For full pay to supernumerary officers	6,253
For allowances to the paymaster-general, commissary-general of the musters, judge-advocate-general, &c. in Great Britain	27,256 0
For subsistence to innkeepers, &c. on quartering soldiers, and allowance to the land forces in Great Britain for small beer	105,000 0
For reduced officers of land forces and marines in Great Britain, to one private gentleman of reduced horse guards, and to one superannuated gentleman of the horse guards	34,273 19
For half-pay and allowances to reduced officers of British American forces	14,794 10
For reduced officers of Scotch brigade	246 11
For in and out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, and expenses of hospital	36,651 12
For pensions to widows of officers of land forces in Great Britain	5,292 7
For volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry in Great Britain	180,000 0
For ditto in Ireland	108,366
For the barrack department in Great Britain	146,166 0
For foreign corps in the service of Great Britain	117,969 19

December 1.

To defray the extraordinary services of the army in Great Britain	600,000 0
Ditto .... ditto ... in Ireland	300,000 0
For extra forage for cavalry in Ireland	46,606 3

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	£.	s.	d.
For allowances to the muster-master-general and other principal officers in Ireland	1,722	15	6
For half-pay and allowances to reduced officers, and retired chaplains of the land forces in Ireland	6,157	18	2
For pensions to widows of officers of the land forces in Ireland	1,267	11	11
For general and staff-officers, including the permanent allowances of the medical board in Ireland	13,868	9	1
For medicines, bedding, and hospital contingencies for the forces in Ireland, and for the royal military infirmary in Dublin	5,555	19	2
For the in and out-pensioners and internal expenses of Kilmainham hospital	14,148	0	2
For the barrack department in Ireland	88,892	6	2
For allowance to forces in Ireland for small beer	25,133	17	9
For ditto to ditto while on a march	2,307	13	11

February 8, 1802.

For defraying the extraordinary expenses of the army not so provided for in 1801	1,847,174	0	0

March 4.

That 61,176 men be employed for land service in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, including 7,175 invalids, from 25th March to 24th May 1802, both inclusive.

That 23,269 men be employed for land service in Ireland, including 661 invalids, from 25th March, to 24th May 1802.

For guards and garrisons, and other land forces, in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney	398,577	9	4
For land forces in Ireland	120,423	10	2
For forces in plantations, including Gibraltar, Minorca, Malta, Cape of Good Hope, and New South Wales	386,657	11	11
For four troops of dragoons and seventeen companies of foot, stationed in Great Britain, for recruiting regiments serving in East India	6 351	5	3
For fencible infantry in Great Britain	40,189	7	10
Ditto .... ditto .... in Ireland	84,013	7	7
For the barrack department in Great Britain	99,064	0	0
Ditto in Ireland	59,307	13	11
For foreign corps in the service of Great Britain	75,511	0	0

May 11.

That 61,176 men be employed for land service in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and Alder-

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derney, including 7,175 invalids from 25th May instant to 24th June following, both days inclusive.

That 23,269 men be employed for land service in Ireland, including 661 invalids for same time.

	£.	s.	d.
For guards, garrisons, and other land forces in Great Britain, &c.	202,555	15	2
For land forces in Ireland	61,198	16	8
Ditto in plantations, including Gibraltar, Minorca, Malta, Cape of Good Hope, and new South Wales	196,498	2	5
For fencible infantry in Great Britain	24,424	2	4
Ditto in Ireland	42,695	6	5

June 10.

That 70,299 men be employed for land service in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from 25th instant to Dec. 24 following, both inclusive.

For guards, garrisons, and other land forces in Great Britain	764,391	3	0
For land forces in Ireland	439,035	16	1
For ditto in Plantations, including Gibraltar, Ceylon, and New South Wales	352,844	1	1
For four troops of dragoons and seventeen companies of foot, in Great Britain, recruiting for regiments serving in East India, from 25th March to 24th June	3,227	13	9
Ditto .... from 25th of June to 24th December	17,299	9	0
For recruiting and contingencies for land forces in Great Britain	77,500	0	0
Ditto .... and for extra forage for cavalry in Ireland	174,000	0	0
For general and staff officers, and officers of hospitals in Great Britain, from 25 March to 24 June	13,847	0	0
Ditto .... from 25 June, to 24 December	17,232	16	10
Ditto .... in Ireland, from 25 March to 24 June	13,868	9	1
Ditto .... ditto .... from 24 June to 24 December	7,981	12	4
For full pay to supernumerary officers in Great Britain, from 25 March to 24 December	27,754	4	11
Ditto .... in Ireland, from 25 June to 24 December	1,200	0	0
For allowances to the paymaster general, secretary at war, &c. &c. in Great Britain, from 25 March to 24 December	100,855	3	10
Ditto .... to muster-master, &c. &c. in Ireland	5,191	18	4
For subsistence to inn-keepers and others on quartering soldiers in Great Britain	140,000	0	0
For allowance to forces in Ireland for small beer	60,313	16	11
To reduced officers of land forces and marines in Great Britain, from 25 March to 26 June	35,035	12	3
For half pay to reduced officers of land forces in Ireland, from ditto to ditto	6,212	3	8
To reduced officers of land forces and marines in Great Britain, from 25 June to 24 December	144,500	0	0

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For

	£.	s.	d.
half pay of reduced officers of land forces in Ireland, from 25 June to 24 December - -	26,169	4	8
half pay and allowances to reduced officers of British American forces, from 25 March to 24 Dec.	45,205	9	7
account of several officers late in the service of the ates general, ditto to ditto - - -	753	8	5
in and out pensioners, and internal expenses of helsea hospital, ditto to ditto - -	156,511	11	2
. . . . of royal hospital near Kilmainham, ditto ditto - - - - -	26,193	4	0
pensions to widows of officers of land forces in reat Britain, ditto to ditto - -	16,171	2	2
. . . . in Ireland, ditto to ditto - -	3,873	4	0
defraying the charge of volunteer corps of cavalry id infantry in Great Britain, from 25 March to) April - - - -	72,000	0	0
. . . . in Ireland, from ditto to 24 May -	68,926	19	9
barrack department in Great Britain, from 5 May to 24 December - - -	297,184	0	0
. . . . in Ireland, ditto to ditto - -	136,990	1	10
foreign corps in service of Great Britain, from itto to ditto - - - -	321,800	14	0
hospital contingencies in Ireland, from ditto) ditto - - - -	16,191	14	10
June 15.			
defraying the extraordinary services of the army) great Britain for 1802 - - -	1,000,000	0	0
	£. 12,238,282	13	9

MILITIA.

March 25, 1802.			
the embodied militia of Great Britain, from 5 March 1802, to 24 May, both inclusive -	238,000	0	0
. . . . in Ireland - - -	135,692	6	2
defraying the expenses of the re-embodied militia, from August 3, 1801, to December 24, 1801, nclusive - - - -	114,000	0	0
	£. 487,692	6	2

ORDNANCE.

November 14, 1801.			
ordnance for land service in Great Britain	400,000	0	0
ditto in Ireland - - - -	75,000	0	0

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	£.	s.	d.
March 18, 1802.			
For ordnance for land service for April and May 1802, in Great Britain	266,666	13	4
Ditto .... in Ireland	50,000	0	0
May 11.			
For ordnance for land service in Great Britain	133,336	6	8
Ditto .... in Ireland	25,000	0	0
June 10.			
For ordnance for land service for six months, from July 1 to Dec. 31	272,266	9	7
Ditto .... not provided for in 1800	17,088	3	4
Ditto .... ditto 1801	102,917	5	9
For ditto in Ireland for six months, from July 1 to December 31	53,076	18	5
	£. 1,395,351	17	1

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

November 20, 1801..			
For the relief of the suffering clergy and laity of France, and American loyalists	69,000	0	0
For Foreign and other secret services	35,000	0	0
For defraying expenses of convicts	8,000	0	0
For foreign and other secret services	12,500	0	0
November 24.			
To make good money issued for the purchase of buildings for the accommodation of parliament	300	0	0
Ditto .... for publishing the price of sugar and rice	460	10	0
Ditto .... for preparing abstracts of population	100	0	0
Ditto .... for additional allowances to clerks in the office for auditing public accounts	2,707	18	0
Ditto .... to defray expenses of extending the establishment of Thames police office	1,500	0	0
Ditto .... for taking an account of the population	135	14	0
Ditto .... towards carrying into effect a plan for inquiring into the mendicity of the metropolis	500	0	0
Ditto .... for expenses at the parliament office	354	11	9
Ditto .... to the chairman of committees of the house of peers	2,701	9	0
Ditto .... to Mr. Thornton, for attendance on commissioners respecting Cold Bath prison	99	11	6
Ditto .... for repairs of the harbour of Port Patrick	471	14	0
Ditto .... to pay artificers at both houses of parliament	5,000	0	0

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Ditto

	£	s.	d.
Ditto . . . . to pay the expense of the passage of Mr. Rudd and family to Quebec - -	130	11	0
Ditto . . . . pursuant to addresses - -	14,049	14	0
December 1.			
For defraying the expense of Pratique in the port of Dublin - (Sterling) -	240	18	5¼
Ditto . . . . of civil buildings in Ireland - -	7,384	12	0
Ditto . . . . of apprehending public offenders in Ireland - - - -	576	18	5¼
Ditto . . . . likely to be incurred by the solicitor of criminal causes in Ireland - -	5,769	4	4¼
Ditto . . . . the expense of proclamations and advertisements in the Dublin Gazette - -	1,620	18	4½
Ditto . . . . of printing certain statutes in Ireland -	869	12	3½
Ditto . . . . the expense of printing, stationary, and other disbursements, for the public offices in Ireland - - - - -	4,541	10	7¼
Ditto . . . . the incidental expenses of the board of treasury in Ireland - - -	461	10	9
Ditto . . . . the expense of building further offices for the records of Ireland, and to discharge sums due for building courts of justice - -	1,384	12	3
To be paid to the trustees of the linen and hempen manufactures in Ireland - -	4,984	12	1¼
Ditto . . . . to the board of first fruits in Ireland, for building and rebuilding churches - -	1,153	16	10¼
Ditto . . . . to the Dublin society, for promoting husbandry and other useful arts - -	1,269	4	6½
To be applied towards completing additional buildings at the repository of the Dublin society in Hawkins's street, and Botanic-garden at Glass-Nevin, with the approbation of his excellency the lord lieutenant	1,038	9	2
Ditto . . . . in promoting the purposes of the farming societies in Ireland - -	461	10	9
To be paid to the corporation for paving, cleansing, and lighting the city of Dublin - -	2,307	13	9
Ditto . . . . to the commissioners for making wide and convenient streets in Dublin - -	1,038	9	2
For defraying the charge of the incorporated society in Dublin, for promoting English protestant schools in Ireland - -	4,552	12	1½
Ditto . . . . of the Foundling hospital in Ireland -	3,461	10	7½
Ditto . . . . of the Hibernian marine nursery for sailors' children - -	461	10	9
Ditto . . . . of supporting the Westmoreland Lock hospital in Dublin - - -	1,545	4	6½
Ditto . . . . of the Hibernian school for soldiers' children in Dublin - -	913	16	10¾

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	£.	s.	d.
Ditto .... of the Roman Catholic seminary in ditto	1,646	3	0
Ditto .... of supporting the house of industry for relief of the poor in ditto - -	3,898	2	10
Ditto .... of the society for promoting the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion in ditto - - -	69	4	7
Ditto .... of the female Orphan house near Dublin for deserted female children - - -	115	7	8

February 8, 1802.

For discharging the navy debt - -	2,000,000	0	0

March 25.

To make good money paid for salaries of officers, and incidental expenses of the commission for reduction of the national debt - - -	2,860	15	0
Ditto .... for the one-third part of the annuity of 19,000*l.* payable to the duke of Richmond, pursuant to an act of 39th and 40th Geo. III. - -	144,611	2	0
Ditto .... to the officers of the exchequer, for extra trouble in making out exchequer bills - -	500	0	
Ditto ... to the Bank of England for discount on prompt payments to the loan and lottery for 1801	458,514	8	7
Ditto .... to ditto for receiving the contributions to the loan, and subscriptions to the lottery for 1801	23,502	3	4
Ditto .... for the incidental expenses of the lottery for 1801 - - -	1,500	0	0
To indemnify lord St. Vincent, and lord Grey, late commanders in chief in the West Indies, on account of decrees against them in the high court of admiralty, for the detention of American ships at the capture of Martinique, and other places in the West Indies	45,332	17	6
To make good the deficiency of the sum of 1,200,000*l.* granted out of the duties on goods imported and exported, and on tonnage on ships and vessels for 1801	410,000	0	0

March 29.

For defraying the expenses of Patrique in the port of Dublin, for nine months - (Sterling.) -	726	0	2
Ditto .... of apprehending public offenders -	1,730	15	4
Ditto .... for criminal prosecutions . .	17,307	14	11
Ditto .... of proclamations and advertisements in the Dublin Gazette - - -	4,865	1	6
Ditto .... of printing and other disbursements in the public offices - - -	13,625	1	2
Ditto .... of the treasury - - -	1,384	12	1

Ditto

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	£.	s.	d.
Ditto .... of building further offices for the records of Ireland, and for discharging sums due for building courts of justice - - -	4,153	17	0
Ditto .... of working the gold mine in Wicklow	1,846	3	1
Ditto .... of clothing the battle-axe guards -	683	1	6
To be paid to the Dublin society, for promoting husbandry and other useful arts - - -	3,807	13	11½
To be applied towards completing additional buildings at the repository of the Dublin society in Hawkins's street, and botanic garden at Glass-Nevin, &c.	3,115	7	9
For defraying the charge to be incurred by the farming society - - - -	1,384	12	4
Ditto .... of the society for promoting English protestant schools in Ireland - - -	13,505	7	9½
Ditto .... of the Foundling hospital in Dublin -	12,692	6	3½
Ditto .... of the Hibernian marine nursery for sailors' children - - -	1,532	18	9½
Ditto .... of the Hibernian school for soldiers' children - - - -	3,240	0	¼
Ditto .... of supporting the Westmoreland Lock hospital in Dublin - - -	4,164	18	6½
Ditto .... of the Roman catholic seminary in ditto	5,538	9	4
Ditto .... of supporting the house of industry for relief of the poor in ditto - - -	13,167	3	0¾
For defraying the charge of the society for promoting the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion in Ireland - - - -	553	16	11½
Ditto .... of the female orphan-house, near Dublin, for deserted female children - - -	346	3	1
Ditto .... of fitting up and supporting a penitentiary or house of reform in Dublin, for young criminals	1,869	4	7½
March 30.			
To discharge the debts due and owing upon the civil list on the fifth day of January, 1802. - -	990,053	0	0
April 5.			
To make good the sum paid for repairs at Port Patrick	471	14	0
Ditto .... for preparing abstracts of population	500	0	0
Ditto .... for continuing the index to the Journals of the house of lords - - -	655	5	0
Ditto .... to commissioners for superintending the arrangement for the restitution of the Danish colonies - - - -	278	7	0
Ditto .... for copies of the abstracts of the population of England and Wales - - -	125	13	6
Ditto .... for additional allowance to the clerks in office for auditing the public accounts - -	2,040	10	6
Ditto .... to Edward Colman, esq. sergeant at arms attending the house of commons, in reimbursement			

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	£. s. d.
of the expenses attending his removal from his late house in Exchequer-court for the accommodation of the public	324 10 3
Ditto . . . . to pay bills drawn on account of New South Wales, due in 1801, being the excess of the sum granted for that purpose	10,539 4 3
Ditto . . . . to pay a bill drawn by the consul at Algiers, for expenses incurred on account of 223 persons, including a Corsican crew taken under English colours previous to the English quitting Corsica	1,121 0 9
Ditto . . . . for publishing in the London Gazette, weekly, returns of the average price of Muscovado sugar	439,14 0 1
Ditto . . . . to the late governor of New South Wales, for expenses in providing necessary supplies for the consumption on his voyage home from that colony	324 9 5
Ditto . . . . to new settlers on their departure for the colony of New South Wales	78 0 0
For defraying the charge incurred for prosecutions, &c. relating to the coin	2,824 4 "
Ditto . . . . of the expenses likely to be incurred for confining and maintaining the convicts at home	31,024 0 0
Ditto . . . . of the superintendence of aliens	7,620 0 0
To make good to the consolidated fund the like sum paid for bounties on corn and grain imported to the 20th March 1802	1,620,218 19 2
Plantations. For the civil establishment of Upper Canada	7,950 0 0
Ditto - - - - of Nova Scotia	7,515 8 4
Ditto - - - - of New Brunswick	4,650 0 0
Ditto - - - - of Prince Edward island	2,194 4 7
Ditto - - - - of Cape Breton	3,598 4 4
Ditto - - - - of Newfoundland	1,375 17 4
Ditto - - - - of the Bahama islands	4,100 0 0
Ditto - - - - of the Bermuda or Somers islands	580 0 0
Ditto - - - - of the island of Dominica	600 0 0
Ditto - - - - of New South Wales	5,908 0 5

April 10.

For defraying the charge of civil buildings in Ireland	15,692 6 0
Ditto . . . . of the office of secretary to the commissioners of charitable donations in Ireland	276 18 6
To be paid to the board of first fruits in Ireland for building and rebuilding churches	3,461 10 10
Ditto . . . . to the trustees of the linen and hempen manufacture	14,053 17 3
For defraying the expense of the fever hospital in Dublin	1,384 13 [illegible]
To be paid to the commissioners for making wide and convenient streets in Dublin	3,115 [illegible]

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	£	s.	d.
o . . . . to the corporation, for paving, cleansing and ghting the city of Dublin - - -	6,923	1	6½
April 29.			
he duke of Sussex - - -	12,000	0	0
o . . . . Cambridge - - -	12,000	0	0
May 27.			
the relief of the suffering clergy and laity of rance, Toulonese, and Corsican emigrants, St. Domingo sufferers, and American loyalists -	173,535	0	0
June 3.			
be paid to Dr. Jenner, as a reward for promul-ating his discoveries of the vaccine innoculation	10,000	0	0
to . . . . to Mr. Greathead for his invention of the ife-boat - - - -	1,200	0	0
June 10.			
r defraying the charge of the royal military college	6,369	0	0
r completing the buildings of the royal military asylum at Chelsea for the reception of the children of soldiers - - - -	13,000	0	0
r paying off and discharging treasury bills within the year (Sterling) - - -	372,138	9	3
r defraying the expense of compiling, printing, and binding the eighth vol of the Journals of the house of lords of Ireland, and index thereto - -	2,324	4	7¾
or discharging the sums remaining unpaid on account of printing and binding 1500 copies of the new edition of the Journals of the house of commons of Ireland - - - - -	6,951	18	6½
itto . . . . to the persons employed in preparing a new edition of the Journals of the house of commons of Ireland, for making indexes to the several volumes, and a general index to the whole work -	2,584	12	4
o be paid to the accountant-general for his expense and trouble in preparing and stating the public accounts of Ireland - - -	313	16	11
Ditto . . . . to the deputy accountant-general for ditto, for one year ending January 5, 1802 - -	221	10	9
Ditto . . . . to the paymaster of corn bounties in Ireland - - - -	738	9	3
Ditto . . . . to examinator of ditto - -	184	12	4
Ditto . . . . to the inspector-general of imports and exports, for preparing accounts of same in Ireland	230	15	5
Ditto . . . . to the first clerk in office of ditto for ditto	184	12	4

Ditto

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	£.	s.	d.
Ditto .... to examinator of excise for preparing accounts for parliament - - - -	184	12	4
Ditto .... to clerk in the office of auditor of exchequer for ditto - - - -	184	12	4

June 12.

	£.	s.	d.
To complete the sum of 3,100,000*l.* granted out of the monies that should arise from the surplus of the consolidated fund, for the year 1801 -	2,776,080	17	10¾
For defraying the probable amount of bills drawn and to be drawn from the settlement at New South Wales, and which may become due in the course of the year - - - - - -	30,000	0	0
To make good the sum paid for bounties on corn, &c. in Scotland, to 5th April - - -	22,082	9	8¾
For defraying the charge of the works and repairs of military roads and bridges in Scotland - -	6,012	14	1
For the board of agriculture - - -	3,000	0	0
For the support of the veterinary college - -	1,500	0	0
To enable the trustees of the British Museum to carry on the trusts - - - -	3,000	0	0
To be advanced to the governor and company of merchants of England trading into the Levant seas, to assist said company in carrying on their trade -	5,000	0	0
To be paid to Mr. Edwards, for the like sum advanced by him towards the loan for the year 1795, and which became forfeited to the public by accidentally omitting to make the future payments -	1,108	16	0
For the civil establishment of Sierra Leone - -	10,000	0	0
For defraying the expense of completing the repairs of St. Margaret, Westminster - - -	4,500	0	0
Ditto ..... of yeomanry in Ireland - -	30,000	0	0

June 14.

	£.	s.	d.
To lord Hutchinson - - -	2,000	0	0

June 15.

	£.	s.	d.
The amount of the valuation of the Dutch ships which surrendered to his majesty's fleet under the command of vice-admiral sir Andrew Mitchell, at the New Deep, on the 30th of August 1799 -	199,812	14	7
For repairing, &c. British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa - - -	20,000	0	0
For foreign and other secret services for nine months, from 1st April 1802 to 1st January 1803 -	90,000	0	0
Being the excess in the year ending 5th January 1802, beyond the sum limited by an act of 32d Geo. III. as the annual charge for the expenses of the seven police offices - - - -	1,290	4	0

For

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	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the expenses of the prosecution of Geo. Stratton, esq. and others, for deposing lord Pigot, and usurping the government of fort St. George, in the East Indies - - - -	1,184	10	7
Ditto incurred by the Sierra Leone company for Maroons which were sent there from Halifax -	5,903	19	8
For defraying the expenses of the commission under the 6th and 7th articles of the American treaty	11,948	7	0
For ditto . . . . incurred in printing the 54th and 55th volumes of the Journals of the house of commons, with the indexes thereto - - - -	4,605	9	8
For ditto . . . . likely to be incurred for printing the Journals, Votes, Bills, and other papers of the house of commons, including two volumes of population returns - - - - -	12,000	0	0
For ditto . . . . incurred under the directions of the commissioners appointed by his majesty for publishing the records of the kingdom - -	4,727	18	4
For ditto . . . . of taking an account of the population of Great Britain - - - -	612	19	8
Ditto . . . . incurred in the alterations and repairs of both houses of parliament and of the house of the speaker of the house of commons - - -	19,991	1	11
Ditto . . . . incurred in the alterations that were necessary on the change of the apartments allotted to the office of the duchy of Cornwall in Somerset-place	698	12	5
Ditto . . . . incurred in the repairs of the Fleet prison	302	13	1½
For defraying the civil contingent charges for the service of Ireland for 1802, of which no estimate can now be made - - - - -	50,000	0	0
£.	11,177,917	10	9¾

NATIONAL DEBT.

April 5, 1802.

To the bank of England, to be by them placed to the account of the commissioners for reduction of the national debt - - -	200,000	0	0

EXCHEQUER BILLS.

November 14, 1801.

For paying off exchequer bills made out by virtue of act 39 and 40 Geo. III. for raising £ 3,500,000 thereby - - - -	3,500,000	0	0

Ditto

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	£.	s.	d.
Ditto .... by virtue of an act of same session for raising £3,000,000 - - -	3,000,000	0	
Ditto .... by ditto of last session for raising the sum of £2,000,000 - - -	2,000,000	0	
Ditto ... by ditto of ditto for raising the sum of £6,500,000 - - -	6,500,000	0	
March 25, 1802.			
For paying interest on sundry exchequer bills made out by virtue of several acts of the 39th, the 39th and 40th, and the 41st Geo. III. - -	505,320	5	
March 25.			
For paying off exchequer bills, made out by virtue of an act of the last session for raising £3,009,000	3,000,000	0	
June 12.			
For paying off exchequer bills, made out by virtue of an act of 39th and 40th Geo. III. for the year 1800. outstanding and unprovided for - -	1,066,493	7	
	£, 19,572,013	16	

RECAPITULATION.

Navy - - - -	11,833,570	12	
Army - - - -	12,238,282	13	
Militia - - - -	487,692	6	
Ordnance - - - -	1,395,351	17	
Miscellaneous Services - - -	11,177,917	10	
National Debt - - - -	200,000	0	
Exchequer Bills - - - -	19,572,013	16	
Total of supply -	£. 56,904,828	16	

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WAYS and MEANS for raising the SUPPLY.

GRANTS.

December 1, 1801.

	£.	s.	d.
raising the sum of £5,000,000 by exchequer ills - - - - -	5,000,000	0	0

February 11, 1802.

raising £2,100,000 by exchequer bills - -	2,100,000	0	0

March 4.

raising £1,000,000 by ditto - - -	1,000,000	0	0

April 6.

raising £25,000,000 by annuities, whereof the charges of £23,000,000 are to be defrayed on the part of Great Britain, and £20,000,000 on the part of Ireland - - - -	25,000,000	0	0

April 26.

at the charge of the militia in England, for the year, be defrayed out of the monies arising by the land-tax.

at the allowances to certain subaltern officers of the militia in time of peace, for the year, be defrayed out of the same.

r raising 555,000 by lottery - - -	£555,000	0	0

May 13.

ır raising £1,500,000, sterling, to be raised by annuites or debentures for the service of Ireland -	1,500,000	0	0

hat the allowances to adjutants, &c. of the militia, disembodied in pursuance of act an 39 and 40 Geo. III. be defrayed out of the monies arising by the land-tax.

May 21.

hat the allowance to certain subaltern officers of the militia of Ireland during peace, for the year, be defrayed out of the consolidated fund of Ireland.

June

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June 12.

	£.	s.	d.
That there be issued out of the monies that shall arise of the surplus of the consolidated fund, - -	4,500,000	0	0
To be raised by loans or exchequer bills to be charged on the first aids to be granted in the next session	1,500,000	0	0
To be issued out of the exchequer, remaining there of the sum granted for the assistance of the queen of Portugal - - - -	99,886	4	8

June 15.

For raising the further sum of £ 5,000,000 by exchequer bills - - - -	5,000,000	0	0
To be issued the surplus of grants for 1801 - -	114,000	16	11

June 15.

To be issued out of the monies that shall arise of the surplus of the consolidated fund of Ireland -	650,000	0	0
To be issued, remaining in the treasury of Ireland, of the grants for 1795 (Irish currency) - -	39,329	18	8
Surplus subscription on exchequer bills funded -	180,874	0	0
Estimated dutes, &c. - - -	9,665,737	16	3
Total ways and means -	£. 56,904,828	16	6

Taxes imposed in the Year 1802.

November 21, 1801.

For granting a duty on pensions, officers, and personal estates in England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed.

For granting duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

April 15, 1802.

For granting certain additional duties on windows or lights, and on inhabited houses, and for consolidating the same with the present duties thereon.

April 30.

For granting certain additional duties on servants, carriages, horses, mules, and dogs, and for consolidating the same with the present duties thereon.

For granting additional duties on beer and ale brewed in, or imported into, Great Britain; on hops grown in, or imported into, Great Britain; and on spirits distilled in Ireland, and imported into Great Britain; and for repealing certain allowances to brewers of beer and ale.

May

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May 7.

For granting certain duties on goods imported into, and exported from, Great Britain, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels entering outwards or inwards in any port of Great Britain, to or from foreign parts.

June 3.

For repealing certain duties on medicines, and granting others in lieu thereof.

For repealing certain duties on paper, pasteboards, millboards, scaleboards, and glazed paper, imported into, or made in Great Britain, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

June 13.

For repealing certain duties on polices of insurance, and granting others in lieu thereof.

June 26.

For repealing duties on spermaceti oil, blubber, train oil, fish oil, or oil of seals, and granting other duties in lieu thereof—and for permitting merchandise, the produce of any of the colonies ceded to the French and Batavian republics, to be imported upon payment of certain duties.

For repealing rates and duties of postage upon letters to and from France, and the Batavian republic, from and to London, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

For granting to his majesty certain additional duties on goods imported into and exported from Ireland.

A List of the Public Bills which received the Royal Assent in the Course of the Second Session of the First Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Nov. 21, 1801.

An act for continuing and granting to his majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1802.

For continuing and granting to his majesty a duty on pensions, offices, and personal estates, in England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, and certain duties on sugar, malt, tobacco, and snuff, for the service of the year 1802.

To revive and continue until the 25th day of March 1803, so much of an act made in the 41st year of the reign of his present majesty, as relates to permitting the use of salt, duty free, in preserving of fish, and to discontinuing the bounty payable on white herrings exported; and to indemnify all persons who have issued or acted under any orders for delivering salt, duty free, for the purposes in the said act mentioned.

To repeal an act made in the 41st year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, "An act to prohibit, until

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until the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thence to the end of six weeks next after the commencement of the then next session of parliament, any person or persons from selling any bread which shall not have been baked twenty four hours;" and to indemnify bakers and other persons who have sold, or exposed to sale, any bread within the time prohibited by the said act.

Dec. 11, 1801.

For granting annuities to satisfy certain exchequer bills.

For raising the sum of 500,000*l.* by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of the united kingdon for the year 1802.

To rectify a mistake in an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, "An act for granting to his majesty a certain sum of money for the service of Great Britain, to be raised by a lottery," and to amend so much of the said act as relates to the commencement of the drawing of the said lottery.

To continue until the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and two, so much of an act made in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present majesty, as relates to the reducing the duties upon worts, or wash brewed or made from melasses or sugar, or any mixture therewith, or to any distiller or distillers, or maker or makers of spirits; for reviving and continuing, for the same period, so much of the said act as relates to the reducing and better collecting the duties payable on the importation of starch; and for continuing, for the same period, an act made in the same session of parliament for prohibiting the making of low spirits from wheat, barley, malt, or other sort of grain, or from any meal, flour, or bran, in Scotland; and so much of an act made in the last session of parliament, as relates to the allowing the distillation of spirits in Scotland from melasses or sugar, at a lower rate of duty.

To repeal an act made in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, "An act to permit, until the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and two, the importation of certain naval stores from Hamburgh and other parts of Germany."

To continue, until the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and three, and amend an act of the thirty-ninth year of the reign of his present majesty, for prohibiting the exportation, and permitting the importation of corn, and for allowing the importation of other articles of provision, without payment of duty; and to continue, for the same period, an act of the last session of parliament, for prohibiting the exportation from Ireland of corn or potatoes, or other provisions, and for permitting the importation into Ireland of corn, fish, and provisions, without payment of duty.

To revive and continue, until the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and three, an act made in the thirty-third year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, "An act for the relief of the captors of prizes with respect to the bringing and landing certain prize goods in this kingdom."

To regulatet until the 21st day of March 1803, the number of private militia men in the several counties, ridings, and places, therein mentioned; and for supplying of vacancies in the militia.

To remove certain restraints upon the correspondence by letter between the

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persons residing in Great Britain and Ireland, and persons residing in certain foreign countries.

Dec. 15, 1802.

To prohibit the distillation of spirits from wheat in Ireland.

To permit, until the 10th day of July 1802, the making of starch from rice or potatoes, or any mixture thereof, and the free importation of any such starch from Ireland, free of duty.

To continue, until the 1st day of July 1802, an act made in the 35th year of the reign of his present majesty, for permitting the importation of organzined thrown silk, flax, and flax seed, into this kingdom, in ships or vessels belonging to any kingdom or state in amity with his majesty.

Feb. 24, 1802.

For raising a further sum of money by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for 1802.

For continuing the premium allowed to ships employed in, and for enlarging the limits of the southern whale fishery.

To amend so much of an act, made in the 29th year of his late majesty, George the Second, intituled, "An act for explaining, amending, and rendering more effectual an act made in the 22d year of his present majesty, intituled, An act for making a free market for the sale of fish in the city of Westmins ter, and for preventing the forestalling and monopolizing of fish, and for allowing the sale of fish under the dimensions mentioned in a clause contained in an act of the first year of his late majesty's reign, in case the same are taken with a hook," as relates to the sale of eels.

March 19, 1802.

For raising the sum of one million, by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1802.

To repeal the duties on cinnamon, imported by the East India company, and on Cassia lignea of all sorts, and for granting new duties in lieu thereof; and to repeal the custom duties on certain; hides and skins, and to repeal certain duties granted by an act of the last session of parliament upon box wood imported, and granting new duties in lieu thereof.

To indemnify such persons as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and to indemnify justices of the peace, and others who have omitted to register or deliver in their qualifications within the time directed by law, and for extending the time limited for those purposes until the 25th day of December 1802; to indemnify members and officers in cities, corporations, and borough towns, whose admissions have been omitted to be stamped according to law, or, having been stamped, have been lost or mislaid, and for allowing them, until the 25th day of December 1802, to provide admissions duly stamped; to permit such persons as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attornies, and solicitors, to make and file the same on or before the first day of Michaelmas term 1802; to allow, until the 24th day of December 1802, persons who have omitted to pay the duties on the indentures and contracts of clerks, apprentices, or servants, to make payment of the same; to indemnify such persons as have neglected to obtain certificates of admission, as solicitors or attornies, notaries or proctors, and for extending the time limited for that purpose until two months after the

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passing of this act; to indemnify persons who have printed or published pleadings and other proceedings in courts of law or equity, upon which the name and place of abode of the printer has not been printed; and for indemnifying deputy lieutenants and officers of the militia, who have neglected to transmit descriptions of their qualifications to the clerks of the peace within the time directed by law, and for extending the time limited for that purpose until the first day of September 1802.

For making perpetual so much of an act made in the 19th year of the reign of his present majesty, as relates to the allowing a drawback of the duties on rum, shipped as stores, to be consumed on board merchant ships on their voyages; and to continue several laws relating to the permitting the exportation of tobacco-pipe clay from Great Britain to the British sugar colonies in the West Indies, until the 24th day of June 1808; to the giving further encouragement to the importation of naval stores from the British colonies in America, until the 29th day of September 1812; to the regulating the payment of the duties on cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and mace; to the allowing the importation of certain fish from Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador, until the 24th of June 1808; and to the allowing the importation and exportation of goods from and to India and China, in ships not of British construction, during the continuance of the exclusive trade to and from the East Indies, granted to the East India company by an act of the 33d year of his present majesty's reign.

For continuing, until the 25th day of December 1804, the bounties granted for the encouragement of the Greenland whale fisheries, and for continuing and amending the regulations respecting the same.

March 24, 1802.

For continuing, until the 25th day of March 1803, several acts of the last session of parliament, for continuing and granting duties to his majesty in Ireland.

For punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters, within the united kingdom, and the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man.

For the regulation of his majesty's marine forces, while on shore, until the 25th day of May 1802.

To empower his majesty to cause certain countervailing duties, granted by an act of the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, "An act for carrying into execution the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded between his majesty and the united states of America," to cease or be suspended until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and three, under certain circumstances.

For continuing, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and five, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, and amending several laws relating to the transportation of felons, and other offenders, to temporary places of confinement in England and Scotland respectively.

To authorize the East India company to make their settlement at Fort Marlborough, in the East Indies, a factory subordinate to the presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, and

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and to transfer the servants who, on the reduction of that establishment, shall be supernumerary to the presidency of Fort St. George.

To continue, until the twenty-fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and two, an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, "An act to stay, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two, proceedings in actions under the statute of king Henry the Eighth, for abridging spiritual persons from having pluralities of livings, and from taking of farms."

To enlarge the powers, and explain and amend an act, made in the twenty-second year of the reign of his late majesty king George the Second, intituled, "An act for the better repairing the highways, and cleansing the streets within the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the country of Middlesex, and for better enlightening the open places, streets, lanes, passages, and courts there, and regulating the nightly watch and beadles within the said parish," and and for paving, repairing, and regulating certain footways, squares, streets, lanes, and other public passages and places in the said parish, and for removing nuisances, obstructions, and annoyances therein.

April 15, 1802.

For raising the sum of twenty-five millions by way of annuities.

For granting to his majesty certain additional duties on windows or lights, and on inhabited houses, and for consolidating the same with the present duties thereon.

To continue, until the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and three, several acts of the last sessions of parliament, for reviving, continuing, and amending several laws for the better collection and security of the revenues of Ireland.

For regulating, until the fifteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and three, the prices at which grain, meal, and flour, may be exported from Great Britain to Ireland, and from Ireland to Great Britain.

For enlarging the terms and powers granted by several acts, of laying a duty of two pennies Scots upon every pint of ale and beer brewed and vended within the town of Dundee, and the liberties and suburbs thereof.

To amend and render more effectual an act made in the seventeenth year of his present majesty's reign, for the better relief and employment of the poor of the parish of St. Mary, Islington, in the country of Middlesex.

April 30, 1802.

For granting to his majesty certain additional duties on servants, carriages, horses, mules, and dogs, and for consolidating the same with the present duties thereon.

For granting to his majesty additional duties on beer and ale brewed in, or imported into, Great Britain; on malt made in Great Britain; on hops grown in, or imported into, Great Britain; and on spirits distilled in Ireland, and imported into Great Britain; for repealing certain allowances to brewers of beer and ale; and for preventing frauds and abuses in the revenue of excise on beer, ale, and malt.

For extending the time for the payments of certain sums of money advanced by way of loan to several persons connected with, or trading to

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the islands of Grenada and St. Vincent.

To continue, until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and three, the restrictions contained in several acts of the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth years of the reign of his present majesty, on payments in cash by the bank.

For continuing and enlarging the term and powers of two several acts, of the thirty-second year of the reign of his late majesty, and of the twentieth year of his present majesty, charging a duty of two pennies Scots, or one-sixth part of a penny sterling, upon every Scots pint of ale, porter, and beer, brewed for sale, brought into, tapped, or sold, within the town and parish of Kelso, in the county of Roxburgh, for the purpose therein mentioned.

May 4, 1802.

To enable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury of Great Britain to issue exchequer bills on the credit of such aids or supplies as have been, or shall be, granted by parliament for the service of Great Britain for the year 1802.

For repealing the duties on income; for the effectual collection of arrears of the said duties, and accounting for the same; and for charging the annuities specifically charged thereon upon the consolidated fund of Great Britain.

May 7, 1802.

For granting to his majesty certain duties on goods imported into, and exported from, Great Britain, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels entering outwards or inwards in any port of Great Britain to or from foreign parts.

For permitting French wines to be imported into Great Britain in bottles or flasks, under certain restrictions.

To continue, until three months after any restriction imposed by any act of the present session of parliament on the bank of England from issuing cash in payments shall cease, an act, made in the parliament of Ireland, in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present majesty, for confirming and continuing the restrictions on payments in cash by the bank of Ireland.

To require overseers and guardians of the poor to keep a register of the several children who shall be bound or assigned by them as apprentices, and to extend the provisions of an act, passed in the twentieth year of the reign of his present majesty, to the binding of apprentices by houses of industry, or establishments for the poor, which have been authorized so to do by subsequent acts.

May 10, 1802.

To continue, until the twentieth day of May one thousand eight hundred and three, and amend an act, made in the last session of parliament, relating to certain duties on sugar and coffee exported; for permitting British plantation sugar to be warehoused; and for regulating and allowing drawbacks on sugar exported.

May 24, 1802.

For enabling his majesty to settle an annuity of 12,000*l.* on his royal highness the duke of Sussex, and a like annuity of 12,000*l.* on his royal highness the duke of Cambridge, during his majesty's pleasure.

For further continuing, until the first

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first day of February 1806, an act made in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, "An act to enable the lord high treasurer, or commissioners of the treasury, for the time being, to let to farm the duties, granted by an act made in the twenty-fifth year of his present majesty's reign, on horses let to hire for travelling post, and by time, to such persons as should be willing to contract for the same."

For continuing an act made in this session of parliament, intituled, "An act for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army, and their quarters, within the united kingdom, and the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man."

For continuing, until the twenty-fifth day of June 1802, an act, made this session of parliament, for the regulation of his majesty's marine forces while on shore.

For defraying the charge of the pay of the militia in England, for the year 1802.

To indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices or employments in Ireland according to law.

May 28, 1802.

For granting to his majesty a certain sum of money, to be raised by lotteries.

For making allowances, in certain cases, to subaltern officers of the militia during peace.

June 3, 1802.

For raising a certain sum of money, by way of annuities or debentures, for the service of Ireland.

To repeal an act, passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his present majesty, for granting stamp duties on certain medicines, and for charging other duties in lieu thereof, and for making effectual provision for the better collection of the said duties.

For allowing, until the 20th day of May 1803, additional bounties on refined sugar exported, and discontinuing the duty thereon granted by an act of this session of parliament.

To amend so much of an act, made in the parliament of Ireland in the 37th year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, "An act for vesting a certain fund in commissioners at the end of every quarter of a year, to be by them applied to the reduction of the national debt, and to direct the application of additional funds, in case of future loans, to the like purpose," as relates to the commissioners for carrying the same into execution.

To continue, until the 30th day of May 1803, and amend an act, made in the last session of parliament, for regulating and allowing drawbacks on sugar exported from Ireland, and for allowing British plantation sugar to be warehoused in Ireland, and for granting an additional drawback on the exportation of refined sugar.

For extending the provisions of an act, made in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, "An act for directing the appointment of commissioners to administer certain oaths and declarations, required by law, to be taken and made by persons offering to vote at the election of members to serve in parliament," to all oaths now required by law to be taken by voters at elections for members to serve in parliament.

For the further encouragement of Irish mariners, and for other purposes relating thereto.

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June 22, 1802.

An act to authorize the licensing an additional number of hackney coaches.

To enable the lord hight reasurer, or commissioners of his majesty's treasury of Ireland, for the time being, to sell, lease, convey, or dispose of the parliament house in the city of Dublin, and all the premises and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to the governor and company of the bank of Ireland.

To amend, and render more effectual, two acts, passed in the twenty-sixth and thirty-second years of the reign of his present majesty, for the reduction of the national debt.

For punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

For amending so much of an act, passed in the seventh year of the reign of his present majesty as relates to the secreting, embezzling, or destroying any letter or packet sent by the post, and for the better protection of such letters or packets, and for more effectually preventing letters and packets being sent otherwise than by the post.

To enable his majesty to avail himself of the offers of certain yeomanry and volunteer corps to continue their services.

To revive, and further continue, until the 25th day of March 1803, and to amend so much of an act made in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present majesty, as grants certain allowances to adjutants and sergeant majors of militia disembodied under an act of the same session of parliament.

To enable his majesty to accept and continue the service of certain troops or companies of yeomanry in Ireland.

For making allowances, until the 25th day of March 1803, in certain cases, to subaltern officers of the militia of Ireland, during peace.

To authorize the sending and receiving of letters and packets, votes, proceedings in parliament, and printed newspapers, by the post, free from the duties on postage, by the members of the two houses of parliament of the united kingdom, and by certain public officers therein named, and for reducing the postage on such votes, proceedings, and newspapers, when sent by any other persons.

To enable such officers, mariners, and soldiers, as have been in the land or sea service, or in the marines, or in the militia, or any other corps of fencible men, since the twenty-fourth year of his present majesty's reign, to exercise trades.

For directing certain public accounts to be laid annually before parliament, and for discontinuing certain other forms of account now in use.

To amend the laws for the better regulation of the linen manufacture in Ireland.

For repealing several acts, made in the thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-ninth, and fortieth years of the reign of his present majesty, relating to the admission of certain articles on merchandise in neutral ships, and to the issuing of orders in council for that purpose, and for making other provisions in lieu thereof, to continue until the 1st day of January 1804.

To continue, until the 29th day of September 1803, an act made in the parliament of Ireland, in the 37th year of the reign of his present majesty, for regulating the import, export, and sale of coffee, and securing the duties payable thereon; and also for securing the duties payable on

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on licenses to persons in Ireland not being maltsters, or makers of malt, selling malt by commission, or otherwise.

For repealing an act made in the 38th year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, "An act for raising a body of miners in the county of Cornwall and Devon, for the defence of the kingdom during the present war," and for the more effectually raising and regulating a body of miners for the defence of Great Britain.

For the further regulating of the trials of controverted elections, or returns of members to serve in parliament, and for expediting the proceedings relating thereto.

For the trying and punishing, in Great Britain, persons holding public employments, for offences committed abroad, and for extending the provisions of an act, passed in the twenty-first year of the reign of king James, made for the case of justices, and others, in pleading in suits brought against them, to all persons, either in or out of this kingdom, authorized to commit to safe custody, &c.

To alter, amend, and render more effectual, an act made in the 24th year of the reign of his present majesty, for the more effectual prevention of smuggling in Great Britain.

To revive and continue, until the 5th day of April 1804, and to amend several acts passed in the 27th, 35th, and 39th years of his present majesty's reign, for the more effectual encouragement of the British fisheries, and to continue, until the 14th day of June 1803, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, so much of an act of the sixth year of the reign of his present majesty, as relates to the prohibiting the importation of foreign wrought silks and velvets.

To prevent British-built ships to carry on the fisheries in the Pacific ocean, without license from the East India company, or South Sea company.

To continue, until the eighth day of April 1803, an act, passed in the lass session of parliament, for staying proceedings in actions, under the statute of king Henry the Eighth, for abridging spiritual persons from having pluralities of livings, and of taking of farms; and also to stay proceedings in actions under an act of the thirteenth year of queen Elizabeth, touching leases of benefices, and other ecclesiastical livings with cure.

For vesting certain lands and hereditaments in trustees, for promoting the service of his majesty's ordnance at Woolwich.

For repealing two acts made in the thirty-second and thirty-sixth years of the reign of his present majesty, for the more effectual administration of the office of a justice of the peace, in such parts of the countries of Middlesex and Surrey as lie in or near the metropolis, and for the more effectual prevention of felonies, and for making other provisions in lieu thereof, and for increasing the salaries of the justices of the Thames police-office, until the first day of June 1807, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament.

For the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices, and others employed in cotton and other mills, and cotton and other factories.

To amend an act made in the

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twenty-second year of the reign of his present majesty, for the better relief and employment of the poor, so far as relates to the payment of the debts incurred for building any poor-house.

To extend the provisions of an act, made in the thirteenth year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, "An act for repealing so much of an act, made in the twenty-third year of his late majesty king George the Second, as relates to the preventing the stealing or destroying of turnips, and for the more effectually preventing the stealing or destroying of turnips, potatoes, cabbages, parsnips, pease, and carrots," to certain other field crops, and to orchards, and for amending the said act.

For repealing so much of an act, made in the second year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, "An act for the better supplying the cities of London and Westminster with fish, and to reduce the present exorbitant price thereof, and to protect and encourage fishermen," as limits the number of fish to be sold by wholesale within the said city of London, and for the better regulation of the sale of fish by wholesale in the market of Billingsgate, within the said city.

To remove doubts as to certain acts relating to the admeasurement of coals in the city and liberty of Westminter, and parts adjacent, and to revive and continue an act, passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present majesty, relating to the admeasurement of coals within the limits aforesaid, and to indemnify all persons who have acted in pursuance of any of the provisions of the said act.

June 26, 1802.

For raising the sum of five millions, by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain for the year 1803.

For raising the sum of 1,500,000*l.* by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain for the year 1803.

For granting to his majesty the sum of 200,000*l.* to be issued and paid to the governor and company of the bank of England, to be by them placed to the account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt of Great Britain.

For settling and securing a certain annuity on lord Hutchinson, baron Hutchinson of Alexandria, and of Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary, and the two next persons to whom the title of baron Hutchinson shall descend, in consideration of his eminent services.

For repealing certain duties on paper, pasteboards, millboards, scaleboards, and glazed paper, imported into, or made in, Great Britain, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

For providing a proper salary for the office of chancellor or keeper of the great seal in Ireland.

For repealing the duties, granted by an act made in this session of parliament, on spermaceti oil, blubber, train oil, fish oil, or oil of seals, and granting other duties in lieu thereof; for repealing the duties, granted by the said act, on linen-yarn made of flax, and on goods, wares, or merchandise, imported by the East India company, and exported from the warehouse in which the same shall have been secured; for exempting stone, the produce of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, from duty; and

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and for permitting merchandise, the produce of any of the colonies ceded to the French and Batavian republics, to be imported for three years from the passing of this act, upon payment of certain duties.

For allowing the stamping certain deeds until the 31st of December 1802; for amending an act, passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of his present majesty, relating to duties on legacies and shares of personal estates; for exempting certain legacies from the payment of duty; for reducing the allowance on present payment of stamp duties, and for reducing certain stamp duties on policies for sea insurances.

For exempting from the auction duty estates and effects bought in for the owner, and goods imported in any British ship from any British colony in America, or from any part of the united states; for the better collecting and securing the duties of excise on wine, home-made spirits, starch, auctions, rum shipped as stores, and on goods or merchandise chargeable with duties of excise; for granting a further allowance of salt in the curing and perserving of pilchards and scads; and for allowing certain draining tiles to be made free of duty.

For enlarging the time for which horses may be let to hire without being subject to any annual duty; for explaining and amending several acts relating to the duties on horses, servants, and carriages; and for authorizing the allowance in the accounts of the receivers general, of the several sums advanced by them, in pursuance of the acts for raising a provisional force of cavalry, and not reimbursed to them by assessment.

To repeal the additional duty of 6*l.* per centum on the duties payable on the importation into Ireland of certain goods imported by retailers or consumers; and for repealing and reducing certain duties on policies of sea insurance in Ireland.

To authorize the commissioners of excise to order the restoration of exciseable goods seized or detained by officers of excise.

For the regulation of his majesty's royal marine forces while on shore.

For amending the laws relating to the militia in England, and for augmenting the militia.

To raise and establish a militia force in Scotland.

For consolidating the provisions of the several acts, passed for the redemption and sale of the land-tax, into one act, and for making further provision for the redemption and sale thereof, and for removing doubts respecting the right of persons claiming to vote, at elections, for knights of the shire, and other members to serve in parliament, in respect of messuages, lands, or tenements, the land-tax upon which shall have been redeemed or purchased.

To require persons licensed to keep lottery-offices in Ireland, to divide into shares a certain number of whole lottery tickets, and for empowering the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury of Great Britain to remit to the exchequer of Ireland a certain sum of money out of the contributions for lotteries.

For regulating the trial of controverted elections, or returns of members to serve in the united parliament for Ireland.

For repealing several acts for establishing regulations respecting aliens arriving in this kingdom, or resident

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resident therein, in certain cases, and for substituting other provisions in lieu thereof.

For repealing the rates and duties of postage upon letters to and from France and the Batavian republic, from and to London, and for granting other rates and duties in lieu thereof; and for exempting from the duty of tonnage the ships and vessels to be employed in conveying the mails of letters from France to the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

To authorize the lord high treasurer or commissioners of the treasury in Great Britain, and the lord high treasurer or commissioners of the treasury in Ireland, to order the use of the hydrometers, now employed in the management of the revenues, to be discontinued, and other instruments to be used instead thereof.

For enabling his majesty to permit the importation and exportation of certain goods and commodities into, and from, the Port Road harbour in the island of Tortola, until the first day of July 1803, and from thence until six weeks after the commencement of the then next session of parliament.

For authorizing, and rendering valid, the discharge of certain militia men in Ireland, and for giving indemnity to the several counties and places in Ireland which may incur any expense in consequence of the discharge of certain militiamen.

To continue, until the 5th day of July 1803, two acts, made in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present majesty, and in the last session of parliament, for the further encouragement of the trade and manufactures of the isle of man, and for improving the revenue thereof.

More effectually to prevent the stealing of deer.

For increasing the rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others on quartering soldiers.

For extending the provision of two acts of the thirty-fifth and thirty-eighth years of his present majesty, so far as they relate to the encouragement of persons coming to Milford Haven for the purpose of carrying on the southern whale fishery.

June 28, 1802.

For granting to his majesty certain sums of money out of the respective consolidated funds of Great Britain and Ireland; for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the service of the year 1802; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

For granting to his majesty certain additional duties on goods imported into, and exported from, Ireland.

For defraying the charge of the pay of the militia in Ireland, until the 25th day of March 1803; and for holding courts martial on sergeant-majors, sergeants, corporals, and drummers, for offences committed during the time such militia shall not be embodied.

To suppress certain games and lotteries not authorized by law.

Also

Road and bridge bills - -	54
Enclosure bills - - - - -	28
Building bills - - - - - -	10
Canal and internal navigation bills - - - - - - -	10

METEOR-

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	Thermometer without.			*Thermometer within.*			*Barometer.*			*Hygrometer.*			*Rain.*
1802.	Greatest Height.	Least Height.	Mean Height.	Greatest Height.	Least Height.	Mean Height.	Greatest Height.	Least Height.	Mean Height.	Greatest Height.	Least Height.	Mean Height.	
Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Inches.
January . .	48	15	34,0	48	16	35,4	30,46	29,31	29,93	90	64	80,2	0,146
February .	56	30	40,8	55	30	41,1	30,16	29,19	29 67	90	72	80,5	1,500
March . .	62	27	43.1	62	29	43,7	30,18	29,32	30,08	90	60	74,9	0,397
April . . .	68	33	51,0	67	35	51,8	30,33	29,57	30,22	84	60	72,6	0,989
May	76	31	52,9	76	35	54,0	30,33	29,51	30,08	84	55	68,7	1,196
June	75	40	59,6	77	43	61,0	30,38	29,46	29,90	90	60	72,3	1,862
July	71	45	59,1	70	50	60,0	30,12	29,38	29,86	85	61	74,7	2,816
August . .	82	50	67,9	81	53	68,2	30,30	29,74	30,04	90	61	72,4	0,517
September	75	40	58,3	75	52	60,9	30,41	29,42	39,05	85	61	73,6	0,672
October . .	75	33	50,9	74	33	52,8	30,43	29,22	20,80	89	61	77,8	1,641
November	53	30	42,3	53	30	42,7	30,14	28,63	29,63	90	63	82,7	1,014
December	50	29	39,3	50	29	39,5	30,28	29,73	29,73	94	63	85,5	1,196
Whole Year			50,0			50,8			29,91			76,3	13,946

N.B. The quickfilver in the baſin of the barometer is 81 feet above the level of low water ſpring-tide at Somerſet-houſe.

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STATE PAPERS.

Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, 15th February.

G. R.

HIS majesty feels great concern in acquainting the house, that the provision made by parliament for defraying the expenses of his household and civil government, has been found inadequate to their support.

A considerable debt has in consequence been unavoidably incurred, an account of which he has ordered to be laid before this house.

His majesty relies with confidence on the zeal and affection of his faithful commons, that they will take the same into their early consideration, and adopt such measures as the circumstances may appear to them to require.

Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, 27th April.

G. R.

HIS majesty, being desirous of making competent provision for the honourable support and maintenance of his dearly beloved sons the duke of Sussex and the duke of Cambridge, which the monies applicable to the purpose of his majesty's civil government would be insufficient to defray, desires the assistance of parliament for this purpose; and his majesty relies on the affection of his faithful commons, that they will make such provision as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

His Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, at the Close of the second Session of the Imperial Parliament, June 28, 1802.

My lords and gentlemen,

THE public business being concluded, I think it proper to close this session of parliament.

During a long and laborious attendance, you have invariably manifested the just sense you entertain of the great trust committed to your charge. The objects of your deliberations have been unusually numerous and important, and I derive the utmost satisfaction from the conviction, that the wisdom of your proceedings will be fully proved by their effects, in promoting the best interests of my people, throughout every part of my dominions.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

The ample provision you have made for the various branches of the public service, demands my warmest ackno-

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acknowledgments; and my particular thanks are due for the liberality which you have shown in exonerating my civil government and household from the debts with which they were unavoidably burdened.

Whilst I regret the amount of the supplies which circumstances have rendered necessary, it is a relief to me to contemplate the state of our manufactures, commerce, and revenue, which afford the most decisive and gratifying proofs of the abundance of our internal resources, and of the growing prosperity of the country.

My lords and gentlemen,

As I think it expedient that the election of a new parliament should take place without delay, it is my intention forthwith to give directions for dissolving the present, and for calling a new parliament.

In communicating to you this intention, I cannot suppress those sentiments of entire approbation, with which I reflect upon every part of your conduct, since I first met you in this place. The unexampled difficulties of our situation required the utmost efforts of that wisdom and fortitude, which you so eminently displayed in contending with them, and by which they have been so happily surmounted. From your judicious and salutary measures during the last year, my people derived all the relief which could be afforded under one of the severest dispensations of Providence. And it was by the spirit and determination which uniformly animated your councils, aided by the unprecedented exertions of my fleets and armies, and the zealous and cordial cooperation of my people, that I was enabled to prosecute with success, and terminate with honour, the long and arduous contest in which we have been engaged.

The same sense, of public duty, the same solicitude for the welfare of your country, will, now, in your individual characters, induce you to encourage, by all the means in your power, the cultivation and improvement of the advantages of peace.

My endeavours will never be wanting to preserve the blessings, by which we are so eminently distinguished, and to prove that the prosperity and happiness of all classes of may faithful subjects are the objects which are always the nearest to my heart.

Lords Protest against the passing of the Malt Bill. (Vide Debates.)

Dissentient,

BECAUSE the constitutional argument which was urged for suspending the grant of any supply, until the accustomed communication had been made from the crown to parliament, rests on two propositions drawn from the law and usage of parliament, and from the very essence of the British constitution. First, that no grant of supply can in any case be made to the crown, except in consequence of a previous demand for aid; and, secondly, that such demand must not only describe the general services for which the aid is asked, but must also specify whether those services are calculated on an expectation of peace, or of war, or of preparation for war. These two propositions have been invariably adopted in the practice of our constitution. No instance has yet been alleged in which they have ever been violated, except in the present case, and their maintenance is essential to the

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the discharge of all our most important duties. If parliament can alone decide upon the amount of the supply to be granted, it is obvious that parliament must be informed of the extent and nature of the services which that supply is to defray; a question which must always essentially depend on the probability or certainty of peace or war. For the solution of this question we are now referred to public notoriety alone. We answer, that the constitution of our country entitles us to more authentic information; that such is the course which the law and usage of parliament have established, and that, unless the uniform practice of our ancestors be adhered to in this respect, we can neither satisfactorily regulate our own conduct, nor judge as we ought of the measures of government. But we deny that any notoriety as to the point in question does in fact exist. The dangers of the country are indeed sufficiently notorious, but parliament is yet to learn by what system of conduct the king's government proposes to avert or to encounter those dangers. The determinations of the ministers, as far as we know them, have been uncertain and fluctuating, their councils undecided, their measures inconsistent, and their language contradictory. We are called upon to provide for an establishment large beyond all former example; but we have not yet been distinctly told, not even in debate, much less in the constitutional way of communication from the throne, what is the purpose for which it is intended to provide; whether this be a peace establishment calculated to last until the power of France be reduced or her ambition satiated; or whether it be a measure of temporary preparation which is to apply to some actual pressure, or to support some depending negotiation; or, lastly, whether it be intended to meet the imminent danger of immediate war, and to resist the continued growth of that power which hourly threatens our own destruction. In this situation, yielding to no men in duty, loyalty, and attachment to the crown, and feeling more anxious for the immediate adoption of all practicable means of defence, in proportion as our sense of the impending danger is greater, we are still desirous that some short interval and pause should take place before the final grant of any supply; though we desire that such interval should be no more than will be sufficient to enable his majesty to show to us the same gracious confidence which his majesty and his royal ancestors have reposed in all preceding parliaments, and to place us in a situation in which we may, without violating the constitution of our country, cheerfully concur in granting to his majesty all such aids as the present exigency of affairs does, in our opinion, peculiarly demand.

Spencer.
Grenville.
Minto.
Carysfort.
Carlisle.

Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, June 11.

G. R.

HIS majesty having taken into his royal consideration the eminent services performed by lieut. general lord Hutchinson, during the late glorious and successful campaign in Egypt, and being desirous of bestowing

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ing upon the said lord Hutchin-
signal mark of his royal favour
approbation, and for this pur-
to give and grant unto the said
nant-general lord Hutchinson,
the two next succeeding heirs
of his body, to whom the title
iron Hutchinson, of Alexandria,
of Knocklofty, in the county of
erary, shall descend, a net an-
y of 2000*l.*; recommends it to
aithful commons to consider of
roper method of enabling his
esty to grant the same, and of
nding, securing, and settling,
annuity upon the said lieut.
lord Hutchinson, and the two
t succeeding heirs on whom the
of baron Hutchinson, of Alex-
ria, and of Knocklofty, in the
nty of Tipperary, shall descend,
such manner as shall he thought
re effectual for the benefit of
said lord Hutchinson and his fa-
y.

His Majesty's Speech to both Houses, on opening the third Session of the Imperial Parliament, Nov. 23, 1802.

My lords and gentlemen,

It is highly gratifying to me to re-
sort to your advice and assistance
er the opportunity which has been
cently afforded of collecting the
nse of my people.

The internal prosperity of the
untry has realized our most san-
ine hopes. We have experienced
e bounty of divine Providence in
e produce of an abundant harvest;
e state of the manufactures, com-
erce, and revenue of my united
ingdom is flourishing beyond ex-
mple; and the loyalty and attach-
ment which are manifested to my
person and government afford the
strongest indications of the just sense
that is entertained of the numerous
blessings enjoyed under the protec-
tion of our happy constitution.

In my intercourse with foreign
powers I have been actuated by a
sincere disposition for the mainte-
nance of peace; it is nevertheless im-
possible for me to lose sight of that
established and wise system of po-
licy by which the interests of other
states are connected with our own;
and I cannot therefore be indifferent
to any material change in their re-
lative condition and strength. My
conduct will be invariably regulated
by a due consideration of the actual
situation of Europe, and by a watch-
ful solicitude for the permanent wel-
fare of my people. You will, I am
persuaded, agree with me in think-
ing that it is incumbent upon us to
adopt those means of security which
are best calculated to afford the pro-
spect of preserving to my subjects
the blessings of peace.

Gentlemen of the house of
commons,

I have ordered the estimates for
the ensuing year to be laid before
you; and rely on your zeal and li-
berality in providing for the various
branches of the public service,
which, it is a great satisfaction to
me to think, may be fully accom-
plished without any considerable ad-
dition to the burdens of my people.

My lords and gentlemen,

I contemplate, with the utmost
satisfaction, the great and increasing
benefits produced by that important
measure which has united the inte-
rests and consolidated the resources
of Great Britain and Ireland. The
improvement and extension of these
advantages

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advantages will be objects of your unremitting care and attention. The trade and commerce of my subjects, so essential to the support of public credit, and of our maritime strength, will, I am persuaded, receive from you every possible encouragement; and you will readily lend your assistance in affording to mercantile transactions, in every part of my united kingdom, all the facility and accommodation that may be consistent with the security of the public revenue.

To uphold the honour of the country, to encourage its industry, to improve its resources, and to maintain the true principles of the constitution in church and state, are the great and leading duties which you are called upon to discharge. In the performance of them, you may be assured of my uniform and cordial support; it being my most earnest wish to cultivate a perfect harmony and confidence between me and my parliament, and to promote to the utmost the welfare of my faithful subjects, whose interests and happiness I shall ever consider as inseparable from my own.

Definitive Treaty of Peace between the French Republic, his Majesty the King of Spain and the Indies, and the Batavian Republic (on the one Part); and his Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (on the other Part).

THE first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, and his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being equally animated with a desire to put an end to the calamities of war, have laid the foundation of peace, by the preliminary articles, which were signed in London the 9th Vendémiaire, (or the 1st of October 1801).

And as by the 15th article of the preliminaries it has been agreed on, "that plenipotentaries should be named on the part of each government, who should repair to Amiens, and there proceed to arrange a definitive treaty, in concert with the allies of the contracting powers,"

The first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, has named as plenipotentiary the citizen Joseph Buonaparté, counsellor of state:

His majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has named the marquis Cornwallis, knight of the most noble order of the garter, one of his majesty's privy council, general in his majesty's army, &c. &c.:

His majesty the king of Spain and the Indies, and the government of the Batavian republic, have appointed the following plenipotentiaries, to wit, his catholic majesty has named Don Joseph Nicolas d'Azara, his counsellor of state, grand cross of the order of Charles III. ambassador extraordinary of his majesty to the French republic, &c. &c.:

And the government of the Batavian republic, has named Roger Jean Schimmelpenninck its ambassador extraordinary to the French republic, &c.:

Which said plenipotentiaries having duly communicated to each other their respective powers, which are transcribed at the conclusion of the present treaty, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article

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ticle I. There shall be peace, dship, and good understanding een the French republic, his sty the king of Spain, his heirs uccessors, and the Batavian re- c, on the one part, and his ma- the king of the united king- of Great Britain and Ireland, heirs and successors, on the part.

ie contracting parties shall use utmost efforts to preserve a ct harmony between their re- ive countries, without permit- my act of hostility whatever by r by land, for any cause, or any pretext.

ey shall carefully avoid every which might for the future b the happy union now reesta- d between them, and shall not any succour or protection, di- or indirectly, to those who l wish to injure any of them.

All the prisoners made on one nd the other, as well by land sea, and the hostages carried r delivered up during the war, p to the present day, shall be re- l without ransom in six weeks latest, to be reckoned from the when the ratifications of the nt treaty are exchanged, and aying the debts which they have contracted during their vity. Each of the contracting s shall respectively discharge dvances which shall have been by any of the contracting par- for the support and mainte- e of prisoners in the countries e they have been detained. e shall be appointed by mutual nt for this purpose a com- on, especially empowered to tain and determine the com- ation which may be due to any f the contracting parties. The

time and the place shall likewise be fixed, by mutual consent, for the meeting of the commissioners, who shall be entrusted with the execution of this article, and who shall take into account, not only the expenses incurred on account of the prisoners of the repective nations, but likewise on account of the foreign troops, who, before being taken, were in the pay, and at the disposal of one of the contracting parties.

III. His Britannic majesty restores to the French republic and its allies, viz. his Catholic majesty and the Batavian republic, all the possessions and colonies which respectively belonged to them, and which have been either occupied or conquered by the British forces, during the course of the present war, with the exception of the island of Trinidad, and of the Dutch possessions on the island of Ceylon.

His Catholic majesty cedes and guarantees, in full property and sovereignty, the island of Trinidad to his Britannic majesty.

V. The Batavian republic cedes and guaranties, in full property and sovereignty, to his Britannic majesty, all the possessions and establishments in the island of Ceylon, which previous to the war belonged to the republic of the united provinces, or to the Dutch East India company.

VI. The port of the Cape of Good Hope remains to the Batavian republic in full sovereignty, in the same manner as it did previous to the war.

The ships of every kind belonging to the other contracting parties, shall be allowed to enter the said ports, and there to purchase what provisions they may stand in need of as heretofore; without being lia-

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ble to pay any other imposts than such as the Batavian republic compels the ships of its own nation to pay.

VII. The territories and possessions of his most Faithful majesty are maintained in their integrity, such as they were antecedent to the war. However the boundaries of French and Portuguese Guiana are fixed by the river Arroway, which empties itself into the ocean above Cape North, near the islands Nuovo and Penetentia, about a degree and a third of north latitude. These boundaries shall run along the river Arroway, from its mouth, the most distant from Cape North, to its source, and afterwards on a right line, drawn from that source, to the Rio Brunco, towards the west.

In consequence, the northern bank of the river Arrowary, from its said mouth to its source, and the territories that lie to the north of the line of boundaries laid down as above, shall belong in full sovereignty to the French republic.

The southern bank of the said river, from the same mouth, and all the territories to the south of the said line, shall belong to her most Faithful majesty.

The navigation of the river Arrowary, along the whole of its course, shall be common to both nations.

The arrangements which have been agreed upon between the courts of Madrid and Lisbon, respecting the settlement of their boundaries in Europe, shall nevertheless be adhered to conformably to the stipulations of the treaty of Badajos.

VIII. The territories, possessions, and rights of the sublime Porte, are maintained in their integrity, as they were before the war.

IX. The republic of the Seven Islands is recognised.

X. The islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, shall be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, to be held on the same conditions on which it possessed them before the war, and under the following stipulations.

1. The knights of the order whose *Langues* shall continue to subsist, after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, are invited to return to Malta, as soon as the exchange shall have taken place. They shall there form a general chapter, and proceed to the election of a grand master, chosen from among the natives of those nations which are to preserve their *Langues*, unless that election has been already made since the exchange of the preliminaries.

It is understood that an election made subsequent to that epoch, shall alone be considered valid, to the exclusion of any other that may have taken place at any period prior to that epoch.

2. The governments of the French republic, and of Great Britain, desiring to place the order and island of Malta in a state of entire independence with respect to themselves, agree that there shall not be in future either a French or an English *Langue*, and that no individual belonging to either the one or the other of these powers shall be admitted into the order.

3. There shall be established a Maltese *Langue*, which shall be supported by the territorial revenues and commercial duties of the island. This *Langue* shall have its peculiar dignities, an establishment and a mansion-house. Proofs of nobility shall not be necessary for the admis-

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of knights of this *Langue*; and shall be moreover admissi- to all offices, and shall enjoy all ileges, in the same manner as the hts of the other *Langues*. At half of the municipal, admini- ive, civil, judicial, and other em- ments depending on the govern- t, shall be filled by inhabitants he islands of Malta, Gozo, and nino.

he forces of his Britannic ma- shall evacuate the island, and its ndencies, within three months the exchange of the ratifica- , or sooner if possible. At that h it shall be given up to the or- n its present state, provided the d master, or commissaries, fully orized according to the statutes e order, shall be in the island to possession, and that the force h is to be provided by his Sici- majesty, as is hereafter stipu- l, shall have arrived there.

One half of the garrison at shall always be composed of e Maltese; for the remainder, rder may levy recruits in those tries only which continue to ss the *Langues*. The Maltese s shall have Maltese officers. commandership in chief of the son, as well as the nomination e officers, shall pertain to the d master, and this right he can- sign even temporarily, except vour of a knight, and in concur- e with the advice of the council he order.

The independence of the isles Malta, of Gozo, and Comino, as as the present arrangement, be placed under the protection guarantee of France, Great Bri- Austria, Spain, Russia, and sia.

The neutrality of the order and of the island of Malta, with its dependencies, is hereby proclaimed.

8. The ports of Malta shall be opened to the commerce and the navigation of all nations, who shall there pay equal and moderate duties: these duties shall be applied to the maintenance of the Maltese *Langue*, as specified in paragraph 3, to that of the civil and military establish- ments of the island, as well as to that of a general lazaret, open to all co- lours.

9. The states of Barbary are ex- cepted from the conditions of the preceding paragraphs, until, by means of an arrangement to be pro- cured by the contracting parties, the system of hostilities, which sub- sists between the states of Barbary, and the order of St. John, or the powers possessing the *Langues*, or concurring in the composition of the order, shall have ceased.

10. The order shall be governed, both with respect to spirituals and temporals, by the same statutes which were in force when the knights left the isle, as far as the present treaty does not abrogate them.

11. The regulations contained in the paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10, shall be converted into laws and perpetual statutes of the order, in the customary manner; and the grand master, or, if he shall not be in the island at the time of its re- storation to the order, his represen- tative, as well as his successors, shall be bound to take an oath for their punctual observance.

12. His Sicilian majesty shall be invited to furnish 2000 men, natives of his states, to serve as a garrison in the different fortresses of the said islands. That force shall remain one year, to bear date from their

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restitution to the knights; and if, at the expiration of this term, the order should not have raised a force sufficient, in the judgment of the guarantying powers to garrison the island and its dependencies, as is specified in the 5th paragraph, the Neapolitan troops shall continue there until they shall be replaced by a force deemed sufficient by the said powers.

13. The different powers designated in the 6th paragraph, to wit, France, Great Britain, Austria, Spain, Russia, and Prussia, shall be invited to accede to the present stipulations.

XI. The French troops shall evacute the kingdom of Naples and the Roman states; the English forces shall also evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally all the ports and islands, that they occupy in the Mediterranean or the Adriatic.

XII. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated by the present treaty, shall be executed in Europe within a month; on the continent and seas of America and Africa in three months; on the continent and seas of Asia in six months, which shall follow the ratification of the present definitive treaty, except in case of a special reservation.

XIII. In all cases of restitution, agreed upon by the present treaty, the fortifications shall be restored in the condition they were in at the time of signing the preliminaries; and all the works which shall have been constructed since their occupation shall remain untouched.

It is agreed besides, that in all the stipulated cases of cessions, there shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever rank or nation they may be, a term of three years, reckoning from the notification of the present treaty, to dispose of all their properties, whether acquired or posessed by them before or during the continuance of the present war; during which term of three years, they shall have free and entire liberty to exercise their religion, and to enjoy their fortunes. The same power is granted in the countries that are hereby restored, to all persons, whether inhabitants or not, who shall have formed any establishments there, during the time that those countries were in the possession of Great Britain.

As to the inhabitants of the countries restored or ceded, it is hereby agreed, that no person shall, under any pretence, be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested, either in person or property, on account of his political conduct or opinion, or for his attachment to any of the contracting parties, on any account whatever, except for debts contracted with individuals, or for acts subsequent to the present treaty.

XIV. All the sequestrations laid on either side on funds, revenues, and credits, of what nature soever they may be, belonging to any of the contracting powers, or to their citizens or subjects, shall be taken off immediately after the signature of this definitive treaty.

The decision of all claims among the individuals of the respective nations, for debts, property, effects, or rights, of any nature whatsoever, which should, according to received usages, and the law of nations, be preferred at the epoch of the peace, shall be referred to the competent tribunals: in all those cases speedy and complete justice shall be done in the countries wherein those claims shall be respectively preferred.

XV. The

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XV. The fisheries on the coasts of Newfoundland, and of the adjacent islands, and in the gulph of St. Laurence, are placed on the same footing as they were before the war.

The French fishermen of Newfoundland, and the inhabitants of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, shall have liberty to cut such wood as may be necessary for them in the bays of Fortune and Despair during the first year, reckoning from the ratification of the present treaty.

XVI. To prevent all grounds of complaint and disputes which might arise on account of captures which may have been made at sea subsequent to the signing of the preliminaries, it is reciprocally agreed that the ships and property which may have been taken in the channel, and in the north seas, after a space of twelve days, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications of the preliminary articles, shall be restored on the one side and the other; that the term shall be one month for the space, from the channel and the north seas, as far as the Canary islands inclusively, as well in the ocean as in the Mediterranean; two months from the Canary islands to the equator; and, finally, five months in all the other parts of the world, without any further exception or distinction of time or place.

XVII. The ambassadors, ministers, and other agents of the contracting powers, shall enjoy respectively in the states of the said powers the same rank, privileges, prerogatives, and immunities, which were enjoyed before the war by agents of the same class.

XVIII. The branch of the house of Nassau, which was established in the ci-devant republic of the united provinces, now the Batavian republic, having experienced some losses, as well with respect to private property as by the change of constitution adopted in those countries, an equivalent compensation shall be procured for the losses which it shall be proved to have sustained.

XIX. The present definitive treaty of peace is declared common to the sublime Ottoman Porte, the ally of his Britannic majesty; and the sublime Porte shall be invited to transmit its act of accession as soon as possible.

XX. It is agreed that the contracting parties, upon requisitions made by them respectively, or by their ministers, or officers duly authorized for that purpose, shall be bound to deliver up to justice persons accused of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, provided that this shall only be done in cases in which the evidence of the crime shall be such, that the laws of the place in which the accused persons shall be discovered, would have authorized the detaining and bringing him to trial, had the offence been committed there. The expenses of the arrest and the prosecution shall be defrayed by the party making the requisition; but this article has no sort of reference to crimes of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed before the conclusion of this definitive treaty.

XXI. The contracting parties promise to observe sincerely and faithfully all the articles contained in the present treaty, and will not suffer

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any sort of counteraction, direct or indirect, to be made to it by their citizens, or respective subjects; and the contracting parties guaranty, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present treaty.

XXII. The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties, as soon as possible, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in due form at Paris.

In testimony whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, have signed with our hands, and in virtue of our respective full powers, the present definitive treaty, causing it to be sealed with our respective seals.

Done at Amiens, the 4th Germinal, in the year 10 (March 25, 1802).

(Signed) Bonaparté.
Cornwallis.
Azara, and
Schimmelpenninck.

(A correct copy) J. Bonaparté.

Separate Article to the Definitive Treaty, added thereto March 27, 1802.

It is agreed that the omission of some titles which may have taken place in the present treaty, shall not be prejudicial to the powers or to the persons concerned.

It is further agreed, that the English and French languages, made use of in all the copies of the present treaty, shall not form an example, which may be alleged or quoted as a precedent, or in any manner prejudice the contracting powers whose languages have not been used; and that for the future what has been observed, and ought to be observed, with regard to, and on the part of powers who are in the practice and possession of giving and receiving copies of like treaties in any other language, shall be conformed with; the present treaty having nevertheless the same force and virtue as if the aforesaid practice had been therein observed.

In witness whereof, we the underwritten plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty, of the French republic, of his Catholic majesty, and of the Batavian republic, have signed the present separate article, and have caused our respective seals to be affixed thereto.

Done at Amiens, the twenty-seventh day of March 1802, the 6th Germinal, year 10 of the French republic.

(L.S.) Cornwallis.
Joseph Bonaparté.
J. Nicholas De Azara.
R. J. Schimmelpenninck.

Separate Convention between France and the Batavian Republic, explanatory of the 18th Article of the Definitive Treaty between France, Spain, and Holland, on the one Part, and Great-Britain on the other Part.

The undersigned plenipotentiary of the French republic declares, conformably to existing stipulations between the French and Batavian republics, and in virtue of special instructions with which he is furnished to that effect on the part of his government, that it is understood that the indemnity stipulated in favour of the house of Nassau, in the 18th article of the present treaty, shall not upon any account, or in

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any manner, be at the charge of the Batavian republic; the French government being guarantied to this effect towards the said republic.

The undersigned plenipotentiary of the Batavian republic, in the name of his government, accepts the above declaration, as explanatory of the aforesaid 18th article of the definitive treaty, signed this day by the plenipotentiaries of the four contracting powers.

The present act shall be presented at the ratification of the two respective governments, and the ratifications exchanged in due form.

Done at Amiens, March 27th.

(Signed) J. Bonaparté,
R. J. Schimmelpenninck.

By the KING.—A Proclamation.
G. R.

WHEREAS a definitive treaty of peace and friendship between us, the French republic, his Catholic majesty, and the Batavian republic, hath been concluded at Amiens, on the twenty-seventh day of March last, and the ratifications thereof have been duly exchanged: in conformity thereunto, We have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published throughout all our dominions; and we do declare to all our loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said treaty of peace and friendship be observed inviolably as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take notice hereof, and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

Given at our court at Windsor, the 20th day of April 1802, in the 42d year of our reign.

God save the King.

By the KING.—A Proclamation, *Declaring the Conclusion of the War.*
G. R.

WHEREAS by an act, passed in the 34th year of our reign, intituled, *An act for the further encouragement of British mariners, and for other purposes therein mentioned*, various provisions are made which are directed to take effect from and after the expiration of six months from the conclusion of the then existing war, to be notified in manner therein mentioned; and it is thereby further enacted, that, for the purposes of the said act, the conclusion of the said war shall be holden to be from the time that the same shall be notified by our royal proclamation, or order in council, to be published in the London Gazette: And whereas a definitive treaty of peace has been duly ratified between us, the French republic, his Catholic majesty, and the Batavian republic; We have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, for the purposes of the said act, hereby to notify and declare the conclusion of the said war, by this our royal proclamation, to be published in the London Gazette; and we do direct the same to be published accordingly.

Given at our court at Windsor, the 26th day of April 1802, in the 42d year of our reign.

God save the King.

Extract of a Letter from his Excellency Lord St Helen's to the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, dated Petersburgh, April 2, 1802.

I HAVE the satisfaction of transmitting to your lordship the Swedish act of accession to the con-

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vention of the 17th June 1801, which was signed (with its duplicate) on the 30th past, by myself, and the baron de Stedingk, and instruments of a like tenor were at the same time interchanged between that minister and the plenipotentiaries of his Imperial majesty. I have moreover the satisfaction of being enabled to assure your lordship, that the Swedish ambassador has been distinctly informed by the count de Kotschoubey, that as the motives which had occasioned the late revival of the system of the armed neutrality were now happily done away, that system is considered by this court as completely annulled and abandoned, not only as a general code of maritime law, but even in its more limited meaning of a specific engagement between the Russians and the other confederates.

Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, touching the Difficulties arising in the Execution of the 6th Article of the Treaty of 1794.

DIFFICULTIES having arisen in the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded at London, on the 4th day of November 1794, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, and in consequence thereof the proceedings of the commissioners under the 7th article of the same treaty having been suspended, the parties to the said treaty being equally desirous, as far as may be, to obviate such difficulties, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to treat and agree respecting the same: that is to say, his Britannic majesty has named for his plenipotentiary the right honourable Robert Banks Jenkinson, commonly called lord Hawkesbury, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and his principal secretary of state for foreign affairs; and the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, has named, for their plenipotentiary, Rufus King, esq. minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to his Britannic majesty, who have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

Art. I. In satisfaction and discharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay in pursuance of the provisions of the said 6th article, which is hereby declared to be cancelled and annulled, except so far as the same may relate to the execution of the said 7th article, the United States of America hereby engage to pay, and his Britannic majesty consents to accept for the use of the persons described in the said 6th article, the sum of 600,000*l.* sterling, payable at the time and place, and in the manner following, that is to say, the said sum of 600,000*l.* sterling shall be paid at the city of Washington, in three annual instalments of 200,000*l.* sterling each, and to such person or persons as shall be authorized by his Britannic majesty to receive the same; the first of the said instalments to be paid at the expiration of one year; the second instalment at the expiration of two years; and the third and last instalment at the expiration of three years, next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention: and to prevent any disagreement concerning the rate of exchange, the said

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payments shall be made in the ley of the said Uuited States, oning four dollars and forty-four s, to be equal to one pound ing.

rt. II. Whereas it is agreed by 4th article of the definitive treaty eace, concluded at Paris on the lay of September 1783, between Britannic majesty and the United es, that creditors on either side ıld meet with no lawful impedi- its to the recovery of the full e in sterling money of all *bonâ* debts theretofore contracted, it ereby declared, that the said 4th le, so far as it respects its future ations, is hereby recognized, firmed, and declared to be bind- and obligatory upon his Britan- majesty and the said United es, and the same shall be accord- y observed with punctuality and d faith—and so as the said cre- rs shall hereafter meet with no ful impediment to the recovery he full value in sterling money heir *bonâ fide* debts.

Art. III. It is furthermore agreed l concluded that the commission- appointed in pursuance of the article of the said treaty of ity, commerce, and navigation, l whose proceedings have been pended as aforesaid, shall, imme- tely after the signature of this ıvention, reassemble and proceed the execution of their duties ac- ding to the provisions of the said article, except only that instead the sums awarded by the said nmissioners, being made payable the time or times by them ap- inted, all sums of money by them arded to be paid to American or itish claimants, according to the ovisions of the said 7th article, shall be made payable in three equal instalments; the first whereof to be paid at the expiration of one year; the second at the expiration of two years; and the third and last at the expiration of three years next after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention.

Art. IV. This convention, when the same shall have been ratified by his majesty and the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and the respective ratifications duly exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory upon his majesty and the said United States. In faith whereof, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty and of the United States of America, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed this present convention, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at London, January 8, 1802.

(Signed) Hawkesbury.
Rufus King.

Notice issued in consequence of the Convention with the American States, on the 8th January last.

Whereas, by the first article of the convention concluded at London, on the 8th day of January last, between his majesty and the United States of America, the said United States, in satisfaction and discharge of the money which they might have been liable to pay in pursuance of the provisions of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded at London, on the 4th day of November 1794, between his majesty and the said United States (which 6th article was, by the said convention declared

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ed to be cancelled and annulled, except so far as the same might relate to the execution of the seventh article of the said treaty), engaged to pay, and his majesty engaged to accept, for the use of the persons described in the said sixth article, the sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling, payable at the city of Washington, in three annual instalments of two hundred thousand pounds each, and to such person and persons as should be authorized by his majesty to receive the same; the first of the said instalments to be paid at the expiration of one year, the second at the expiration of two years, and the third and last instalment at the expiration of three years, next following the exchange of the ratification of the said convention: and by the second article of the said convention, the fourth article of the definitive treaty of peace, concluded at Paris on the 3d day of September 1783, between his majesty and the said United States, was, so far as respected its future operation, recognised and confirmed, so as that the creditors therein described should thereafter meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of their *bona fide* debts. All persons claiming the benefit of the said first article of the said convention, are hereby required to lodge, without delay, their several claims in writing, duly subscribed by the respective claimants, or their agents, with James William Hay, esq. at the office, No. 7, Great Marlborough-street; and that they therein specially set forth, 1st. Their national character entitling them to claim as his majesty's subjects: 2dly, The nature and origin of their several debts and demands, and the total amount thereof, principal and interest, reduced to sterling money (the interest being separately stated and distinguished from the principal), with a reference to schedules annexed; the said schedules to contain lists or accounts of the particular debts, the names of the debtors, and their situations and circumstances, so far as the same can be stated, at and subsequent to the conclusion of the peace between his majesty and the said United States: 3dly, Whether the claimants have at any time proceeded, or are now proceeding at law, in America, for recovering payment of the said debts; and if not, why they have not so proceeded, or are not so proceeding at law? And lastly, The evidence, written or parole, which they are ready or undertake to bring forward in support of their several statements and demands. And all claimants who do not reside in London, or the immediate neighbourhood thereof, are required to appoint agents there residing; and at the time of lodging their claims, to give notice of the names and places of abode of their said agents at the said office. Further, it is hereby required, that all relative or incidental representations, statements, and applications, shall be made in writing, duly signed by the claimants or their agents, and lodged at the office, where all necessary inquiries respecting the above matter, and the proceedings therein, may be made, and there only.

Office, No. 7,
Great Marlborough-street,
Sept. 11, 1802.

Letter

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ter from the Secretary of State o Colonel Hislop, respecting Set- lers at Trinidad.

Downing Street, April 2, 1802.

ir,

being the intention of his ma- jesty that lands should be granted Trinidad, upon very favourable ns, to such British subjects as y be inclined to remove to that nd with their negroes from the onies which are shortly to be re- red to the Batavian republic; I to desire that you will make this ention generally known to the itish subjects resident in Deme- a, and acquaint them that the ecific terms upon which such ants are to be made, will very ortly be communicated to gover- r Picton, who will, at the same ne, receive instructions for car- ing the intentions of government to execution.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant,
Hobart.

o colonel Hislop, &c. &c.

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fficial Note delivered by the Reis Effendi to Alexander Straton, Esq. at a Conference in his Excellency's House on the Canal, the 29th July 1802.

[T behoves the character of true friendship and sincere regard to romote with cheerfulness all such ffairs and objects as may be reci- rocally useful, and may have a ank among the salutary fruits of hose steady bonds of alliance and erfect good harmony which happily ubsist between the sublime Porte nd the court of Great Britain; and as permission has heretofore been granted for the English merchant ships to navigate in the Black Sea for the purposes of trade, the same having been a voluntary trait of his Imperial majesty's own gracious heart, as more amply appears by an official note presented to our friend the English minister residing at the sublime Porte, dated 3 Gemaziel Ahir 1214—This present "Takrir" (official note) is issued; the Imperial Ottoman court, hereby engaging that the same treatment shall be observed towards the English merchant ships coming to that sea, as is offered to ships of powers most favoured by the sublime Porte, on the score of that navigation.

The 29 Rebiul Evvel 1217
(23 July 1802).

Treaty of Peace between the French Republic and the Regency of Tunis.

THE first consul of the French republic, wishing to renew the articles of peace anciently agreed upon between France and Tunis, and to add thereto new articles, has appointed for this purpose Jacques Devoize, who by virtue of full powers given to him as the representative of the first consul of the French republic, has agreed, with his excellency Hamouda Pacha Bey and the divan of Tunis, upon the following additional articles:

1. The first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, and his excellency Hamouda Pacha Bey, and the divan of Tunis, do confirm and renew all preceding treaties, particularly that of 1742.

2. The French nation shall be maintained in the enjoyment of all those

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those privileges and exemptions which it enjoyed before the war; and being more distinguished and more useful than other natives established at Tunis, it shall also be the most favoured.

3. Whenever any French ship of war shall stop at the Coulette, the commissary of the republic, or some one for him, shall be allowed to go on board without molestation.

4. The commissary of the French republic shall appoint, and change at his pleasure, the dragomans and the janissaries in the service of the commissariat.

5. The merchandises coming from France in French vessels, either to Tunis or any other ports dependent upon it, shall only pay as heretofore, a custom duty of 3 per cent. which shall not be collected on merchandise, but in the current coin of the country. The Tunisian subjects shall enjoy in France the same privilege.

6. All merchandise coming from countries at war with the regency, and which shall be imported into Tunis by French merchants, shall continue to pay a custom duty of 3 per cent.; and in case of a war between the French republic and any other power, the merchandises belonging to and laden in France on account of the French merchants, in vessels belonging to neutral powers, friends of the regency, shall only pay the duty of 3 per cent. until the cessation of hostilities. Reciprocal regulations shall be made in France with respect to the Tunisians.

7. The Jewish brokers and other strangers resident at Tunis, in the service of the French merchants, shall be under the protection of the republic; but if they import merchandise into the kingdom, they shall pay the impost usually paid by the subjects of the country to which they belong; and if any difference arise between them and the Christians or Moors of the country, they shall come with their antagonists before the commissary of the French republic, where they shall choose, at their own option, two French and two Moorish merchants of the first rank to decide their disputes.

8. Every individual of any country, which, by conquest or by treaty, shall have been reunited to the states of the French republic, who shall be found in a state of captivity in the kingdom of Tunis, shall be set at liberty on the first request of the commissary of the republic; but if that individual shall have been taken in the service and pay of a power at war with the regency, he shall not be released, but remain a prisoner.

9. In the event of a rupture between the two powers, the French residents at Tunis shall not be anyways molested; they shall be allowed the space of three months, during which they shall enjoy all manner of liberty and protection; and upon the expiration of that term, they shall be at liberty to retire unmolested, with their effects, to wherever they may think proper.

Done at Tunis the 23d of February 1802, or the 21st of the month Chewal, in the year one thousand two hundred and six of the Hegira.

(Signed) Devoize,
Commissary-general of the French republic with the Bey of Tunis.
Hamouda,
Pacha Bey of Tunis.

Letter

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er of Hamouda, Pacha Bey of unis, to the First Consul of the rench Republic.

'o the most distinguished among followers of the Messiah, the itest of those who profess the re- on of Jesus, the first consul of French republic, our highly ho- red and sincere friend Bonaparté, whose end be happiness and summit of prosperity.

The present friendly letter is to ind you that heretofore (by the mission of the Supreme Being) ight coolness took place between ; in consequence of which, citi- Devoize, your commissary here, s obliged to return to you. Now t happy days have succeeded, and t this coolness has been changed o sincere friendship, by the re- n hither of our friend the com- ssary Devoize, who has resumed functions, and put an end to this lifference by reestablishing the cient union and amity, for which u have again established and con- med him in his post, as you in- rm me in your friendly letter, hich he delivered in your name, e contents of which I have under- ood, and am satisfied with. Be eased to know that, after confer- ng with the said commissary, we ve agreed that the ancient eaties, da'ed according to our He- ra 1155 (or of the Christian æra 742) shall be on both sides re- ewed, and though it was not ne- ssary to add others, yet in consi- eration of your sincere friendship, which I ought to make a suitable eturn, I have amicably consented vith your commissary to add to the ncient treaties nine new articles; nd still more to unite and cement our sincere and unalterable friend- ship, our divan, according to ancient usage, assisted at the instalment of the flag of the French republic, which was hoisted at the house of the said commissary; and in consequence of the same friendship which prevails between us, I have consigned and delivered into the hands of the said commissary 35 Christians, subjects of countries which were before enemies to our regency, and which at present are under your dominion; and to give you a more striking proof of our sincere friendship, though the same Christians were subjects of the said countries, I have set them at liberty, in order that the said commissary may send them to you along with this amicable letter, by which I desire to give you an authentic proof of the lively and sincere friendship which reigns between us, and which will always increase.

Tunis, the 5th day of the moon Zilkaade, of the Hegira 1216 (Ventose 17th, 10th year of the French republic), March 8.

(Signed) Hamouda, Pacha Bey of Tunis,

Decree respecting Emigrants, published at Paris April 27.

Title I.

Dispositions relative to the Persons of Emigrants.

Art. I.

AN amnesty is granted for emigration, to every individual who is not definitively erased.

II. Those individuals who are not in France, shall be bound to return before the 23d of September next.

III. Immediately on their return, they shall declare before the commissaries appointed for that purpose, in the cities of Calais, Brussels, Mayence,

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Mayence, Strasburg, Geneva, Nice, Bayonne, Perpignan, and Bourdeaux, that they return to the territory of the republic by virtue of the amnesty.

IV. This declaration shall be followed by an oath of fidelity to the government established by the constitution; and that they will not entertain, either directly or indirectly, any connexion or correspondence with the enemies of the state.

V. Those who have received from foreign powers, places, titles, decorations, gratuities, or pensions, shall be bound to declare it before the same commissaries, and formally to renounce the same.

VI. Those who shall not return to France before the 23d of September, and have fulfilled the conditions prescribed by the preceding articles, shall remain excluded out of the present amnesty, and definitively placed upon the list of emigrants, unless they prove, in due form, that it was impossible for them to return to the territory of the republic within the time fixed, and that they have before the expiration of that time fulfilled before the agents of the republic, in the countries where they reside, the other conditions above expressed.

VII. Those who are at present on French territory shall be bound under the same penalty and definitive establishment on the list of emigrants, to make, within one month from the date of the present act, before the prefect of the department where they reside, sitting in the council of prefecture, the same declaration, oath, and renunciation.

VIII. The commissaries and prefects charged with receiving such declarations, oaths and renunciations, shall without delay transmit to the minister of the interior, in the form of a dispatch, the proces-verbal of their proceedings, on sight of which the minister shall make out a certificate of amnesty, which shall be sent to the minister of justice, by whom it shall be signed, and delivered to the individual concerned.

IX. Such individual shall, until the delivery of such certificate of amnesty, reside in the commune in which he made the declaration of his return to the territory of the republic.

X. The following persons are exempted out of the present amnesty. 1st, Those individuals who have commanded armies assembled in hostility to the republic. 2d, Those who have had rank in the enemies' armies. 3d, Those who since the foundation of the republic have held places in the households of the ci-devant French princes. 4th, Those who are known to have been, or were actually movers or agents of the civil or foreign war. 5th, Those who commanded by land or sea, as well as the representatives of the people, who have been found guilty of treason against the republic, and the archbishops and bishops who, despising legitimate authority, have resolved to give in their resignation.

XI. The individuals denominated in the preceding article, are definitively placed on the list of emigrants; but the number so definitively placed on the list of emigrants shall not exceed 1000, of whom 500 shall be named previous to the 23d of September next.

XII. The emigrants to whom the amnesty is extended, as well as those who have been definitively erased from the list of emigrants, according to the decree of the consuls of the

29th

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h Vendemiaire (October 20) 1, shall for the space of ten years, n the date of the erasure, or cer-ate of amnesty, be under the spe- inspection of government.

XIII. The government, if it ges expedient, shall have the ver to oblige the individuals, ced under the said inspection, to ove to the distance of 20 leagues n the ordinary place of residence. ey may also be removed to a greater ance, if circumstances should uire it; but in that case, the or- of removal must first have been mitted to the council of state.

XIV. After the expiration of the years of inspection, all the indivi-ls against whom the government ll not have been obliged to put above-mentioned measures in ex-ution, shall cease to be subject to said inspection; it may be ex-ded to the whole duration of the es of those against whom these asures have been put in execu-n.

XV. The individuals subjected to e inspection of government shall joy, in other respects, all their hts as citizens.

Title II.

Arrangement relative to Goods.

XVI. The individuals included in e amnesty, shall not be entitled, nder any pretext, or in any case, interfere with the arrangements specting property, which have been ntered into between the republic nd individuals before the present mnesty.

XVII. Those of their goods which re still in the hands of the nation with the exception of woods and orests, which have been declared nalienable by law, immovables ap-lied to public service, the rights of property real or pretended to impositions on the grand canals, claims which they may have on the public treasury, and the extinction of which took place in the moment of confusion, when the republic seized on their goods and debts), shall be restored to them without any of the fruits, which in conformity to a law passed, pertain to the republic, down to the day on which they obtain their certificate of amnesty.

The present *senatus consulte* shall be transmitted by a message to the consuls of the republic.

(Signed) Tronchet, president,
Chapel and Serrurier, secretaries.

By the conservative senate,
Cauchy, sec. gen.

Let the present *senatus consulte* be confirmed by the seal of state, inserted in the bulletin of the laws, inscribed in the registers of the judiciary and administrative authorities, and let the minister of justice be charged with superintending its publication.

Paris, April 26, 1802.

(Signed) Bonaparté, first consul.
H. B. Maret, secretary of state.

Address to the Legislative Body of France, on the 6th of May 1802, when the Treaty of Amiens was communicated to them.

Citizens legislators,

THE government addresses to you the treaty which has put a final period to the dissensions of Europe, and completed the great work of peace.

The republic combated for its independence; its independence is recognized: the acknowledgment of every

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every power consecrates those rights which she had held from nature, and those limits which she derived from her victories.

Another republic has been established in her bosom, founded on the same principles, and drawing from the same source the ancient spirit of the Gauls. Attached to France by the remembrance of a common origin, by common institutions, and, above all, by the tie of benefits conferred, the Italian republic takes rank amongst the powers of Europe, and amongst our allies, supported by courage and distinguished by virtue.

The Batavian republic is restored to a unity of interest: freed from that double influence which perplexed its councils, and distracted its politics, it has regained its independence, and finds in the nation which had conquered it, the most faithful guarantee of its existence and its rights. The wisdom of its administration will preserve its splendour, and the active economy of its citizens will restore prosperity.

The Helvetic republic recognized without, is continually agitated within by factions, who dispute for power. Government, faithful to its principles, will not exercise over an independent nation any other influence than that of its councils: its councils have, however, hitherto been unheeded, but it still hopes that the voice of wisdom and moderation will be listened to, and that the neighbouring powers of Helvetia will not be compelled to interfere to put a stop to troubles which menace their own tranquillity.

It was due from the republic to her engagements, and the fidelity of Spain, to make every effort to preserve the integrity of the territory of that kingdom. This duty she fulfilled throughout the negotiation, with all the energy which circumstances would allow. The king of Spain acknowledges the fidelity of his allies, and his generosity has made that sacrifice to peace which they endeavoured to spare him. He has acquired by this new claims to the attachment of France, and a sacred title to the gratitude of Europe. Already the return of commerce consoles his states for the calamities of war, and soon a vivifying spirit will infuse into his vast possessions a new activity and a new industry.

Rome, Naples, and Etruria, are restored to tranquillity, and the arts of peace. Lucca has found rest and independence under a constitution which has destroyed all animosities, and united all hearts. Liguria has founded, on the consent of all parties, the principles of its organization; and Genoa again sees riches and commerce enter her ports. The republic of the Seven Islands is still, as well as Helvetia, the prey of anarchy; but the emperor of Russia, in concert with France, has ordered some troops, which he had in Naples, to be transported thither, which will restore to those happy countries the only blessing which they want, viz. tranquillity, the destruction of faction, and the enforcement of the laws. Thus, from one extremity to the other, Europe sees peace restored upon the continent and upon the ocean, and its happiness founded upon the union of the great powers, and upon the faith of treaties.

In America, the known principles of government have afforded to Martinico, Tobago, and St. Lucia, the most perfect security; they no longer

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er dread those imprudent laws, ch would spread devastation and n throughout the colonies. Their wish is to be united to the ner-country, and they will bring to it, with their attachment confidence, a degree of prospe- at least equal to that which have before enjoyed. At St. ningo great calamities have hap- d; great evils are to be re- d; but the insurrection grows formidable every day. Touis- , without fortresses, without ure, without army, is no more a chief of banditti, wandering n mountain to mountain, whom light troops are constantly pur- g, and will soon destroy.

he peace is known in the Isle of ce and in India; the first cares overnment have already brought their love of the republic, their idence in its laws, and afforded y hope of prosperity.

lany years will pass over us out victories, without triumphs, out those splendid negotiations, ch fix the destiny of states; another species of success ought mark the existence of nations, above all, that of the republic. ustry is every where reanimated, commerce and the arts every re unite to efface the calamities ar. Labour of every kind calls he attention of government. It perform this new task with suc- as it shall possess the confi- e of the French people. The s which are to come will be, true, less celebrated; but the piness of France will increase, ead of her obtaining that glory ch she would now despise.

Signed) Buonaparté, first consul.
H. B. Maret, secretary of state.

Treaty, concluded the 20th of May 1802, between the French Republic and his Serene Highness the Duke of Wirtemburg.

Art. I.

THERE shall be good understanding and amity between the French republic and his serene highness.

II. His majesty the emperor, and the empire of Germany, having conserved, by the 7th article of the treaty of Luneville, that the French republic should possess, in full sovereignty and property, the countries and territories situate on the left bank of the Rhine, and which made part of the empire of Germany, his serene highness the duke of Wirtemburg renounces, for himself, his heirs and successors, in favour of the French republic, the rights of sovereignty, territorial superiority, property, and all other rights which he exercises, and which belong to him over the countries and territories on the left bank of the Rhine, and in particular,

1. The principality of Montbeliard.

2. The county of Storburg.

3. The seignories of Riquewir, Ostheim, Aubure, Franquemont, Blamont, Clermont, Stéricourt, Châtelot, Granges, Clerval, and Passavant.

4. The fiefs arising out of the said principalities, counties, and seignories.

5. The seignories, fiefs, and domains, possessed by the heirs and successors of the natural children of the duke Leopold Eberhard of Wirtemburg Montbeliard, and which are revertible to the ducal house.

6. The territories, rights, and revenues, at Sphire, Dundenhoven,

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and in the environs on the left bank of the Rhine.

III. His serene highness in like manner renounces all claims of restitution which he might make upon the French republic for arrears and non-enjoyment of rights and revenues, and for all other causes, anterior to the present treaty.

IV. In pursuance of the 7th article of the treaty of Luneville, the French republic promises and engages its good offices to obtain for his serene highness those territorial indemnities which shall be as much as possible suited to the convenience and pleasure of his serene highness, equivalent to the losses of all kinds resulting to his serene highness from the war, and conformable to the advantages and privileges attached to the ceded possessions.

V. The 8th article of the treaty of Luneville, concerning the debts of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, shall serve as the basis of the regulations to be made respecting the debts of the countries comprised in the cession made by the 2d article of the present treaty.

VI. The private debts of communes and other corporations shall remain charged to them, and by them paid.

VII. On the day of the ratification of the present treaty, all sequestrations placed, on account of the war, on the goods, effects, and revenues of citizens of the French republic, in the states of his serene highness, shall be taken off, and they shall be at liberty to carry away their goods and effects, and also to sell their property, or receive its revenues, without any hindrance whatever.

Treaty concluded between France and the Prince of Orange.

Art I.

HIS highness the prince of Nassau-Orange-Dillenburg-Dietz, formally renounces for himself and his heirs and successors, the dignity of stadtholder of the united provinces which now form the Batavian republic; he also formally renounces all rights, claims, and pretensions whatsoever, which arise from the above-mentioned dignity; as likewise all domains and territorial property situated in the said republic, or in its colonies.

II. His highness the prince of Nassau-Orange-Dillenburg-Dietz, the princess his consort, their children and heirs, shall enjoy all permanent or annual rents which they have in the Batavian republic, in the same manner as other possessors of rents in the said republic.

III. To indemnify the house of Nassau-Orange-Dillenburg-Dietz, for the renunciations and cessions in the first article of the present treaty, his highness shall receive,

1. The bishopric and abbey of Fulda.

2. The abbey of Corvey.

3. The abbey of Weingarten, with its dependencies.

4. The imperial town of Dormund, in Westphalia, and Ysny and Buchhorn, in Southern Swabia, with their territories and dependencies. His highness shall possess, for ever, and in full sovereign property, for himself, his heirs and successors, the above-mentioned bishopric and abbeys, which shall be secularized in his favour, and the imperial towns, with

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with all the territory belonging to them, under the condition that his highness shall engage to satisfy the existing and acknowledged claims to certain inheritances appertaining to his house, in the course of the last century. This satisfaction shall be determined by arbitrators to be appointed by the two contracting parties.

IV. The inheritance in the new states which shall be assigned to the house of Nassau-Orange-Dillenburg-Dietz, shall be regulated in the following manner: the male line shall succeed to the exclusion of the female; but in failure of male heirs, the female shall enter into all their rights. This clause shall extend to all the legitimate offspring of his highness the prince in a direct line; and in case of the failure of that line, the above-mentioned territory, states and sovereignty, shall devolve to the royal house of Prussia.

V. His majesty the king of Prussia, and the first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, reciprocally guaranty, in conjunction with his highness the prince of Nassau-Orange-Dillenburg-Dietz, the indemnifications of the ceded or conquered countries, as they are stipulated in this treaty.

VI. His majesty the king of Prussia, and his highness the prince of Nassau-Orange-Dillenburg-Dietz, in like manner acknowledge the Batavian republic.

VII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, his majesty the king of Prussia, and his highness the prince of Nassau-Orange-Dillenburg-Dietz, may take possession of the states and territories allotted to them as indemnities.

VIII. The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties within forty days, or sooner if possible.

Paris, May 24, 1802.

Marquis de Lucchesini.
General Beurnonville.

Definitive Treaty of Peace between the French Republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

THE first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, and the sublime Ottoman emperor, being desirous to restore the relations of peace and amity which have of old subsisted between France and the sublime Porte, have for that purpose appointed ministers plenipotentiaries, viz. the first consul, in the name of the French people, citizen C. M. Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs to the French republic; and the sublime Ottoman Porte, Esseid Mahomed Said Ghalib Effendi, private secretary and director of foreign affairs; who, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There shall hereafter be peace and friendship between the French republic and the sublime Ottoman Porte: hostilities shall for the future, and for ever, cease between the two states.

II. The treaties or capitulations which, before the war, defined the respective relations of every kind, existing between the two powers, shall be renewed in all their particulars.

In consequence of this renewal, and in fulfilment of the ancient capitulation, according to which the French have a right to enjoy, in the states of the sublime Porte, all the

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advantages granted to other nations, the sublime Porte consents that the French merchant ships bearing the French flag, shall for the future possess the undisputed right to navigate and pass freely in the Black Sea. The sublime Porte likewise consents, that the said French merchant ships, on their passage into and out of this sea, shall, with respect to every thing that can favour the free navigation of it, be placed precisely on the same footing with the merchant ships of those nations which now navigate it.

The sublime Porte and the government of the French republic will with common consent take vigorous measures to cleanse the seas, which the ships of both states navigate, from all kinds of pirates.

The sublime Porte promises to protect the French trading ships in the Black Sea against all kinds of pirates.

It is hereby understood, that the advantages secured by the present article to the French in the Ottoman empire, shall in like manner extend to the subjects and flag of the sublime Porte in the seas and territory of the French republic.

III. The French republic shall, in the Ottoman countries which lie on, or in the vicinity of, the Black Sea, both with respect to their trade and the agents and commissaries which that trade may render it necessary to appoint in such places, enjoy the same rights and privileges which France, before the war, enjoyed by virtue of the old capitulations, in any other parts of the states of the sublime Porte.

IV. The sublime Porte assents to all that was stipulated with respect to it in the treaty concluded at Amiens between France and England, on the 4th Germinal of the year ten (25th of March 1801), or the 22d of Zillides, of the year of the Hegira 1216. All the articles of this treaty, which have relation to the sublime Porte, are by the present treaty formally renewed.

V. The French republic and the sublime Porte mutually guaranty the integrity of their possessions.

VI. The restorations and indemnifications which are due to the agents of the two powers, or to their citizens and subjects, whose effects have been confiscated or sequestrated during the war, shall be regulated in an equitable manner, by a particular agreement to be concluded between the two governments at Constantinople.

VII. Until by common consent new regulations shall be agreed on, with respect to the tolls or customs on which disputes may have arisen, these shall in both countries continue to be regulated by the old capitulations.

VIII. Should any prisoners be found in the two countries, who are detained in consequence of the war, they shall immediately be set at liberty, without ransom.

IX. As the French republic and the sublime Porte, by the present treaty, wish to place their states reciprocally in the situation of the most favoured powers, it is expressly understood that each state grants to the other, all the advantages which have been or shall be granted to any other powers, in the same manner as if they were expressly stipulated in the present treaty.

X. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged within eighty days, or sooner, if possible, at Paris.

Done at Paris, the 6th of Messidor,

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sidor, of the year ten (June 25, 1802), or the 24th of Safernair, the year of the Hegira 1217.

(Signed) Ch. Mau. Talleyrand.
Esseid Mahamed Said Ghalib Effendi.

Message, July 29, 1802, of the Consuls of the Republic to the Conservative Senate.

SENATORS,—On the sixth of May last, the tribunate expressed a wish that a striking pledge of national gratitude might be given to the first consul. That wish was applauded by the legislative body, and repeated by a spontaneous movement of the citizens.

The senate raised its thoughts still higher; and in the accomplishment of that wish, it hoped to find the sure means of giving to the government that stability which alone can multiply the resources of the nation, establish confidence without, and credit within, inspirit allies, discourage enemies, extinguish the flames of war, permit the enjoyment of the fruits of peace, and leave to future wisdom the task of executing every thing that can be conceived as contributing to the happiness of a free people.

The first consul was of opinion that the circumstances of his first nomination prevented him from accepting the proposed reelection, unless it should be specifically conferred by the French people, thereby giving a proof of their attachment to, and permanent confidence in, the magistrate who had been the object of their first choice.

In this manner we have thought it our duty to carry into execution the ideas of the senate.

The French people have given their answer; the government has received from almost all the departments, the acts which contain the expression of the will of the people. It is to the senate we have thought, in this new case, that it belongs to collect and promulgate the wishes of the people. We have therefore ordered the minister of the interior to place at the disposal of the senate, the registers in which those votes are contained.

We invite the senate to take those measures which shall seem to its wisdom the most proper, for the purpose of stating the result.

The second consul,
Cambacerès.

By the second consul,
The secretary of state,
H. B. Maret.

The audience of the corps diplomatique was interrupted on the 3d August by the introduction of the conservative senate.—Citizen Barthelemy, the president, spoke as follows:

Citizen first consul,—The French, grateful for the immense services you have rendered to them, wish that the first magistracy of the state should be irrevocably placed in your hands. In thus conferring it upon you for life, they only express the opinion of the senate, as stated in its *senatus consultum* of the 8th of May. The nation, by this solemn act of gratitude, confides to you the task of consolidating our institutions

A new career commences for the first consul,—after prodigies of valour and military talents, he has terminated the war, and obtained every where the most honourable conditions of peace. The French people

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under his auspices have assumed the attitude and character of true greatness. He is the pacificator of nations, and the restorer of France. His name alone is a tower of strength.

Already an administration of less than three years has almost made us forget that epoch of anarchy and calamities which seemed to have dried up the sources of public prosperity.

But evils yet remain to be healed, and inquietudes to be dissipated. The French people, after having astonished the world by warlike exploits, expect of you, citizen first consul, all the benefits of that peace which you have procured for them.

If seeds of discord still exist, the proclamation of the perpetual consulate of Bonaparté will dissipate them. Every one will now rally round him. His powerful genius will support and preserve all. He exists only for the prosperity and happiness of the French people. His constant efforts will be directed to increase the national glory and national greatness. What nation, in fact, better deserves happiness, and of what people more enlightened, or more sensible, can he desire the esteem and attachment?

The conservative senate will associate itself with all the generous maxims of government. It will second, by all the means in its power, every amelioration which shall have for its end the prevention of those evils by which we have been so long afflicted, and the extension and consolidation of those benefits which you have conferred upon us. It is its duty also to contribute to the accomplishment of the wishes of the people, which have been manifested in a manner so honourable to their zeal and their discernment.

The *senatus consultum* which the senate in a body now present to you, citizen first consul, contains the expression of its own gratitude. The organ of the sovereign will, it was of opinion, could not better fulfil the intentions of the French people, than by calling in the aid of the arts to perpetuate the remembrance of this memorable event.

After this address, citizen Barthelemy, the president, read the act, of which the following is the tenor:

Senatus Consultum.—Extract from the Registers of the Conservative Senate of the 2d of August 1802.

The conservative senate, consisting of the number of members prescribed by the 90th article of the constitution; deliberating upon the message of the consuls of the republic, of the 29th ult.; after having heard the report of the special committee, charged with the verification of the registers of the votes given by the French people; seeing the *procès-verbal* prepared by the special committee, and which states, that 3,577,259 citizens have given their suffrages, and that 3,568,885 citizens have voted, that Napoleon Buonaparté should be appointed consul for life; considering that the senate, established by the constitution as the organ of the people, in every thing in which the social compact is interested, ought to manifest in a splendid manner the national gratitude towards the conquering and pacificating hero, and to proclaim solemnly that it is the will of the French people to give to the government every necessary stability and independence, in order to insure the prosperity and glory of the republic, decrees as follows:

Art.

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.rt. I. The French people do ap-
it, and the senate do proclaim, Na-
on Bonaparté first consul for life.
I. A statue of peace, holding in
hand the laurel of victory, and
he other the decree of the senate,
l attest to posterity the gratitude
ne nation.
II. The senate shall convey to
first consul the expression of the
fidence, the love, and the admi-
on of the French people.
Signed) Barthelemy, president.
Vaubois and Fargues,
secretaries.
By the conservative senate,
The secretary general,
Signed) Cauchy.

ıe first consul replied as follows:

)enators,—The life of a citizen be-
igs to his country. The people of
ance wish that the whole of mine
)uld be consecrated to their service,
d I obey. In giving me this new,
s permanent pledge of their con-
ence, they have imposed upon me
e duty of maintaining the system
the laws and institutions of the re-
ıblic. By my efforts, by your co-
eration, citizen senators, and that
the constituted authorities, and
the confidence and will of this
ımense people, the liberty, equa-
y, and prosperity of the people of
rance will be secured from all the
cidents which arise from the un-
rtainty of futurity. The best peo-
e shall, as they deserve, be the
ıost happy, and their happiness
ıall contribute to that of all Europe.
Content with having been called,
y the order of him from whom
very thing emanates, to bring
ack upon the earth justice, order,
nd equality, I shall hear my last
our sound without regret, and
without any uneasiness about the
opinion of future generations.

Senators, receive my thanks for
this solemn proceeding. The de-
sire of the senate has expressed the
wish of the people of France, and is
thereby more strongly connected
with whatever remains to be done
for the happiness of the people. It is
very gratifying to me, to be assured
of this by the speech of so distin-
guished a president.

The members of the senate then
retired.

Circular Letter of the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of the different Departments, dated Paris, 4th August.

I SEND you, citizen prefect, the *senatus consultum*, which proclaims the will of the French people. You will cause it to be proclaimed throughout the whole of your department on the 15th of August. That day shall hereafter be consecrated by the recollection of great events. It will recall to our posterity the recollection of the memorable epocha of public happiness, when the consciences of the people were set at peace, and when the people of France exercised the greatest act of sovereignty ever exercised by any nation.

The 15th of August is at once the anniversary of the birth-day of the chief consul, of the signature of the concordat, and the day on which the people of France, wishing to secure and perpetuate their happiness, have connected its duration with that of the glorious career of Napoleon Buonaparté.

What pleasing recollections to

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excite the enthusiasm of the French people! What a concurrence of great events to awaken in every heart those generous sentiments which characterize the French nation!

Let this great day be celebrated by acts of benevolence. I invite you, citizen prefect, to consecrate the whole of it to happiness, by uniting in marriage those individuals who are most eminent for their virtue.

(Signed) Chaptal.

Paris, Aug. 5.—Extract from the registers of the deliberations of the council of state, of the sitting of August 4.

Project of a Senatus Consultum for organizing the Constitution.

Title I.

Art. 1. Each jurisdiction of a justice of the peace has a cantonal assembly.—2. Each communal circuit or district of sub-prefecture, has an electoral college for the circuit.—3. Each department has an electoral college for the department.

Title II.

Of the Cantonal Assemblies.

4. The assembly of the canton is composed of all the citizens domiciliated in the canton, and inscribed on the commune lists of the circuit. From the epoch when the communal lists ought to be renewed in the terms of the constitution, the assembly of the canton shall be composed of all the citizens domiciliated in the canton, and enjoying the rights of citizenship.—5. The first consul nominates the president of the cantonal assembly. His functions continue for five years, and he may be reappointed indefinitely. He is assisted by four inspectors; two of them being the oldest, and the other two the persons paying most taxes among the citizens having a right to vote in the cantonal assembly. The president and four inspectors appoint the secretary.—6. The assembly of the canton divides itself into sections for performing the operations belonging to it. At the first convocation of each assembly, its organization and forms of proceeding shall be determined by a regulation issued by the government.—7. The president of the cantonal assembly appoints the presidents of the sections. Their functions terminate with each sectionary assembly. They are, each of them, assisted by two inspectors, the one being the oldest, and the other the most heavily taxed, of the citizens having a right to vote in the section.—8. The cantonal assembly returns two citizens out of whom the first consul chooses the justice of the peace for the canton. It, in like manner, returns two citizens for each vacant place of *suppleant* to the justices of peace.—9. The justices of the peace and their *suppleants* are appointed for ten years.—10. In cities containing 5000 persons, the cantonal assembly presents two citizens for each seat in the municipal council. In cities where there may be several justices of the peace, or several cantonal assemblies, each assembly will, in like manner, present two citizens for each seat in the municipal council.—11. The members of the municipal council are taken by each cantonal assembly, from a list of a hundred of the persons paying most taxes in the canton. This list shall be executed and printed by order of the prefect.—12. The municipal councils are renewed in the proportion of one half every ten years.—13. The first consul

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hooses the mayors and assist- in the municipal councils. are to be five years in office, nay be reappointed.—14. The onal assembly nominates to the oral college of the circuit the ber of members assigned to it, oportion to the number of citi- of which it is composed.—15. ominates to the electoral college e department, from a list here- er referred to, the number of bers assigned to it.—16. The bers of the electoral colleges t be domiciliated in the respec- circuits and departments.—17. government convokes the canto- ssemblies, fixes the time of their ng, and the object of their meet-

Title III.

Electoral Colleges.

8. The electoral colleges of the uits have one member for every domiciliated inhabitants of the uit.---The number of members not, however, exceed 200, nor below 120.---19. The depart- nt electoral colleges have one mber for every 1000 domiciliated abitants in the department; but withstanding, these members not be more than 300, nor fewer n 200.---20. The members of the ctoral colleges are appointed for .---21. If a member of an elec- al college is denounced to the go- nment as having permitted any contrary to the dictates of honour the interests of the country, the vernment invites the college to nifest its opinion thereon. Three rths of the votes are necessary to ake a denounced member lose his ace in the college.---22. A mem- r loses his seat in the electoral col- ges for the same cause which would prive him of the rights of citizen- ship. He also loses when, without any legitimate obstruction, he ab- sents himself from three successive meetings.---23. The first consul ap- points the presidents of the electoral colleges on each session. The po- lice of the electoral college when as- sembled is exclusively under the di- rection of the president.---24. The electoral colleges appoint, at the commencement of each session, two inspectors and a secretary.---25. In order to the formation of the electoral colleges of departments, there shall be drawn up in each department, under the orders of the minister of finance, a list of 600 citizens, who are most heavily assessed to the land- tax, the tax on moveables, the tax on luxury, and the tax on licenses. To the amount of the contribution must be added in the department do- micile, such sum as may be proved to be paid in other parts of the terri- tory of France or the colonies. This list shall be printed.---26. The can- tonal assembly will select from this list the members to be appointed to the electoral college of the depart- ment.---27. The first consul may add to the electoral colleges of cir- cuit, ten members chosen from among the citizens belonging to the legion of honour, or who have per- formed public services. He may add to each electoral college of de- partment twenty citizens, ten of whom to be taken from the thirty most heavily taxed in the depart- ment; and ten others, either from the members of the legion of honour, or citizens who have performed pub- lic services. He is not limited to precise periods in making these no- minations.---28. The electoral col- leges of circuit present to the first consul two citizens domiciliated in the circuit for each vacant seat in the council

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council of the circuit. Of those citizens, one at least must, of necessity, be chosen from among the members of the electoral college which appoints him. The councils of circuit are removed by thirds, once in five years.—29. The electoral colleges of circuit present at each meeting two citizens to form part of the list, from which are to be chosen the members of the tribunate. Of these citizens, one, at least, must necessarily belong to the college which presents him. Both of them may be chosen from persons not residing in the department.—30. The electoral colleges of the departments present to the first consul two citizens domiciliated in each department for every place vacant in the council general of the department. One of these citizens, at least, must necessarily be taken from the electoral college which presents him. The renovation of the councils general of the departments takes place by thirds every five years.—31. The electoral colleges of the departments present at each meeting two citizens to form the list from which the members of the senate are named. One of them, at least, must necessarily be taken from the college which presents him, and they both may be taken from the department. They are to have the age and the qualifications prescribed by the constitution.—32. The electoral colleges of the departments and circuits present each two citizens domiciliated in the department, in order to form a list from which the members of the deputation to the legislative body are to be named. One of these citizens is necessarily to be taken from the college which presents him. There must be three times as many different candidates on the list formed by the combination of the presentations of the electoral colleges of the departments and circuits as there are vacant places.—33. The same person may be a member of a council of commune and of an electoral college of circuit or department. The same person cannot, however, be at the same time a member of a college of circuit and college of department.—34. The members of the legislative body and of the tribunate cannot attend the sittings of the electoral college to which they belong. All the other public functionaries have a right to attend and to vote.—35. No cantonal assembly shall proceed to nominate to the places that belong to it in an electoral college, until these places are reduced to two thirds.—36. The electoral colleges can assemble only in consequence of an act of convocation emanating from the government, and in the places assigned to them. They can take a cognizance of the subjects only for which they are assembled, nor can they prolong their sittings beyond the time fixed by the act of convocation. If they exceed these limits, the government possesses the right of dissolving them.—37. The electoral colleges can neither directly nor indirectly, nor under any pretext whatsoever, hold any intercourse with each other.—38. The dissolution of an electoral body necessarily leads to the renewal of all its members.

Title IV.

Of the Consuls.

39. The consuls are for life. They are members of the senate, and act as presidents.—40. The second and third consuls are appointed by the senate on the presentation of the first.—41. For this purpose, when any

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of the two places become va- the first consul presents to the e a first person. If he is not nted, he presents a second, and e second is not accepted, he nts a third, who is of necessity nted.—42. When the first con- inks proper, he appoints a citi- o succeed him after his death, ding to the forms prescribed in preceding article.—43. The ci- appointed to succeed the first l takes an oath to the republic, administered by the first con- assisted by the second and third uls, in the presence of the se- , the ministers, the council of , the legislative body, the tri- te, the tribunal of cassation, rchbishops, bishops, presidents e tribunals of appeal, the presi- s of the electoral colleges, the idents of the cantonal assemblies, grand officers of the legion of our, and the mayors of the 24 cipal cities of the republic. The etary of state draws up the pro- verbal of the administration of oath.—44. The oath is in these rs: "I swear to maintain the onstitution, to respect the liberty f conscience, to oppose the re- rn of feudal institutions; never make war but for the defence nd glory of the republic; and not employ the power wherewith I hall be invested, but for the hap- iness of the people, from whom nd for whom I shall have received ."—45. Having taken this oath, takes his seat in the senate imme- tely after the third consul.—46. e first consul may deposit, among archives of government, his wish o the nomination of a successor, be presented to the senate after death.—47. In this case, he mmonses the attendance of the second and third consuls, the ministers and presidents of the sections of the council of state. In their presence he delivers to the secretary of state the paper sealed with his seal, and in which his wish is recorded. This paper is subscribed by all those who were present at the transaction. The secretary of state deposits it among the archives of government in the presence of the ministers and presidents of the sections of the council of state.—48. The first consul may withdraw this deposit, observing the formalities prescribed in the preceding article.—49. After the death of the first consul, if his choice has remained in deposit, the paper containing it is withdrawn from the achives of government by the secretary of state, in the presence of the ministers and presidents of the sections of the council of state, their authenticity and identity being ascertained in the presence of the second and third consuls. It is addressed to the senate by a message from the government, with a copy of the procès-verbal, certifying the deposit, the identity, and authenticity.—50. If the person presented by the first consul is not appointed, the second and the third consuls present one each; in case of neither of these being nominated, they each make another presentation, and one of the two must of necessity be appointed.—51. If the first consul leaves no presentation, the second and third consuls make their presentations separate, one first, one second, and if neither obtains the nomination, they make a third, from which the senate must of necessity nominate.—52. In every case, the presentations and nomination must be completed within twenty-four hours after the death of the first consul.

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consul.—53. The law determines for the life of each first consul the state of the expenditure of government.

Title V.

Of the Senate.

54. The senate regulates, by an organic senatus consultum—1st, The constitution of the colonies—2d, Every thing not provided for by the constitution, and which may yet be necessary to its operation—3d, It explains those articles of the constitution which admit of different interpretations.—55. The senate, by acts, entitled Senatus Consulta—1st, suspends for five years the functions of juries in the departments where that measure may be necessary—2d, Proclaims, when circumstances require it, certain departments out of the protection of the constitution—3d, Determines the time when the individuals arrested in virtue of the 46th article of the constitution, are to be brought before the tribunals, in such cases where they are not brought to trial in ten days from the period of their arrest—4th, Annuls the judgments of the civil and criminal tribunals when dangerous to the safety of the state—5th, Dissolves the legislative body and tribunate—6th, Appoints the consuls.—56. The organic senatus consulta and ordinary senatus consulta are deliberated upon by the senate, on the initiative of the government. A simple majority suffices for a senatus consulta. Two thirds of the votes of the members present are necessary for an organic senatus consultum.—57. The projects of the senatus consultum, adopted in consequence of articles 54 and 55, are discussed in a privy council, composed of the consuls, two ministers, two senators, two counsellors of state, and two grand officers of the legion of honour. At each meeting the first consul appoints the members who are to compose the privy council.—58. The first consul ratifies the treaties of peace and alliance, after taking the advice of the privy council. Before he promulgates them, he communicates them to the senate.—59. The act of the nomination of a member of the legislative body, of the tribunate, and of the tribunal of cassation, is entitled arrêté.—60. The acts of the senate, relative to its police and internal administration, are entitled deliberation.—61. In the course of the year 11, he will proceed to the nomination of 14 citizens, to complete the number of 80 senators, fixed by the 15th article of the constitution. This nomination shall be made by the senate, on the presentation of the first consul, who shall, for that purpose, select three persons from the list of citizens chosen by the electorate colleges.—62. The members of the grand council of the legion of honour are members of the senate, whatever may be their age.—63. The first consul may besides nominate to the senate, without the previous presentation of the electoral colleges of the departments, citizens distinguished for their services and their talents, on these conditions, however, that they shall be of the age required by the constitution, and that the number of senators shall not exceed 120.—64. The senators may be consuls, ministers, members of the legion of honour, inspectors of public instruction, or employed on extraordinary and temporary missions.—65. The senate appoints each year two of its members to perform the duty of secretaries.

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cretaries.—66. The ministers have seats in the senate, but no deliberative voice, unless they are senators.

Title VI.

Of the Counsellors of State.

67. The counsellors of state shall never exceed the number of 50.—68. The council of state is divided into sections.—69. The ministers have rank, seats, and votes in the council of state.

Title VII.

Of the Legislative Body.

70. Each department shall have a number of members proportioned to the extent of its population, conformable to the annexed table.—71. All the members of the legislative body, belonging to the same deputation, are to be nominated at once.—72. The departments of the republic are divided into five series, conformable to the annexed table.—73. The present deputies are classed according to these five series.—74. They shall be renewed in the year to which the series, including the department to which they are attached, shall be referred.—75. The deputies nominated in the year 10 shall, however, complete their five years.—76. The government convokes, adjourns, and prorogues, the legislative body.

Title VIII.

Of the Tribunate.

77. From and after the year 13, the tribunate shall be reduced to 50 members. One half of the 50 shall go out every three years Until this reduction be completed, the members who go out shall not be replaced. The tribunate is divided into sections.—78. The legislative body and the tribunate are to be wholly renewed, immediately on their dissolution by the senate.

Title IX.

Of Justice and the Tribunate.

79. There shall be a grand judge, minister of justice.—80. He has a distinguished place in the senate and the council of state.—81. He presides in the tribunal of cassation and the tribunals of appeal, when the government judges it proper.—82. He has the right of vigilance and superintendence over the tribunals and justices of peace.—83. The tribunal of cassation, when he sits as president, has the right of censure and discipline over the tribunals of appeal and the criminal tribunals. He may, on serious complaints, suspend the judges from their functions, and send them before a judge, to give an account of their conduct.—84. The tribunals of appeal have the right of superintendence over the civil tribunals within their jurisdiction, and the civil tribunals over the justices of peace of their district.—85. The commissioners of government to the tribunal of cassation, superintend the commissioners to the tribunals of appeal and the criminal tribunals. The commissioners to the tribunals of appeal superintend the commissioners to the inferior tribunals.—86. The members of the tribunal of legation are appointed by the senate on the presentation of the first consul. The first consul presents three candidates for each vacant place.

Title X.

Right of Pardoning.

87. The first consul has the right of pardoning. He exercises it after the deliberation of a privy council, composed of the grand judge, two ministers, two counsel, and two members of the tribunal of cassation.

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tion.—The council of state having, on the reference of the consuls, discussed the above project, approve of it, and agree that it shall be presented to the consuls in due form.

(A true copy.)

J. G. Locre,
Secretary general of the council of state.

Approved,

Buonaparté, first consul.

By order of the first consul,

H. B. Maret,
Secretary of state.

The project of the organic senatus consultum was carried to the conservative senate by the counsellors of state, Regnier, Portalis, and Dessolles, orators of the government, and adopted by the senate in its sitting of this day.

Buonaparté, first consul, in the name of the French people, proclaims as a law of the republic, the *senatus consulte*, of which the following is the tenor:

Senatus Consulte for organizing the Constitution.—Extract from the Registers of the Conservative Senate of the 4th of August 1802.

The conservative senate, consisting of the number of members prescribed by the 90th article of the constitution; having seen the message of the consuls of the republic dated this day, announcing the sending of three orators of government, charged to present to the senate a project of a senatus consulte for organizing the constitution; having seen the said project of senatus consulte, presented to the senate by citizens Regnier, Portalis, and Dessolles, counsellors of state appointed for that purpose by an arrêté of the first consul of the republic, of the same date; after having heard the orators of government respecting the motives of the said project; deliberating on the report of its special committee appointed in the sitting of the 30th ult. decrees as follows: the present senatus consulte shall be transmitted by a message to the consuls of the republic.

(Signed) Barthelemy, president.
Vaubois and Fargues, secretaires.

By the conservative senate,
The secretary general, Cauchy.

[Then follows a table of the number of deputies to be chosen by each department to the legislative body, amounting in the whole to 300. Also a table of the departments of the republic, divided into five series.]

Let the present senatus consulte, sealed with the seal of state, be inserted in the bulletin of laws, and inscribed in the registers of the judiciary and administrative authorities, and the minister of justice is charged with the superintendence of its publication.

Paris, August 5, 1802.

(Signed) Bonaparté.
H. B. Maret.

The following Article is taken from the Paris official Paper, the Moniteur, of the 9th August 1802.

THE *Times*, which is said to be under ministerial inspection, is filled with perpetual invectives against *France*. Two of its four pages are every day employed in giving currency to the grossest calumnies. All that imagination can depict,

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depict, that is low, vile, and base, is by that miserable paper attributed to the French government. What is its end? Who pays it? What does it wish to effect?

A French journal edited by some miserable emigrants, the remnant of the most impure, a vile refuse, without country, without honour, sullied with crimes which it is not in the power of any amnesty to wash away, outdoes even the Times.

Eleven bishops, presided over by the atrocious bishop of Arras, rebels to their country and to the church, have assembled in London. They print libels against the bishops and the French clergy; they injure the government of the pope, who has reestablished the peace of the gospel amongst forty millions of Christians.

The isle of Jersey is full of brigands, condemned to death by the tribunals for crimes committed subsequent to the peace; for assissinations, robberies, and the practices of an incendiary.

The treaty of Amiens stipulates, that persons accused of crimes, of murder, for instance, shall be respectively delivered up. The assassins who are at Jersey are, on the contrary, received. They depart from thence unmolested, in fishing boats, disembarked on our coasts, assassinate the richest proprietors, and burn the stacks of corn and the barns.

Georges wears openly at London his red ribband, as a recompense for the infernal machine which destroyed a part of Paris, and killed thirty women and children, or peaceable citizens. This special protection authorizes a belief, that if he had succeeded he would have been honoured with the order of the garter.

Let us make some reflections on this strange conduct of our neighbours.

When two great nations make peace, is it for the purpose of reciprocally exciting troubles, or to engage and pay for crimes? Is it for the purpose of giving money and protection to all men who wish to trouble the state? and as to the liberty of the press, is a country to be at liberty to speak of a nation, friendly, and newly reconciled, in a manner which they durst not speak of a government against whom they were prosecuting a deadly war?

Is not one nation responsible to another nation for all the acts and all the conduct of its citizens? Do not acts of parliament even prohibit allied governments, or their ambassadors, to be insulted?

It is said that Richelieu, under Louis XIII. assisted the revolution in England, and contributed to bring Charles the First to the scaffold. M. de Choiseul, and after him, the ministers of Louis XVI. doubtless excited the insurrection in America. The late English ministry have had their revenge: they excited the massacres of September, and influenced their movements, by means of which Louis XVI. perished on the scaffold, and by means of which our principal manufacturing cities, such as Lyons, were destroyed.

Is it still wished that this series of movements and influence, which has been productive of such calamitous consequences to both states, for so many ages, should be prolonged? Would it not be more reasonable, and more conformable to the results of

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of experience, to make use of the reciprocal influence of proper commercial relations, as the means of protecting commerce, of preventing the fabrication of false money, and opposing a refuge to criminals?

Besides, what result can the English government expect from fomenting the troubles of the church? from receiving and vomiting back upon our territory the brigands of the *Cotes-du-Nord* and Morbhian, covered with the blood of the best and richest proprietors of those unfortunate departments? from spreading by every means, instead of severely repressing, all the calumnies circulated by English writers, or by the French press at London? Do they not know that the French government is now more solidly established than the English government? And do they think that reciprocity will be difficult for the French government?

What would be the effect of such an exchange of injuries, of the influence of insurrectional committees, of the protection and encouragement granted to assassins? What would be gained to civilization, to the commerce and the happiness of both nations?

Either the English government authorizes and tolerates those public and private crimes, in which case it cannot be said that such conduct is consistent with British generosity, civilization, and honour; or it cannot prevent them, in which case it does not deserve the name of a government; above all, if it does not possess the means of repressing assassination and calumny, and protecting social order! —*Moniteur.*

Treaty between the French Republic, Prussia, and Bavaria.

THE first consul o the French republic and his majesty the emperor of Russia, having offered their mediation for the arrangement of the affairs of Germany, and having made known to the imperial diet, by their declaration of the 18th August 1802, the indemnities which they thought should be adjudged to each prince in consequence of the 7th article of the treaty of Luneville; his majesty the king of Prussia hastened to conform to the plan presented, and in taking possession of the states adjudged to him, confined himself scrupulously within the limits assigned in the declaration. His majesty the emperor of Germany having on his side announced the intention of causing its different possessions to be occupied, his majesty the the king of Prussia, the first consul, and the emperor of Russia, have spontaneously hastened to make known to him, that it was not at all becoming that his troops should pass the limits assigned by the declaration, or that they should occupy any territory but that appointed for the indemnification of the archduke Ferdinand.

Yet, without regard either to this declaration made collectively at Paris to the imperial ambassador by the minister of the three powers, nor to that which has been made at Berlin by the count de Haugwitz to M. de Stadion, the Anstrian troops have taken possession of Passau, and his imperial majesty has informed the diet by his plenipotentiary, that he would not withdraw his troops, unless the countries occupied by the other princes were

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in like manner evacuated, is an indication that his immajesty sets no value on the ition of the mediating powers, at he regards it as void.

consequence, his majesty the f Prussia, and the first consul e French republic, engage elves to reiterate in concert, at on and Vienna, their efforts se the plan presented to be d by the Germanic body; and atified in its whole extent, but ularly so far as it guaranties elector of Bavaria the preser- of his possessions on the bank of the Inn, as far as it s to him the town of Passau. d if, contrary to their hopes, heir united interposition, his ty the emperor, taking adge of the possession of Passau, l refuse to evacuate it within eriod of sixty days appointed e deliberation of the imperial the governments of Prussia and e pledge themselves to comtheir efforts with those of Ba- to secure to the latter the preion of her ancient domains on ight of the Inn, as well as possession of Passau, and the indemnity which has been ged to her.

ne at Paris, 18 Fructidor, year 10 (September 5, 1801).

gned) Talleyrand.
Marquis de Lucchesini.
Cetto.

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te of *Mederic-Louis-Elie Mo- de Saint Mery, issued at rma, October* 23, 1802.

the name of the French reblic.—Mederic-Louis-ElieMo-Saint Mery, counsellor of state,

administrator-general of the states of Parma, Piacenza, Guastalla, &c. A convention concluded between France and Spain, the 21st March 1801, places at the disposal of France, the states of the infant duke of Parma, and death having carried off that prince upon the 9th of October 1802, the first consul has decided, that from this moment the exercise of the sovereignty is transferred by just right to the French republic, and he has in consequence cast his eyes upon us, and declared us administrator-general of these states. We have in consequence decreed as follows:—I. Reckoning from the 9th October, all the rights and powers attached to the sovereignty in the said states of Parma, Piacenza, Guastalla, &c. belong and remain to the French republic.—II. The provisional regency established the same day, that his royal highness the infant duke of Parma had ceased to live, is suppressed.—III. All the functionaries of the old government shall continue provisionally, and until a new order express their functions.—IV. The public acts, whatever their nature, shall be made out in the name of the French republic, and shall bear a double date, viz. that of the calendar of this republic and that of the old calendar.—V. No act of public administration or legislation, shall have any validity, unless it emanates directly from us, or is clothed with our approbation.—VI. We enjoin all the public functionaries, without exception, under their responsibility, to increase their zeal and activity, to labour conjointly with us to maintain good order and public tranquillity, to secure the triumph of justice, without which there is no society, and to preserve among a

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people, worthy of all our cares, the respect which it owes to its magistrates, as also the sentiment of happiness to be governed by France.—VII. The present decree shall be printed, published, and posted up in the usual places, and enregistered in the different offices through the whole extent of the states of Parma, Piacenza, Guastalla, &c. in order that it may be known by everybody, and that all may conform to it in every respect, &c.

Parma, Oct. 23, 1802.

(Signed)

Moreau Saint Mery.

Constitution of the Italian Republic, framed at Lyons 1801-2.

Title I. *Of the Italian Republic.*

1. THE catholic religion apostolic and Roman, is the religion of the state.

2. The sovereignty resides in the whole of the citizens.

3. The territory of the republic is divided into departments, districts, and communes.

Title II. *Of the Rights of Citizenship.*

4. Every person born of a Cisalpine father, and remaining on the territory of the republic, acquires the rights of a citizen as soon as he becomes of age.

The next three articles regard naturalization. Strangers who have acquired landed property in the state, or who possess commercial or manufacturing establishments, and who have resided seven years in it, may be naturalized. Also persons who possess great talents or expertness in any of the arts or sciences, even in the mechanical ones, or who have tendered great services to the state, may acquire the right of citizenship.

8. The law determines the ratio of minority, the quantum of property necessary to constitute a qualification, and the causes for which the exercise of the rights of citizenship may be lost or suspended.

9. Also regulates the formation of a civic register. Those citizens only whose names are inserted in this list, shall be eligible to offices under the state.

Title III. *Of the Colleges.*

10. The three electoral colleges, namely, the college of the Possidenti, that of the Dotti, and that of the Commercanti, are the primitive organ of the national sovereignty.—Next three articles regulate the forms of their meetings. They are to meet once in two years, at least, on the invitation of the government, to complete their number, to appoint the members of the consulta, of the legislative body, and of the tribunals of revision and appeal, and the commissaries of finance. Their sittings are to continue a fortnight. They are to deliberate, but not discuss, and that by secret ballot, and a third of the members must be present to make a house.

14. At every ordinary sitting of the colleges, the government is to present to each of them a list of the places vacant, and the instructions necessary for the nomination to them, and the colleges may receive the claims of the candidates.

15, 16, 17. They are to approve or reject denunciations, give their decisions on the alterations in the constitution that may be proposed to them. No person under thirty years of age is eligible to any of the colleges, and the election is for life.

18. A member of any of the colleges

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leges forfeits it—1st, by fraudulent bankruptcy; 2d, by absence without good cause during three following sessions; 3d, by accepting an employment under a foreign power without consent of the government; 4th, by remaining without the state for six months after being recalled, or for any of those causes which induce forfeiture of citizenship.

19. Every college on adjourning shall send to the next censorial assembly the minutes of its sitting.

Title IV. *Of the College of the Possidenti.*

20. The college of the Possidenti is composed of 300 citizens, chosen from such landed proprietors as possess a revenue of 6000 livres at least. The place of its meeting, for the first ten years, shall be at Milan.

21. Every department may send a member to this college, in the proportion of one for every 30,000 inhabitants.

22. If there be not a sufficient number of inhabitants in a department possessed of the qualification required by the 20th article, the number shall be completed from a quadruple list of the most considerable proprietors of the same department.

23. At every session the college is to complete its numbers according to the lists of landed property which it is authorized to require of the government.

24. It is to elect nine members from its own body, who are to constitute the censorial power.

25. It is to make out a triple list according to the relative majority of votes, for the election of the public functionaries, indicated in the 11th article, and present it to the censors.

Title V. *Of the College of the Dotti.*

26. The college of the Dotti is composed of 200 citizens, chosen from among persons who are celebrated for their knowledge in the sciences, or the liberal or mechanical arts, or from among those who are distinguished for their acquaintance with ecclesiastical learning, or their researches in morality, legislation, political or administrative information. It shall reside for the first ten years at Bologna.

27. At every meeting the session transmits to the censurate a triple list of those citizens duly qualified, according to which it is to fill up the vacancies in offices.

28. It is to select from its body six members, who are to constitute part of the censurate.

29. It is to form a double list, according to the majority of suffrages, for the election of public functionaries mentioned in the 11th article, and present it to the censurate.

Title VI. *Of the College of the Commercanti.*

30. The college of the Commercanti is composed of 200 citizens, chosen from among the most considerable merchants and manufacturers. It is to reside at Brescia for the first ten years. It is to complete itself at every session according to the information that it has a right to demand of the government.

The articles 28 and 29 are common to all the colleges.

Title VII. *Of the Censurate.*

33. The Censurate is a committee of twenty-one members, nominated by the colleges in the form and proportion expressed in the 24th and

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28th articles. It shall reside for the first ten years at Cremona.

34. It shall assemble always on the fifth day after the sittings of the three colleges.

35. The sitting shall continue for only ten days, and seventeen members are necessary to constitute a meeting.

36. It is to nominate to all vacant offices from the lists transmitted by the three colleges, and by the greatest number of votes.

37. It is to declare the election of the functionaries nominated by the majority of the three colleges.

38. It is to nominate to the vacancies in the college of the Dotti, agreeable to the 27th article.

39. It is to terminate its nominations within the time fixed for its meetings.

40. It is to exercise its functions according to the articles 109, 111, 114.

41. The censurate is to renew itself at every meeting, ordinary or extraordinary, of the electoral colleges.

42. The acts of the censurate are to be presented to the colleges at their first meeting.

Title VIII. *Of the Government.*

43. The Government is entrusted to a president, a vice-president, a consulta of state, to ministers, and to a legislative body, in conformity to their respective privileges.

44. The president is to exercise his functions for ten years, and to be indefinitely reeligible.

45. The president has the originating of all the laws, conformably to article the 79th.

46. He has also the originating of all the diplomatic negotiations.

47. He is exclusively invested with the executive power, which he is to exercise by the medium of the ministers.

48. He appoints the ministers, the civil and diplomatic agents, the chiefs of the army and the generals. The law provides for the nomination of officers of inferior rank.

49. He names the vice-president, who, in his absence, takes his place in the consulta of state, and represents him in all the capacities which he may choose to confide to him. Once appointed, he cannot be dismissed during the presidence of him by whom he was elected.

50. In every case where the office of president may be vacant, he shall possess all the privileges of the president until the election of his successor.

Next follow several regulations respecting the transaction of the public business between the president and the secretary of state.

53. The salary of the president is fixed at 500,000 livres of Milan, and that of the vice-president at 100,000.

Title IX. *Of the Consulta of State.*

54. The Consulta of State consists of eight citizens, of forty years of age at least, elected for life by the colleges, and distinguished for eminent services done to the republic.

55. The president presides in the consulta of state, and one of its members is to be appointed minister for foreign affairs.

56. The consulta of state is specially charged with the consideration of diplomatic treaties, and every object which relates to the foreign affairs of the state.

57. The instructions relative to negotiations are discussed in the consulta, and treaties shall be definitive only when sanctioned by the absolute majority of its members.

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[The

he 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and sections are not of much imace.]

. The president exclusively es the initiative in all affairs sed in the consulta, and in all ions his vote is to prepondе-

. In case of the cessation, retion, or death of the president, consulta of state elects his sucr by an absolute majority of within the space of forty-eight s; and it cannot separate unne accomplishment of that ob-

. The salary of the members of consulta of state is fixed at 00 livres.

Title X. *Of the Ministers.*

nder this head are compreled a grand national judge or ister of justice, a minister for administration of the public sury, and a secretary to the nal judge, who is occasionally to is substitute.

4. No act of the government be voted unless signed by a mier.

Title XI. *Of the Legislative Council.*

5. The Legislative Council can be composed of less than ten cins of the age of thirty years at st, appointed by the president, who may be dismissed by him he end of three years.

76, 77, 78, 79. The members of legislative council have delibeive voices on the projects prosed by the president, which can t be passed but by an absolute jority of votes. They are spelly charged with the drawing up projects of law, and explaining the motives for sanctioning them. The salary of each counsellor is fixed at 20,000 livres.

Title XII. *Of the Legislative Body.*

81. The Legislative Body is composed of seventy-five members, of thirty years of age at least, chosen by each department according to its population. One half of them are to be taken from the college.

82. It is to be renewed by thirds every two years. The going out of the first and second third is to be determined by lot.

83. The government convokes the legislative body, and prorogues its sittings. They cannot, however, be shorter than two months annually.

84. In order to entitle it to deliberate, more than one half of the members must be present, not including the orators.

The regulations which follow merely relate to the forms of appointing the orators, and promulgating or denouncing laws as unconstitutional.

The salary of the members of the legislative body is fixed at 6000 livres of Milan, and that of the orators at 9000.

Title XIII. *Of the Tribunals.*

This head embraces the appointment of the different tribunals, civil and military, which are formed after the model of the French republic.

The judges are all appointed for life, and cannot be deprived of their situations but in consequence of improper conduct.

Title XIV. *Of the Responsibility of the Public Functionaries.*

105. The functions of the members of the colleges, and of the censurate, of the president and vice-

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president of the government, of the members of the consulta of state, of the legislative council, of the legislative body, of the chamber of orators, and of the tribunals of revision and cassation, are not subject to any responsibility.

107. The ministers are responsible—1. for the acts of the government signed by them; 2. for neglect in executing the laws and the rules of public administration; 3. for particular orders given by them contrary to the constitution, and to the regulations by which it was supported; 4. for peculation.

The other sections of this head relate to the powers of the tribunal of cassation, for trying the ministers accused, and to the share taken by the colleges and the censurate in that transaction.

Title XV. *General Dispositions.*

116. The constitution acknowledges no other civil distinction than that which is derived from the exercise of public functions.

117, 118, 119. Every inhabitant of the Cisalpine territory is free with respect to the particular exercise of his religion. The republic recognizes no privileges for, or impediments to industry and commerce, both externally and internally, but those founded in law.

120. There is throughout the republic an uniformity of weights, measures, coin, of civil and criminal laws, and the elementary system of instruction.

121. A national institute is charged with collecting discoveries, and bringing to perfection the sciences and the arts.

122. A national exchequer is to regulate and ascertain the accounts of the revenues and expenses of the republic. It is to consist of five members appointed by the colleges. One of whom is to resign in every two years, but is to be reeligible.

123. The troops who receive pay are to obey the orders of the administration. The national guards are subject only to the laws.

124. The public force, by its very nature, must obey. No armed body can deliberate.

125. All the debts and credits of the ancient provinces, now the Cisalpine, are recognized by the republic.

126. Every purchaser of national property, at a legal sale, cannot be disturbed in the possession of it; but any lawful claimant is to be indemnified by the treasury of the state.

127. The law assigns, on the national property not sold, a sufficient revenue to all bishops, chapters, seminaries, curates, and for church repairs. This revenue cannot be otherwise applied.

128. The consulta may at the end of three years propose any alterations in the constitution it deems necessary.

Proclamation of the Italian Republic, issued by a Committee of the Government, at Milan, on the 6th of February 1802.

THE treaty of Luneville established the independence of the Italian republic; at the moment when that treaty was signed, this country was held by right of conquest, and was ruled by a provisionary government, entirely under the direction of the general of the French army.

It was necessary to proceed to organize

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ganize this country; and this was the object of the consulta at Lyons.

Two kinds of organization were in our choice: the one of that sort which this country obtained in 1796. This might have been imposed by force, but would never have been submitted to by the inhabitants. It would have produced disorder and civil dissensions. It would have rendered the Cisalpine the centre of anarchy, and consequently a perpetual object of terror to her neighbours.

The second organization nearly corresponded to that proposed by the inhabitants, with a strong and central government.

All the places have been easily filled up, for few countries abound in citizens so distinguished both by their information and their probity.

But the first place, owing to circumstances, was not so easily filled up. On this account, that line of conduct was followed, which the interest of the country dictated, and we may say, the interest, well understood, of her neighbours.

The government is fixed at Milan. The principal laws necessary to set the constitution in motion are framing; and the country, without effort, in a short time, will find itself completely organized.

Those who imagine that nations may be organized in one day, in one hour, simply by digesting a paper, must find something extraordinary in accomplishing such a measure.

But such as are convinced that a people really possesses no constitution except when it is effective, and that among all nations, the moments of organization are a terrible crisis, will readily be convinced that the steps which the consulta at Lyons has taken are both wise and natural; and whatever may be said to find more in its conclusions than is really to be found there, is but idle prating.

But it may be said, that France combines to its thirty millions of inhabitants, the accession of influence attached to four millions which inhabit the Italian republic!!! An alarm is excited on this account—an outcry against the power and ambition of France.

Let us compare the influence of France in different parts of Europe since the treaty of Luneville, with that which she possessed in 1788. In 1788, France possessed a considerable influence over the king of Sardinia, the king of Naples, and the republic of Venice. Over the republic of Venice, because she was, by her situation, the enemy of France; over the king of Naples, on account of the family compact; over the king of Sardinia—for he was bound to France, by his inability to defend Savoy and Nice, by double alliances, and still more, by the pretensions of Austria to Montserrat. Thus France possessed an influence in the system of Europe over three great states, containing twelve millions of men.

At the present period, Venice belongs to the emperor: with regard to Naples, the family compact no longer exists. The Italian republic must, therefore, compensate both of these losses.

Thus France has made no addition to her influence. The cession of Venice has given the emperor a marked ascendant in the Adriatic, and over Italy; and if the Italian republic languished in disorganization—if she did not became the sure and faithful allay of France, the political state of Europe would be at

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the disposal of Austria; the equilibrium would be lost, and the result of a war, during which we have conquered in a hundred battles; during which we have twice found peace under the walls of Vienna, would be to place us in a situation worse than before the war.—France ought not to exercise an inordinate power over the neighbouring countries; but she ought carefully to watch over the equilibrium, the true guardian of peace.

In the system of Germany, Poland, Turkey, and Sweden, united themselves with France. Poland is no more: it has been employed to augment the power of our neighbours. Turkey, a prey to civil war, is just able to retain the consistence necessary to continue to exist: she can no longer have any weight in the affairs of Germany.

The acquisitions which Russia has made in Poland; the degree of civilization and power to which that state has attained in modern times, and time which changes every thing: all these circumstances have excited the descendants of Charles XII. to maintain the equilibrium of the Baltic, but have left them no real power in the affairs of Germany.

The accession which France has acquired in the four departments of the Rhine, does not compensate the accessions which her neighbours have acquired by the partition of Poland. This partition has rendered France a double loser; because she has not only seen a natural ally, of considerable population, annihilated in the balance of Europe, but even gone to assist those whom she should have assisted to keep within bounds.

In the equilibrium of the affairs of Germany, France has rather lost than gained; and if she had been obliged to acquiesce in the partitions of Poland, without obtaining, as a compensation, neither Belgium nor the four departments of the Rhine, she would have ceased to be, what she has always been, *a power of the first rank.*

We will not continue this parallel further, nor demonstrate how different the situation of France was in 1788, and after the preliminaries of London. Tippoo Saib, like Poland, has disappeared from the system of India, and his territories have gone to increase the immense possessions of the English.

No nation ever showed so much moderation as France; all that she conquered in war she has restored in peace. But it is proper she should restrict herself to certain limits, beyond which the government must fall into weakness. Equilibrium in the affairs of Germany, equilibrium in the affairs of Italy—such is the system of France: she does not desire to give the law, but she does not choose to receive it.

On considering the political situation of Europe in every point of view, we see that France has gained no new accession of influence: she has only maintained her former rank.

Bonaparté, P.
Melzi, V. P.

Dispatch from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French Chargé-d'Affaires Bacher, at the Diet of Ratisbon.

Paris, Feb. 14, 1802.

CITIZEN, I think it incumbent upon me to inform you officially, of the results of an extraordinary consulta of the principal

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citizens of the Cisalpine republic; held at Lyons.

The treaty of Luneville had consecrated the existence of that republic, but it was there spoken of rather as about to exist, than as actually established.

The Cisalpine republic, successively occupied by French and Imperial troops, had not the power of governing herself. It was the duty of the French government, after having ensured the freedom of that country by arms; after having caused her independence to be acknowledged by all the powers of the continent, to call upon her to fulfil the first duties necessary to the enjoyment of these advantages.

The public voice of Italy, and the formal request of the provisory authorities, had on various occasions expressed the general confidence which that nation placed in him, and their wish to receive from him both a definitive constitution, and the first choice of her magistrates. The first consul was anxious that this general wish of that nation should be accomplished agreeably to the principles of her independence. He convoked the principal citizens; he collected their opinions and suffrages. It is by these opinions, and these suffrages, that her constitution and magistrates have been chosen.

The government of the republic feels that the tranquillity of Europe depends upon the tranquillity of each state which forms a part of it. After having made the greatest efforts to terminate a war, which for so long a time desolated Europe, it hopes that the influence of cool wisdom in all those nations within the sphere of its alliance, will destroy all uncertainty and agitation. The wisest citizens of the Italian republic, reflecting on the diversity of elements of which they were composed, became convinced, that to prevent the injurious effects which might arise from the rivalship, the pretensions, and the animosities of their fellow-citizens, it was necessary to call in the aid of the ascendancy of a foreigner, who should be superior to those passions, and who would not by his conduct give rise to disorders, which might not only disturb the tranquillity of the Italian republic, but trouble the repose of Europe.

It was from a deep impression of these circumstances, that they felt themselves bound to represent to the first consul, that their country ought, in the first moments of its political existence, to be secured in its independence, guarded against the dangers with which it might be threatened, and wisely directed in the choice of means for its future preservation.

Such, citizen, are the result of the convocation of the Italian consulta at Lyons. I beg you will communicate to the government, where you reside, the notification which I have the honour of making to you. I have no doubt but that it will see in this event a new proof of the desire which animates the government of the republic to consolidate, by every means in its power, the general tranquillity of Europe, and to guaranty permanently the relations which unite the different states.

(Signed) C. M. Talleyrand.

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The Vice-president of the Italian Republic to his Fellow Citizens.

Milan, April 1, 1802.

THE definitive peace between France, England, Spain, and the Batavian republic, was solemnly signed on the 25th of March. The treaty of Luneville had already secured continental peace; that of Amiens secures maritime peace. Those disastrous resentments, which for so long a time divided and distracted nations, are at last extinguished.

The peace proclaimed is general. The treaty of Amiens shall tell posterity, that if Bonaparté was great by his valour, he was so no less by his wisdom. Let us therefore rejoice, fellow-citizens, we to whom that great man peculiarly belongs by so many titles, the founder of our liberty, the restorer, the support, and the guide of our republic. Is not his glory the pledge of our independence? and to whom can his name and his glory be dearer than to us? Let us therefore rejoice and take courage; let us put an end to the fatal uncertainties which hitherto have kept opinions divided, and sentiments suppressed.

No, our destiny is no longer uncertain: it no longer depends, except on ourselves. Prosperity, security in the interior, independence, and consequence abroad; all is in our power, if we will it. Let us therefore will it boldly, and I swear to you that our country shall be happy and powerful. But to consolidate the unity and the force of a state composed of discordant and divided parts; to create a strict and pure administration amidst the enormous corruption which weighs down this country; to confirm the grandeur and prosperity of a people just emerging from the disasters of revolution, of conquest, and of war; this is not the work of one man or of one day.

That great work cannot be accomplished without the union of wills, firm, constant, and directed to good; without the concurrence of the efforts of all the good and virtuous. The pretexts of malice, the excuses of timidity, shall no longer be admitted; to hesitate, to prefer one's own personal advantage to the service of the public, is a crime, when the country calls the good to labour in repairing past disasters, and securing future happiness.

To how many misfortunes shall he be exposed, to how much remorse shall be condemned such of his children as shall not hearken to her voice. Far be from us the thought, that the Italians can cover themselves with such disgrace. Nothing, in spite of the greatest difficulties, was ever impossible to them. They were seen trying every expedient, when any thing regarded the interests of their children, their families, or their country.

If the love of one's country was always a fruitful source of magnanimous enterprises, what ought we to hope, we who are to receive, as the reward of our services, not only to serve, but to create a country?

Let us, therefore, fellow-citizens, be impressed with our high destiny; and while we prepare ourselves to fulfil its difficult obligations, let us not cease to repeat, with a sentiment of the most profound gratitude, glory and honour to those immortal phalanxes who have procured peace to the world.

Melzi.
Guiccardi,
Counsellor of state.

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The Council of State of the Italian Republic to the First Consul of the French Republic, President of the Italian Republic.

Milan, April 5, 1802.

THE peace which you have concluded with England, crowns your warlike and political operations.

In six years you have traversed the space of many years of glory.

The astonished universe looks upon you as a man unparalleled *(unique)*. Europe groaned under the weight of a disastrous war, of which history offers no example.

You said, let these evils cease, and the evils ceased. You have shut the gates of the temple of Janus.

Sublime benefactor of humanity, taste the noble satisfaction of having established the greatness of our nation, and of having secured the happiness of Europe.

The general council of the Italian republic becomes the interpreter of the national gratitude, and entreats you to accept of its homage. The homage of children is sweet to the heart of a parent; yes, we are your children, and that precious title is your greatest glory.

Melzi, vice-president.

Letter to the Holy Father, from those new French Bishops who have occupied Episcopal Sees without being instituted by the Holy See.

MOST holy father, having been appointed by the first consul bishop of —, I have nothing more at heart than to be able entirely to extirpate every remnant of that discord which was the inevitable consequence of the French revolution. In order, therefore, that no doubt may remain in the mind of your holiness, as to my intentions, I sincerely declare that I freely abandon what is called the civil constitution of the clergy; that I admit, and will admit, that I profess, and will profess, the dispositions and articles of the new convention made between your holiness and the French government, and that I will render true obedience to your holiness and your successors. I pray that your holiness will consider this as my invariable resolution, that you will regard me as one of the most obedient sons of the church, and that you will deign to grant me that canonical institution which I humbly request. I also humbly request your holiness's apostolic benediction, as a precious pledge of christian charity towards me.

Decree of Absolution and Dispensation granted by the Cardinal Legate to those of the new French Bishops who, without the Apostolic Institution of the Holy See, have occupied Episcopal Sees.

To Claude François-Marie Primat, formerly occupying the see of Cambray, now that of Lyons; to Jean-Claude le Blanc De Beaulieu, occupying the see of Rouen; to Jean François Perrier, commonly called bishop of Puy-de-Dôme; to Claude Lecoz, occupying the see of Rennes; and to Jean Baptiste Saurin, commonly called bishop of Landes; is expedited a form of grace subscribed by his eminence the cardinal legate, and sealed with his seal, which decree will be sent to each of them, by the most reverend the bishop of Orleans, and of which they will signify their reception,

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ception, and that they will conform to it.

We, Jean-Baptiste Caprara, cardinal priest of the holy Roman church, of the title of saint Onuphre, legate *à Latere* from our holy father pope Pius VII. and the holy see, to the first consul of the French republic; seeing that the reverend N. N. [here insert the name, surname, and archiepiscopal or episcopal see] has abandoned the episcopal see which he had occupied without the institution of the holy see, and that he has entirely renounced the government of that church, and that moreover he has promised obedience and due submission to the sovereign pontiff, and that he has declared that he will adhere and submit to the judgments which the holy see shall pronounce respecting the ecclesiastical affairs of France, we, in quality of legate *à Latere* of his holiness and the holy see, by virtue of the apostolic authority which has been specially and expressly conferred upon us, do absolve the said N. N. who adheres to the unity of the catholic church, and do declare him absolved in *utroque foro* from all sentence, censure, and ecclesiastical penalty whatsoever, so far as the same can be pronounced by men, which he may have incurred, imposing upon him as a penance that he recite once the seven penitential psalms, and considering him as obliged to preserve with sedulous care unity and peace.

Given at Paris, April 4, 1802.

(Signed)
(L. S.) I. B. cardinal legate.
Gratis.
V. Ducci, ecclesiastical sec.

Proclamation of the Government of the Bishopric of Munster on the Entrance of the Prussian Troops into that Country, July 27, 1802.

WE, grand dean and canon of the cathedral of Munster, vested with the sovereign authority, &c. The sovereign chapter, in taking the reins of government, has had no other object in view but the happiness of the inhabitants; and it presumes to flatter itself, that every body being convinced of this truth will repose unlimited confidence in the advice and orders of the sovereign chapter. Strong in this conviction, it orders the inhabitants of whatever rank soever to comport themselves tranquilly upon the entrance of the Prussian troops, to give a good reception to the soldiers, who shall be billetted upon them, to prevent their wants, to abstain from all political reflections, and not to take the law into their own hands, in cases where any difficulties may arise between the inhabitants and the soldiers; but to carry their complaints, without delay, either before the civil officers, or the military officers, and to refer them to their judgment; and in case they shall not think justice done them by such judgment, to prefer new complaints to a superior officer, and in no case to take the proceedings in their own hands. Upon conforming himself strictly to this proclamation, every inhabitant shall enjoy peace and tranquillity; but on departing from it he may expect to be punished by his superiors. The sovereign chapter, bound by its duty, and the love it bears the inhabitants, to make this proclamation public, will not neglect to use extreme vigilance, to procure for them solid and durable

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durable happiness. In order that the present proclamation may be made known to all the inhabitants, it shall be printed and read from the pulpit, posted up in every convenient place, and a copy sent to all the authorities.

Given at Munster, July 14, 1802.

(Signed)

Egelbert De Weelde, and De Melohede.

Full Powers of the Empire for the Deputation, charged with the Discussion of the Points which remain yet to be regulated for the fulfilment of the Peace.

THE electors, princes, and states of the holy Roman empire having judged it suitable to exercise, by an extraordinary deputation, the right which belongs to them, of discussing those objects which yet remain to be regulated for the fulfilment of the peace, and having for this purpose chosen and appointed in the college of electors, Mayence, Bohemia, Saxony, and Brandenburgh, and in that of princes, Bavaria, the grand master of the teutonic order, Wurtemburg, and Hesse Cassel; the said states deputed are fully authorized by these presents, in the name of the Germanic body, and with the consent of his imperial majesty, in his quality of supreme chief of the empire, to send forthwith their sub-delegates to the imperial city of Ratisbon, which has been regarded as the most suitable place, there to examine, discuss, and regulate with the imperial minister plenipotentiary, in concert with the French government (having regard to the conclusum of the 2d of October last, ratified by his imperial majesty), the points reserved by the 5th and 7th articles of the treaty of Luneville, for a particular convention.

In consequence, whatever shall be deliberated upon, concluded and signed by the said deputies, either by all of them, or in case of the absence, sickness, or non-appearance of some of them, by those that remain with the said imperial minister, shall be, within a determined period, ratified and agreed to, and shall be inviolably kept by the whole empire.

Ratisbon, August 3, 1802.

Report made to the First Consul of France, in the Senate, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sitting of Saturday the 21st of August 1802, stating the Conclusum on the German Indemnities.

THE treaty of Luneville had produced the complete reestablishment of peace between France and Germany. It had, in an express and definitive manner, regulated the general relations between the two countries; and France being satisfied in every point, the entire execution of the treaty would not have required any ulterior regulation, had it not been acknowledged as just, and stipulated in due form, that the cession consented to by the empire, for the advantages of the republic, should be borne collectively by the Germanic league; admitting, nevertheless, the distinction between hereditary laic princes and ecclesiastical princes possessing only a life-rent interest.

This principle being once established, it appeared that it belonged to the Germanic body to occupy itself spon-

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spontaneously, and without delay, with the mode of its application.

The sincere desire of the French government, solely intent upon its internal affairs, was to take no concern in the adjustment of the promised indemnifications; and it confined its influence merely to repeated declarations that it was anxious to see the treaty of Luneville carried into complete execution by that of the 7th article. But its exhortations remain without effect, and more than a year elapsed without the least appearance of any plan being even commenced for the repartition of the compensations.

The non-execution of one of the principal stipulations of the treaty of Luneville left all Germany in a state of uncertainty, which became daily more embarrassing, inasmuch as pretensions and intrigues were forming and acquiring strength in proportion as the state of the public mind and public affairs exhibited more indecision. The kind of dissolution which affected the Germanic body, retarded the advantages of the peace to all Europe, and might in some respects endanger the general tranquillity. The government of the republic was not the only one impressed with this danger; and whilst it received from all quarters the applications of the parties interested in the repartition of the compensations, the court of Russia testified how urgent it was in its estimation, that the affairs of Germany should be brought to an adjustment. The emperor Alexander, on his accession to the throne, felt the noble desire of contributing to maintain the peace which had been reestablished; and an intimate concert, a frank and complete association of the most generous views, having promptly taken place between the first consul and the emperor, it was felt by them that the pacification of the continent could not be solidly guarantied, but by carrying the treaty of Luneville into execution; and that this execution could not be accomplished but by the initiative and influence of the two powers perfectly disinterested, whose preponderate mediation might remove all the obstacles which had arisen in the course of eighteen months against the definitive repartition of the indemnities.

It was, therefore, solely for the purpose of sealing the pacification of Europe, and guarantying its stability, that the first consul, and his majesty the emperor of Russia, determined, by common consent, to interfere in the affairs of Germany, to effect by their mediation, what would in vain have been expected from the internal deliberations of the Germanic body.

This first point being agreed upon, a discussion was opened, and continued between the two cabinets, to ascertain the ways and means which should lead to the desired result. It was resolved, that a general plan of indemnification should be presented to the diet; and in digesting this plan the most scrupulous attention was, on both sides, paid to the means of compensating every loss, satisfying every interest, and incessantly conciliating the demands of justice with political expediency.

It was not, in fact, sufficient to ascertain the strict value of the losses sustained, and to proportion the compensations accordingly: the effects of the war having changed the eternal equilibrium of Germany,

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many, it was necessary to think of the means of reestablishing it. The introduction of new princes into the Germanic system required new combinations. Nor was the real value of the compensations to arise merely from the extent, but in many cases from their position; and the advantages desirable to some powers, from the concentration of their old and new territories, were in themselves an important consideration, and which, therefore, required to be attended to.

The two governments, therefore, applied themselves to examine with scrupulous attention the question of the indemnities in all these relations. They felt that, if policy required the complete satisfaction of the principal houses, strict justice equally required that the states of the second and third rank should obtain a compensation for their losses, and the first consul made it his particular business to maintain the rights of those who might have found the least support among the parties interested.

The perfect concert which had been formed between France and Russia, the happy result of the direct intercourse which the first consul took pleasure in maintaining with his majesty the emperor of Russia, having presided in all these discussions, all points were speedily settled, and a general plan of indemnification agreed upon at Paris by the respective plenipotentiaries, it received the approbation of the first consul, and that of the emperor.

It was determined that this plan should be presented to the diet of the empire, in the form of a declaration to be made at the same time by ministers appointed for that purpose. On the part of the first consul, citizen Laforest, minister of the republic to the elector palatine of Bavaria, had received orders to repair to Ratisbon; and on the part of the emperor of Russia, the baron de Buhler, likewise his minister at Munich.

This declaration was to have been presented a few days ago, and the first consul having ordered it to be read to him in the senate, it will display the principles which have directed the two governments, and the particular care which they have taken in their application.

In fact, the examination of the proposed plan will show, that in the execution of a system which has for its object the consolidation of the peace of Europe, they have, above all, applied themselves to diminish the chances of war. On this account, care has been taken to avoid all contiguity of territory between the two powers who have most frequently involved Europe in bloodshed by their quarrels, and who, being seriously reconciled, cannot now have a more ardent desire than that of removing all those grounds of misunderstanding which arise from neighbouring territories, and which, between rival states, are never unaccompanied with danger.

The same principle adopted, not in all its rigour, but as far as circumstances could admit, has also led to place the indemnities of Prussia beyond the reach of contact with France and Batavia.

From this arrangement Austria will have derived the immense advantage of seeing all her possessions concentrated:

The palatine house will also have received

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received an organization stronger and more advantageous for the purposes of defence:

And Prussia will continue to form, in the Germanic system, the essential basis of a necessary counterpoise.

The regulation of the secondary indemnities also proceed upon principles of general and individual accommodation, and nothing has been omitted with respect to the consideration of ascertained losses. It will nevertheless appear, that the house of Baden has been more advantageously circumstanced than many others, but it was judged necessary to fortify the circle of Suabia, which lies directly between France and the great German powers. In this instance the first consul merits applause, as such a line of policy perfectly accords with the disposition of the French government, which with pleasure sees an augmentation of power conferred on a prince, whose virtues have long since obtained the esteem of all Europe, whose alliances so honourably distinguished his family, and whose conduct during the war has particularly merited the good-will of the republic.

It is also with real satisfaction that France and Russia, obliged to take the system of secularization as the basis of indemnities, perceive the possibility of preserving to the empire one ecclesiastical elector, and that they have proposed to assign him a suitable establishment, in conferring on him the title and functions of arch-chancellor.

It will be necessary further to present to the diet of the empire some general considerations, as a proper basis for the internal regulations which the new organization of the Germanic body will require. In this view, the first consul and his imperial majesty of Russia, impressed with a desire to show their sincere wishes for the consolidation of the peace of Europe, have not delayed to concert such a plan for the further indemnities alluded to, as appears to them to include a basis and details as strictly conformable to the spirit, as well as to the text, of the treaty of Luneville, as can possibly be framed, as well as analogous to the political interests of Europe, and favourable to the preservation of peace.

The two governments, France and Russia, are firmly persuaded that the time which they have allotted will amply suffice for the discussion of the interests of Germany, and they will reap, in a long duration of peace to that empire, the most agreeable as well as honourable reward for the exertions which they have respectively made to procure it.

(Signed) C. M. Talleyrand.

DECLARATION.

The first consul of the French republic, animated with the desire of contributing to the consolidation of the repose and tranquillity of the German empire, has thought that no means were more calculated to obtain that effect of his solicitude, than those of fixing, by a plan of indemnity, adapted, as far as circumstances would permit, to the respective interests, an arrangement proper to produce this salutary effect; and a concurrence of views having been established upon this subject between the first consul of the republic and his imperial majesty of all the Russias, he has authorized

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zed the minister for foreign
s, to concert with the minister
potentiary of his imperial ma-
of Russia, the means best cal-
ed to apply the principles adopt-
r these indemnities to the dif-
it demands of the parties in-
ted. The result of this work
ig obtained his approbation, he
ordered the undersigned to
e it known to the diet of the
re by the present declaration;
asure to which the first consul of
epublic, as well as his imperial
sty, have been impelled by the
wing considerations:

he 7th article of the treaty of
eville, having stipulated that the
ditary princes, whose posses-
s are comprised in the cession
e to the French republic of the
tries situated on the left bank
e Rhine, should be indemnified,
as been agreed that, conform-
to what had been decided upon
he congress of Rastadt, this
mnity should be effected by
as of secularization; but though
ectly agreed upon the basis of
indemnity, the states interested
remained so opposite in views
respect to the distribution, that
s hitherto appeared to be im-
ible to proceed to the execution
he before-mentioned article of
treaty of Luneville.

nd though the diet of the em-
has named a special commis-
to direct its attention to this
ortant business, we see, by the
ys which its assembling meets
, what obstacles the opposition
nterest, and the jealousy of pre-
ions, place to the making the
ulation of the indemnities the
ntaneous act of the Germanic
y.

It is this that has induced the first consul and the emperor of Russia to think that it became two powers perfectly disinterested to afford their mediation, and to offer to the deliberations of the imperial diet a general plan of indemnity, drawn up from the calculations of the greatest impartiality, and in which the attention has been directed both to compensate the losses recognized, and to preserve between the principal houses in Germany the balance that subsisted before the war.

In consequence, after having examined with the most scrupulous care all the memorials, both upon the value of the losses, and upon the demand of indemnities presented by the parties interested, it has been agreed to propose, that the indemnities shall be distributed in the following manner:

To the archduke, grand duke—For Tuscany and its dependencies, the archbishopric of Saltzburgh; the provostship of Bertolsgaden, the bishopric of Trent, the bishopric of Brixen, the part of the bishopric of Passau situated beyond the Iltz, and the Inn on the side of Austria, except the suburbs of Passau, with a radius of 500 toises; the abbeys, chapters, and convents situated in the above-mentioned dioceses.

The above principalities shall be possessed by the archduke upon the conditions, engagements, and relations founded upon existing treaties; the said principalities shall be taken out of the circle of Bavaria, and incorporated in the circle of Austria, and their ecclesiastical jurisdictions, both metropolitan and diocesan, shall be also separated by the limits of the two circles; Muhl-

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dort shall be united to Bavaria, and its equivalent in revenue shall be taken from those of Freisingen.

To the *ci-devant* duke of Modena —For the Modenese and dependencies, the Brisgaw and the Ortenau.

To the elector palatine of Bavaria —For the duchy of Deux-Ponts; the duchy of Juliers, the palatinate of the Rhine, the marquisate of Bergenopzoom, the seignory of Ravenstein, and others situate in Belgium and Alsace; the bishoprics of Passau, with the reservation of the part of the archduke; of Wurzbourg, with the reservations hereinafter mentioned; of Bamberg, of Augsted, of Freisingen, and of Augsbourg; the provostship of Kempten; the imperial cities of Rothenbourg, Weissenbourg, Windsheim, Schweinfort, Gochsheim, Sennefelt, Allthausen, Kempten, Kaufbeuren, Memmingen, Dinkelsbuhl, Nordlingen, Ulm, Bossfingen, Buchorn, Waugen, Leutkirch, Ravensbourg, and Alschausen; the abbeys of St. Ulric, Irsen, Weugen, Sooflingen, Elchingen, Ursberg, Rochenbourg, Weltenhausen, Ottobeuren, and Kaisersheim.

To the king of Prussia—For the duchy of Cleves, upon the left bank of the Rhine, and of Gueldres; the principality of Mæs, the territories surrounded by Sevenaer, Huissen, and Mahlbourg, and the tolls of the Rhine and of the Meuse; the bishopric of Hildesheim and that of Paderborn; the territory of Erfurt and Untergleichen, Eichtfeld, and the Mentz part of Trefort, the part of the bishopric of Munster, situate on the right of the line drawn from Olphen, by Munster to Tecklenbourg, comprising within it the two cities of Olphen and Munster; as also the right bank of the Ems as far as Lingen; the imperial cities of Mulhausen, Northausen, and Goslar; the abbeys of Herforden, Quedlinbourg, Etlen, Essen, and Werden.

To the prince of Nassau; that is to say, Nassau Usingen—For the principality of Saarbruck; the two thirds of the county of Saarwerden, the seignory of Ottweiler and that of Lahr in the Ortenau; the remainder of the electorate of Mentz on the right of the Mein, with the reservation of the grand bailiwick of Aschaffenbourg, and that between the Mein, the county of Darmstadt, and the country of Erbach; Caub, and the remainder of the electorate of Cologne, properly so called, with the reservation of the county of Altweid, the convents of Seligenstadt and Bleidenstadt, the county of Sayn Alten-Kirchen, after the death of the margrave of Anspach, the villages of Soden and Soultzbach.

Nassau Welbourg—For the third of Saarwarden and the seignory of Kircheim-Polauden; the remainder of the electorate of Treves, with the abbey of Arnstein and that of Marienstadt.

Nassau-Dillenbourg—For indemnity for the stadtholderate and territories in Holland and Belgium; the bishoprics of Fulda and Corvey; the city of Dortmund, the abbeys and chapters situate in these territories, with a charge upon him to satisfy claims subsisting and previously acknowledged by France upon certain successions connected with the majority of Nassau-Dillenbourg, during the course of the last century; the abbey of Weingarten and those of Kappel to the country of Lippe; of Kappenbourg to the countries

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countries of Munster and Delkerchen.

To the margrave of Baden—For his part of the county of Sponheim, and the territories and seignories in the Luxembourg, Alsace, &c. the bishopric of Constance; the remainder of the bishopric of Spires, Basle, and Strasburg; the bailiwicks palatine of Ladenbourg, Bretten, and Heidelberg, with the cities of Heidelberg, and Manheim; the seignory of Lahr, when the prince of Nassau shall be put into possession of the county of Alten-Kirchen; the remainder of the county of Lichenburg, upon the right of the Rhine; the imperial cities of d'Offenbourg, Zell, Hamersbach, Gengenbach, Uberlingen, Biberach, Pfulendorf, and Wimpfen; the abbeys d'Schwarzach, Frauenalb, Aller-Heiligen, Lichtenthal, Gengenbach, Ettenheim-Munster, Peterhausen, and Salmansweiller.

To the duke of Wirtemberg—For the principality of Montbeliard, and his possessions in Alsace, and Franche-Comte; the provostship of Ellwangen, the abbey of Zwiffolten, the imperial cities of Weil, Reutlingen, Eslingen, Rothweal, Glengen, Aulenhall, Geminendt, and Hailbronn.

To the landgrave of Hesse Cassel—For St. Goar and Rheinfels, and as provision for his charge of the indemnity of Hesse Rothenbourg; the Mentz territories situate within Amenebourg and Fritzlar, with their dependencies, and the village of Holzhauzen.

To the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt—For the whole of the county of Lichtenberg, and its dependencies; the palatine bailiwicks of Lindenfels and Olzberg, and the remainder of the bailiwick of Oppenheim; the duchy of Westphalia, with the reservation of the indemnity of the prince of Witgenstein; the Mentz bailiwicks of Gernsheim, Bensheim, Hoppenheim; the remainder of the bishopric of Worms, the city of Friedberg.

To the prince of Hohenloe-Bartenstein; to the count of Loewenhaupt; to the heirs of the baron of Dietrich—For the allodial parts of the county of Lichtenberg; that is to say, to Hohenloe, for Oberbronn, the bailiwick of Yaxtberg, and the portions of Mentz and Wurzbourg, to the bailiwick of Knufelshaw; to the others, for Rauschenbourg, Niderbronn, Reichsolen, &c. the abbey of Rollen-Munster. To the same count of Loewenhaupt, and to the count of Hillesheim, for Reipolts-Kirchen, the Heclig-Kruenthal.

To the princes and counts of Loewanstein—For the county of Wirmbourg, the seignories of Schartenech, and other territories in the counties united to France; the part of Wurtzbourg, as far as the counties of Rhineck, and Werthein, on the right of the Mein; the abbey of Bronnback.

To the prince of Linange—The Mentz bailiwicks of Mittenberg, Amorbach, Bischofsheim, Konigshofen, Krautheim, and all the parts of Mentz, comprised between the Mayn, the Tauber, the Neckar, and the county of Erbach; the parcels of Wurtzburg, upon the left of the Tauber; the palatine bailiwicks of Boxburg, of Mosbach; the abbey of Amorbach, and the provostship of Combourg, with territorial superiority.

To the count of Linange Guntersblum—The Mentz bailiwick, or killery of Billigheim.

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To the count of Linange-Hildesheim—The Mentz bailiwick, or killery of Neydnan.

To the count of Linange-Westerbourg, the elder branch—The convent of Sconthal, upon the Yaxl, with territorial superiority; the youngest branch, the provostship of Wimpfen.

To the princes of Salm-Salm and Salm-Kybourg, to the Rhinegraves, to the princes and counts of Salm-Reifersheid—The remainder of the upper bishopric of Munster.

To the prince of Weid-Runkel—For the county of Creange; the county of Altwied, with the reservation of the bailiwicks of Linz and Unkel.

To the duke of Aremberg, to the count de la Marck, to the prince de Ligne—For the principality of Aremberg; the counties of Saffenberg, Schleyden, and Fagnolles; the county of Ruckinghausen, with the bailiwick of Dalmen, as far as the country of Munster.

To the prince and counts of Solms—For Rohebach, Hirchfeld; the convents of Arnsbourg, and of Ibenstadt.

To the prince of Wilgenstein—For Neumayen, &c. the abbey of Graffschafft, the district of Zuschenau, and the forest of Hellenbergerstreit, as far as the duchy of Westphalia.

To the count of Wartemberg—For Wartemberg; the killery of Necke-Aemack, that of Erenberg, and the farm of Wimpfen, dependent upon Worms and Spires.

To the prince of Stolberg—For the county of Rocheforte, the convents of Engelthal and Rokenberg.

To the prince of Isenberg—The part of the chapter of Jacobsberg as far as the village of Gemsheim.

To the prince of Tour-Taxis—For indemnity of revenue of imperial posts in the ceded provinces and domains in Belgium; the abbey of Buchans, with the city, those of Marchthal and Nernheim, the bailiwick of Osteach, dependant upon Salman-sweiler.

To the count of Seckingen—For the county of Landstahl, &c. the abbeys of Ochsenhausen and of Munchroth.

To the count of Leyen—For Bliescastel, &c. the abbeys of Schoussenried, Gontenzell, Heybach, Bamdt, and Bourcheim.

To the prince of Breganheim—The abbey of Lindau with the city.

To the countess of Colloredo—For Dachshall, the abbeys of Sante Croix de Donawerth.

To the countess of Sternberg—For Mandersheid; Blankenheim, the abbeys of Weissenau and Isny, with the city.

To the prince of Dietrichstein—For the seignory of de Trasp, which will be abandoned to the Grisons, the seigniory of Neu-Ravensbourg.

To the counts of Westphalia, of Bassenheim—For Ollbruck, of Surseudorff; for Rhineck, of Straesberg; for Kerpen, of Ostein; for Millendouck, of Quadt; for Wichetade, of Plettenberg; for Witten, of Metternich; for Wennebourg, &c. of Aspremont; for Reckheim, of Torring; for Gronsfeld, of Nessalrade; for Welri, &c.—the lower bishopric of Munster.

To the grand prior of Malta—For the commanderies on the left of the Rhine; the abbeys of Saint Blaise, with the county of Bendorf and dependencies; the abbeys of Saint Turpert, of Schuttern, of St. Pierre, and of Tenebach.

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The first consul of the French republic, and his majesty the emperor of Russia, after having proposed to regulate thus the demandable indemnities of the hereditary princes, have acknowledged that it was at once possible and fit to preserve, in the first college of the empire, an ecclesiastical elector.

They propose, in consequence, that the arch-chancellor of the empire should be transferred to the see of Ratisbon, with the abbeys of St. Emeran, Ober Munster, and Heider Munster, keeping his old possessions the grand bailiwick of Aschaffenbourg, on the right of the Mayn, and that there should be united to it besides, a sufficient number of mediate abbeys, so as to make up to him with said lands an annual revenue of a million florins.

And as the best means to consolidate the Germanic body is to place in the first college the princes of the greatest influence of the empire, it is proposed that the electoral title should be granted to the margrave of Baden, to the duke of Wirtemburgh, and to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

The king of England, in his quality of elector of Hanover, has raised pretensions to Hildesheim, Corvey, and Hoexter, and as it would be of interest that he should desist from his pretensions, it is proposed that the bishopric of Osnaburgh, which now belongs alternately to the electoral house of Brunswick, should devolve to him in perpetuity, upon the following conditions: First, that the king of England, elector of Hanover, shall renounce all his rights and pretensions to Hildesheim, Corvey, and Hoexter. Secondly, that he shall likewise give up to the cities of Hamburgh and Bremen, the rights and properties which he exercises and possesses in the said cities, and within the extent of their territory. Thirdly, that he shall cede the bailiwick of Wildhausen to the duke of Oldenbourg, and his rights to the eventual succession of the county of Sayn, Altenkirchen, to the prince of Nassau Usingen.

In consideration of the cession of the bailiwick of Wildhausen, to the duke of Oldenbourg, and the secularization that shall be made for his advantage of the bishopric, and of the grand chapter of Lubeck, the toll of Elsfleet shall be suppressed, and shall not be reestablished under any pretence whatever, and the rights and properties of the said bishopric and chapter in the city of Lubeck shall be united to the domain of the said city.

The propositions made with relation to the indemnities, lead to several general considerations, which ought to occupy the attention of the diet, and on which they will not fail to make the necessary decisions. It appears, then,

First, That the ecclesiastical property of the grand chapters and their dignitaries ought to be incorporated with the domains of the bishoprics, and pass with the bishoprics to the princes to whom they are allotted.

Secondly, That the property of the chapters, abbeys, and convents, as well of men as of women, mediate and immediate, which has not been formally disposed of in the present propositions, should be applied to complete the indemnity of the states, and hereditary members of the empire, if it should be found that what is already allotted is insufficient, and saving the sovereignty, which remains always to the territorial princes,

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to the endowing of new cathedrals, which are to be preserved or established, as well as for the support of the bishops and their chapters, and other expenses of public worship, and to the pensions of the suppressed clergy.

Thirdly, That the property and revenues belonging to hospitals, fabriques, universities, colleges, and other pious foundations, as also those of the communes of one of the two banks of the Rhine, situate on the other bank, should be placed at the disposal of the respective governments.

Fourthly, That the lands and property assigned to the states of the empire to replace their possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, should remain subject to the payment of the debts of the said princes, as well personal as those appertaining to their ancient possessions.

Fifthly, That all the tolls of the Rhine ought to be rescinded, without the power of reestablishment, under any denomination whatever, saving the duties of customs.

Sixthly, That all the fiefs held of feudal courts, established heretofore on the left bank of the Rhine, and situate on the right bank, should be henceforth held immediately of the emperor and the empire.

Seventhly, That the princes of Nassau Usingen, Nassau Weilburg, Salm-Salm, Salm Kirburg, Linange, and Aremberg, should be maintained or introduced into the college of princes; each with a vote annexed to the possessions which they receive in indemnity for their former immediate possessions; that the votes of the immediate counts of the empire should be in like manner transferred to the lands, which they receive in compensation, and that the ecclesiastical votes should be exercised by the princes and counts, who, by virtue of the treaty of Luneville, are in possession of the capitals.

Eighthly, That the college of cities ought to remain composed of the free and imperial cities of Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen, Wetzlar, Frankfort, Nuremberg, Augsburg, and Ratisbon, and that the means ought to be provided, in the event of future wars in the empire, that the said cities shall not be compelled to take any part, and that their neutrality should be assured by the empire, and also that it should be recognized by the other belligerent powers.

Ninthly, That the secularization of the convents of recluse women ought not to be effected, but with the consent of the diocesan bishop; but the convents of men should be at the disposition of the territorial princes, who may suppress or preserve them, at their pleasure.

Such is the whole of the arrangements and considerations which the undersigned is ordered to present to the imperial diet, and on which he thinks it his duty to call for its most prompt and most serious deliberation, declaring to it, in the name of his government, that the interest of Germany, the consolidation of the peace, and the general tranquillity of Europe, exact that all that concerns the regulation of the indemnities must be terminated in the space of two months.

(Signed) Ch. Mau, Talleyrand.
Paris, August 1802.

Note of Baron de Hugel, Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty, addressed, the 26th Sept. 1802,

to

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C. Laforêt, Minister Extraordinary of the French Republic.

IE declaration delivered at Ratisbon in the name of the ening powers, contained as as unmerited imputation the delays which attended the ing of the deputation of the re. His majesty owed it to elf as well as to the Germanic re, to prove by facts that nothing been neglected on his part to ge these details. Far from ing to inculpate any body, the ful exposition of what is pass- had only for its object to evince purity of the conduct of the eror. Such is also the motive ch obliges his majesty to call tind here other facts relative to rior conferences which had n place upon the indemnity of eany, for the purpose of op- ng them to assertions contained he note transmitted the 13th of month to the undersigned, by Laforêt, minister extraordinary he French republic. His ma- y willingly submits it to the gment of all Europe, whether he be charged with injustice or bition, for having insisted upon full and entire indemnity which treaty of Luneville assures to august brother. As to the means ich he has employed to obtain execution of so formal a stipu- ion, far from entertaining a fear exposing them in full day, he n only feel a desire for their pub- ity, inasmuch as all his efforts ve had exclusively for their ob- t to combine the strict execution the peace of Luneville with the aintenance of the Germanic con- tution. Some indirect insinua- as made at Vienna, by a distin- guished person in the service of the court of Munich, have given reason to think that the elector palatine himself wished to settle with the grand duke of Tuscany upon the exchanges for their mutual convenience, nobody then doubting but that the indemnity of his royal highness would be such as the treaty imported. In the supposition that the complement of the indemnity of Tuscany could not be found, except in the ecclesiastical properties of Suabia, it was in question to concentrate the respective possessions by an exchange of the part of Bavaria in the neighbourhood of the bishop of Salzburg. His majesty having no motive to object to such an arrangement, did not show himself disinclined to give effect to these overtures. Insinuations of the same kind took place at Paris at the time of the ratification of the treaty of Luneville, and they went even so far as to put in doubt what had been said to the Austrian plenipotentiary, whether the elector would be able to preserve the city of Munich; but it never had been, nor could be, a question, in these different conferences, to carry so far as the Lech the indemnity of the grand duke of Tuscany.—Upon what title could the elector be deprived of the whole of Bavaria? Where could the means be found to indemnify him? and though his majesty should have had views so foreign from his sentiments, how could he conceive the idea, solely to engage the French government to adopt them? He appeals, in this, to the testimony which he has himself furnished, to that of the court of Munich, and to that of the imperial court of Russia, to which every thing was communicated upon this subject. All those

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who had a knowledge of the subject which was then in treaty, know that the only question was, that of the Iser, with the addition of the proposition made by Austria to leave to the elector a suitable extent of country, for the purpose of removing the city of Munich from the frontier; and that this projet, which surely was not exaggerated in the supposition of a full and entire indemnity for Tuscany, at the same time that his palatine highness should have obtained in Suabia a complete equivalent of cessions, to which it would be willingly carried, was entirely abandoned by the emperor, the moment it was perceived that the elector was not inclined to put his hand to it. Since that time the views of his majesty for a supplementary portion to be given to his august brother have been solely fixed upon ecclesiastical properties and free cities, situate in the circle of Suabia. The plan of it has been drawn up in Paris, and afterwards proposed by his imperial majesty of Russia, who in his wisdom adopted it in full. In confining himself to this faithful statement of every thing that passed upon the subject, he may dispense with noticing the inductions contained in the note of citizen Laforêt. Never could the emperor have entertained a thought of procuring for his august brother any part whatsoever of Bavaria in any other manner than by an arrangement of mutual consent, to the perfect convenience of the elector palatine. His majesty has already given, relative to the city of Passau, every assurance that could be expected from his justice and moderation. He is ready to surrender that city to the person who, by the legal and definitive arrangement of the indemnities, shall be acknowledged its lawful owner. It is not until then that the present possessor shall cease to be so, and that his majesty will be disengaged from the obligation which he has contracted, at the request of the prince bishop, to provide for his safety until the decision of his fate. The emperor would not willingly renounce the hope, that the moderate and equitable propositions with which he has recently charged his ambassador to the French republic, shall put an end to all differences of opinion between him and the first consul, but should it be otherwise, his august brother, without having any pretensions to make to any part of Bavaria, which he never entertained an idea of acquiring, except by the way of exchange with mutual consent, will not the less retain the incontestable right secured to him by the treaty of Luneville, to a full and entire indemnity for Tuscany; a right of which the empire and France have solemnly bound themselves to put him in possession.

The undersigned eagerly embraces this opportunity to repeat to C. Laforêt, minister extraordinary of the French republic, the assurance of his high consideration.

Note addressed by the Imperial Plenipotentiary to the Deputation, informing them of his Accession to the Conclusums of the 16th.

THE minister plenipotentiary of his imperial majesty discovers, in the two conclusums that have been communicated to him on the part of the deputation of the empire, propositions well calculated to prepare the speedy and definitive arrangement

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rangement of the objects reserved by the treaty of Luneville for a particular convention. Always ready to contribute, on his part, with a sincere zeal to that speedy arrangement, he has in pursuance of these propositions, under a restriction, however, conformable, no doubt, to the intentions of the deputation, respecting the administration of the objects assigned as indemnities to the counts of the empire, addressed without delay a letter, a copy of which is annexed, to the duke of Wirtemberg and the margrave of Baden; as likewise the two notes, copies of which are annexed, to the ministers of the mediating powers.

Ratisbon, Oct. 18, 1802.

(Signed) Baron de Hugel.

Definitive Conclusum adopted by the Deputation of the Diet of Ratisbon, on the 21st of October 1802, and the Opinion of Austria on the general Plan of Indemnities.

IT shall be declared to the ministers of the mediating powers, that the deputation have maturely weighed, according to its importance, the new general plan which was transmitted to them under the date of the 8th of this month. They acknowledge, in the first place, the benevolent regard which the mediating powers and their ministers have had for the representations and remarks which the deputation have made upon the first declaration. They acknowledge besides, with the warmest gratitude, not only the benevolent views and efforts by which the mediating powers have sought to accelerate the reestablishment of order and tranquillity in the empire, but also the indefatigable zeal with which their ministers have sought, hitherto, to fulfil this task. And as the doubt which the deputation still had, upon the subject of the new plan, is done away by the illustration given in the notes of the 13th and 19th of this month, they make no more difficulty in accepting, in all its extent, the general plan of the 8th. In consequence they will adopt, without delay, conformably to that plan, the necessary decisions upon the regulations to be made; they will unite the whole in one act, in order to be able to communicate it to the ministers of the mediating powers. The present conclusum shall be delivered, in the accustomed forms, to the imperial plenipotentiary, with the request that he will adhere to it, and communicate it to the mediating powers. The minister of the Tutonic order lamented that the conclusum was drawn up, without waiting for the instructions he expected to receive. In the same sitting in which the conclusum was passed, the minister of Austria gave his vote upon the general plan of the indemnities; it is as follows: — "In conformity with the instructions of his court, the sub-delegate considers the object of the deliberation under two points of view; that is, under that of the justice of the claims made to the deputation of the empire for his royal highness the grand duke of Tuscany, and next under that of the conciliatory dispositions and measures of the imperial and royal court. The sub-delegate establishes that France as a contracting party at the peace of Luneville cannot conclude any convention with others, nor prescribe plans of indemnities which attack any stipulations whatever of that treaty: on

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on the other hand, the part of mediator does not give the faculty of injuring the rights of a party interested, and the deputation cannot accede to a plan which injures the treaty of Luneville, considered as the basis and motive of their being convoked. By the treaty of Luneville, the grand duke of Tuscany is to be indemnified completely; and that indemnity is neither to be found in the first nor the second plan of indemnities; and to the surprise of the imperial royal court, no regard has been had in the modified plan to the representations made upon the subject, though measures have been taken to answer all other claims. In equity no one can put a false interpretation upon the dispositions of his imperial majesty, if he sees himself under the necessity of protecting in the most solemn manner the rights of his august brother, and of *protesting against the adoption of the modified plan of the mediating powers.* The legitimacy of this protest cannot be invalidated by any essential reason founded upon the public law of Germany; neither by the majority of votes of the deputation, because that majority has not authorized the deputation to outstep the limits and the end of its full powers; neither by the invariability of the mediating powers, because these regulations ought always to be guided by the legitimacy of the demand, and not by determinations which have their source in dispositions, friendly, but not emanating from any strength of right. It could not be opposed to this demand, that the mass of the indemnities is not equal to the mass of claims; for in that case, the number ought to be restricted to that which is expressed in the treaty, and then the restriction arising from the insufficiency of the mass of indemnities should be applied not to one single part, but to all. Nevertheless, these principles are often departed from in the plan of indemnities.—The sub-delegate then states, that the negotiations are still in train at Paris; that his court has lately made, by its ambassador, propositions to the French government, which prove its extreme moderation as well as its conciliatory dispositions and just regards for the parties interested, and from which it has just ground to expect a happy result. The imperial royal court flatters itself with having by such equitable propositions evidently manifested the nature of its conciliatory dispositions, and the price which it attaches to the interference and to the friendly propositions of the mediating powers. After this it has so much the more reason to hope that these powers will have, by reciprocity, just regards for his royal highness the grand duke, and that they will please to make in their plan of indemnities such modifications as the imperial royal court can agree to. It must be seen from this statement, that the imperial and royal court cannot incur the least reproach of delay; far from it, the sub-delegate must regret that the best intentions and conciliatory measures have not been received on the part of the mediating powers, nor by any of the coestates to the deputation, with that eagerness, which would have removed, and still may remove by some means or other, all the difficulties. The general state of things is not besides sufficiently pressing to cause apprehension of danger in a more mature discussion. All Europe is tranquil, and wishes to maintain the peace. Germany awaits the decision of its fate with patience

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atience and firmness. France has very reason to be content with the dvantages which she has obtained rom the peace, and has no reason o envy the royal and imperial court he execution of the stipulations vhich concerns it, and still less to efuse it. The emperor Alexander I. s a monarch friendly to peace nd justice; he will see in this extreme moderation of a faithful friend of his empire this new proof of her good intentions. Austria, far from envying any body his just pretensions, is ready to sacrifice more than half of her just claims to facilitate her settlement of the business of the indemnities. As to Passau, the imperial and royal court is disposed to consent to the abstraction of the part of that bishopric situate beyond the Inn and the Danube, provided there be given to the archduke some other advantage in exchange. She is also disposed to make her troops evacuate that part of Passau, if the elector palatine, on his part, shall undertake not to occupy it, until, by some arrangement of indemnity, his royal highness the grand duke shall be secured according to the sentiments of moderation above expressed.

Note presented at the Diet of Ratisbon, on the 25th of October, by Baron Bild, the Swedish Deputy for Anterior Pomerana.

THE under-signed minister plenipotentiary from his Swedish majesty to the diet of the empire, conceives that the time is arrived which requires him to break silence, since the German empire is threatened with new dangers and divisions, which render it necessary for all the members of the empire to unite with their head, to maintain their independence, without which there can be no durable tranquillity or security. The king of Sweden, who is so fortunate as to have lost no territory during the war, is too generous to wish any augmentation of his possessions in Germany, and therefore can have no other object than the true welfare of the German empire and its legal rights and independence. Actuated by these sentiments, his majesty would have hesitated to take any part in the affairs of the empire, had he not found that foreign powers have interfered in the present important transactions. His majesty, therefore, as a prince of the empire, and a guarantee of its constitution, is certainly justified in taking a part in the deliberations. His majesty acknowledges the necessity of changes in the German empire, on the equitable principles already admitted, in order to indemnify those princes of the empire who, by the mutable fortune of the war, lately concluded, have lost their territories; but such changes, according to these same principles, must be made with all possible propriety and justice, so that those only may receive indemnifications who have suffered actual losses. In conclusion, his majesty considers it as a duty again to remind the diet of the empire, that an improper and dangerous example has been given, by the occupation of territories with an armed force, before the right to them has been legally acknowledged, and that it is necessary, by an express declaration, to prevent the same in future.

Bild.

Royal

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Royal Patent Ordinance relative to the Occupation of the Bishopric of Osnaburgh, published in that Bishopric,

Hanover, November 4, 1802.

WE, George the Third, &c. hereby signify to the canons and other clergy, to the knights, vassals, burghers, inhabitants, and subjects of the late bishopric of Osnaburgh, our royal favour and good will. Forasmuch as by the late relation of the indemnities in Germany, in pursuance of the peace of Luneville, adopted by the deputation of the empire at Ratisbon, the late bishopric of Osnaburgh, with all its dependencies, is secularized and assigned to us, and our house, as an hereditary principality, and as such has been accepted by us; and as we have agreed with respect to its cession and evacuation with its sovereign, our beloved prince Frederick, duke of York and Albany, we have thought good, and resolved to take possession of the said principality of Osnaburgh, with all its dependencies, and the government of the same, for us and our house; and for that purpose, have appointed our state and cabinet minister, Christian-Louis-Augustus Von Arnswaldt, our commissioner plenipotentiary, and have ordered our troops to march: we, therefore, by this patent, take on ourselves the government of the principality of Osnaburgh, and require the canons and other clergy, the knights, vassals, burghers, and other inhabitants and subjects, to acknowledge us as their only sovereign, and to be true and faithful to us, our heirs and successors. We cannot doubt but they will deport themselves peaceably on this occasion, and render obedience to all orders which may be signified to them in our name by our minister plenipotentiary, and that they will transfer to us, the fidelity and duty they showed to their former sovereign; in which case they may rest with full confidence on our unwearied care for their welfare, and paternal protection and favour.

Ad mandatum regis et electoris speciale,

Kielmannsegge.
Arnswaldt,
Docken.

The Deputies of all the Communes in the three Cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwald, to Citizen Verninac, Minister of the French Republic in Switzerland.

WE have uselessly endeavoured, for four years past, to tear from us a constitution, which, from its origin, and still more, from the violence with which it was established, could not fail to be odious and insupportable. It is in vain that we have constantly hoped that the Helvetic government, instructed by the sorrowful events of four unfortunate years, would at length find that our separation from the republic was that which was most wise and suitable for both parties, and that the wish which we have so often and so strongly expressed for our ancient liberty, would have induced them to set aside all hope that those three cantons would ever voluntarily accept any other constitution than that which has ever been considered as the only one suited to these countries, and for that reason so highly prized by ourselves and our ancestors. Our reunion with Helvetia, which has been stained with so much innocent blood, is perhaps the most cruel

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xample of constraint that his-
n offer.
he conviction, therefore, that
forced and unfortunate mar-
divorce is the only reasonable
y, and that Helvetia and our-
cannot recover repose and
it, except by the rupture of
rced tie, we are firmly resolved
our at that separation with all
le activity, and we think it
o address that authority which
ur years past has united us, in
of ourselves, to the Helvetic
lic. As to any thing further,
ily wish to preserve good har-
in our commercial relations,
comes brave Swiss. In listen-
o our just demands, the Helve-
public will acquire in us bro-
and faithful neighbours.

Health and consideration.
ıwitz, July 13, 1802.

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esentation of the Lesser Cantons Switzerland to the First Con-l, on the Subject of the Evacu-ion of Helvetia.

Citizen first consul,
hethree cantons of Uri, Schwitz, Underwald, have been apprised, ublic report, of your resolution withdraw the French troops from tzerland. They see in such a asure the most convincing proofs that good will which you have nifested towards the landamman ys Reding, and for the under-ed, &c. The cantons reas-bled at Schwitz, and by their ıaties, have determined, in pur-nce of the wishes of the people, renew their former connexions, l to establish in their cantons a rernment conformable to their sition and to their circumstances; ch as you, citizen first consul, have approved of, and is exemplified in the 9th and 10th articles of the note of the 20th December, which the landamman Reding has had the honour of presenting to you.

We should add, citizen first consul, that this resolution has been incited by the arbitrary measures of the cantonal authorities, and principally carried into execution by the commissary Keller, in the canton of Underwald, proceedings which, by depriving the people of the power which they had formally reserved, of constituting their own government, have induced the greatest aversion against the central government, and to such a degree, that no way remains to maintain the public tranquillity in those countries, but by immediately restoring the people to the exercise of that legitimate right.

We have the honour, citizen first consul, to communicate to you by these presents, the public declarations of the above-mentioned cantons, in the conviction, that you are determined those brave people shall continue to experience your benevolent support, which they so highly estimate; and which none, citizen first consul, feel a juster sense of, &c. than the undersigned.

Schwitz, Aug. 22, 1802.

Convention concluded between the Municipality of Zurich and the Commissary of the Helvetic Government.

Different circumstances having given rise to hostilities between the Helvetic troops and the inhabitants of the city of Zurich, citizen May, commissary of government, in virtue of his full powers, has taken upon himself the office of mediator;

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mediator; and has, in consequence, agreed upon the following convention with the municipality of the city:

Art. I. The commissary of government, May, resigns, in full confidence, to the townsmen of Zurich, the military service of that city, and engages that he will establish no garrison there, but will personally repair thither as the chief place of the canton, bringing along with him only a few pieces of ordnance.

II. All past proceedings shall be buried in oblivion. All the inhabitants of Zurich, as well as all the inhabitants of Helvetia, who have taken part in the late events, are discharged from all responsibility. Consequently all those who on either side have been made prisoners, or arrested by the civil or military power, shall be instantly set at liberty, if there be no other accusation against them.

III. Immediately after the signing of the present convention, the speediest means will be taken to put an end to all hostile proceedings.

Zurich, Sept. 15, 1802, eight o'clock in the morning, in name of the municipality.

(Signed) Hirzel,
Rheinard.

Head-quarters at Zurichberg, Sept. 15, 1802, nine in the morning.

(Signed) May,
Commissary of the government.

Convention between the Helvetic Troops at Berne and the Insurgents besieging the Town.

The commander of the Helvetic armed force at Berne, in order to avoid any further bloodshed, and particularly with the intention of sparing the inhabitants and [illegible] on the one part; and M. E. [illegible] de Watteville, in the name [illegible] council of war of the troops [illegible] have attacked Berne, on the [illegible] have agreed upon the following [illegible] cles:

Art. I. There shall be an armistice between the Helvetic troops [illegible] Berne, and those which have attacked the city, to commence [illegible] the signing of the present convention.

II. The Helvetic troops shall [illegible] up the place in twenty-four hours after the signature.

III. The leaders of the troops [illegible] arms against Berne, engage to obtain from the municipal authorities [illegible] the carriages, waggons, and horses [illegible] and all the necessary facilities for the departure of the government and those in office, with their families and effects of every description; also for the conveyance of the pieces of artillery, with the powder and ammunition necessary to serve them; in a word, every thing belonging to the government, the records, papers, and other effects which cannot be carried off, shall be respected, and remain under the guarantee of the parties signing. The sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals shall be maintained, taken care of, and sent to their respective corps.

IV. The leaders of the troops [illegible] arms against Berne ensure to the government a free passage to the frontiers of the cantons of Vaud and Friburg.

V. Should any members of the government, or any persons in employment, not be able to accompany the government itself, they shall have a passports to follow it in full liberty. Should they be obliged to leave behind them their [illegible]

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and effects, they shall be respected.

VI. The ministers of foreign powers to the Helvetic republic, with their suite, and property of every description, remain under the guarantee of the law of nations. The leaders of the troops in arms against Berne, shall respect their character, and promise to furnish them, at any time, with the facilities requisite to their removal, whithersoever they think proper.

VII. General Andermatt, the troops under his orders, and all other Helvetic troops on detached service, are comprised in the present convention, and may rejoin the Helvetic government, at its departure from Berne, without any molestation, with their arms, baggage, and train of artillery; and for this purpose couriers shall be immediately dispatched to the general and the detachments, to inform them of the present convention. These troops shall march by the shortest road, without the city, at the rate of at least five leagues each day.

VIII. The other columns in arms against the government are equally included in the present convention.

IX. Until the junction of the above-mentioned detachments shall have been effected, the troops in arms against the Helvetic government shall not enter the territory of the cantons of Vaud or Friburg. Hostilities shall not take place on either side.

X. As a security for the performance of the present convention, two officers of equal rank shall be reciprocally delivered as hostages until the complete execution of all its articles.

XI. Such articles as may appear doubtful, shall, if necessary, be explained by commissioners on both sides in favour of the besieged.

Done and agreed upon at Berne, September 18, 1802, eight in the evening.

(Signed) Gaudard.
E. D. Watteville.

Bonaparté, First Consul of the French Republic, President of the Italian Republic, to the Eighteen Cantons of the Helvetic Republic.

St. Cloud, Sept. 30, 1802.

Inhabitants of Helvetia,

YOU have afforded, for two years, an afflicting spectacle. Opposite factions have successively taken possession of the sovereign authority; they have signalized their temporary rule by a system of partiality which proved their unskilfulness and weakness.—In the course of the year 10, your government desired that the small number of French troops in Helvetia should be withdrawn. The French government willingly availed themselves of that opportunity to honour your independence; but soon afterwards your different parties began to be agitated by fresh fury; the blood of the Swiss was shed by the hands of Swiss.—You have been disputing for three years without coming to any understanding; if you are left longer to yourselves, you will be killing each other for three years, without coming to a better understanding. Your history proves besides, that your intestine wars could never be terminated but by the efficacious intervention of France.—It is true that I had determined not to interfere at all in your affairs; I had constantly seen

your

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your different governments ask advice of me, and not follow it, and sometimes abuse my name, according to their interests and their passions. But I neither can nor ought to remain insensible to the misery of which you are the victims. I recall my determination—*I will* be the mediator of your differences, but my mediation *shall* be efficacious, such as befits the great people in whose name I speak.—Five days after the notification of the present proclamation, the senate *shall* assemble at Berne.—Every magistracy that shall have been formed at Berne since the capitulation *shall* be dissolved, and *shall* cease meeting and exercising any authority.—The prefects *shall* repair to their posts.—All the authorities which may have been formed *shall* cease meeting.—Armed assemblages *shall* disperse.—The 1st and 2d Helvetic demibrigades *shall* compose the garrison of Berne.—The troops who have been on service for upwards of six months, *shall* alone remain in corps of troops.—Finally, all individuals disbanded from the belligerent armies, and who are now in arms, *shall* deposit their arms at the municipality of the commune where they were born.—The senate *shall* send three deputies to Paris; each canton may also send deputies.—All citizens who, for the last three years, have been landamman, senators, and have successively occupied places in the central authority, *may* repair to Paris, to make known the means of restoring union and tranquillity, and conciliating all parties.—On my part, I have a right to expect that no city, no commune, no corps, will do any thing contrary to the dispositions which I make known to you.—Inhabitants of Helvetia, awake to hope!!!—Your country is on the brink of a precipice; it shall be immediately drawn from it; all men of good intentions will second this generous plan. But if, which I cannot believe, there be among you a great number of individuals who should have so little virtue as not to sacrifice their passions and their prejudices to the love of their country; people of Helvetia, you will have indeed degenerated from your forefathers!—There is no sensible man who does not see that the mediation which I take upon myself is a benefit to Helvetia, from that Providence which, in the midst of so many shocks, has always watched over the existence and independence of your nation, and that this mediation is the only means of saving both. For indeed it is time you should see, that if the patriotism and union of your ancestors founded your republic, the bad spirit of your factions, if it continue, will infallibly destroy it; painful would it be to think, that at a period when several new republics have arisen, destiny had marked out the termination and fall of one of the most ancient.

(Signed) Bonaparté.

Answer of the Diet of Schwitz to the Proclamation of Bonaparté.

Citizen first consul,

The proclamation which you did us the honour to send to us on the 30th of September, by citizen Rapp, your adjutant-general, arrived at Schwitz on the 6th of October.—We could have wished that the letter we took the liberty of sending you, general first consul, on the

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the 30th of September, could have reached you sooner; it contains a faithful exposition of the present state of Switzerland. Permit us to send you enclosed a duplicate of it, and to entreat you to receive it favourably. It will prove to you that the movements which have taken place in Switzerland are not the result of a spirit of party, and that the Swiss nation has no other object in view than to make use of the right which she claims of giving herself a central and cantonal constitution, founded on her position and her wants—a sacred and precious right, which you deigned yourself to ensure her by the treaty of Luneville. Switzerland would long since have been tranquil, if the members of the Helvetic government, those obscure metaphysicians, had consulted the real state of affairs, instead of obstinately attaching themselves to theoretic attempts as erroneous as they are expensive. The violence with which they have tried to impose their system upon the democratic cantons, the civil war they have organized to attain their end, directed at first against those cantons, then against all Switzerland: the unexampled severity with which they have done it, have produced a discontent equally general and just, and a determined and avowed will to shake off this unsupportable yoke. It is not then, general first consul, an affair of party—it is the sacred cause of humanity, it is the general wish of a whole nation, which has given us our power and our instructions, of a nation which you yourself wished to free, and which has been ill-treated and irritated, contrary to your intentions. Yet that nation, we render ourselves guarantees, will never abuse the liberty it claims. The Swiss have nothing more at heart than to attain a state of repose, in which, under the shield of a mild and just government, each inhabitant may enjoy his property and existence. We are convinced that we shall arrive at that essential object of all, social order, from the moment our will and our efforts shall be no longer fettered.—General first consul, all Europe admires in you the supreme head of an immense power and empire, which, without doubt, according to your own views, will be directed to the good of humanity; your magnanimity assures us, that you will not make use of it against a people who only desire what you have made them hope, and who only wish what they believe themselves authorized to do by yourself. Penetrated with eternal gratitude, the Swiss nation will do its endeavour to deserve the good will of the French government; and will fulfil all the duties which are imposed upon it by the desire of cultivating good neighbourhood.

It is with the most distinguished respect that we remain, general first consul,

The deputies of the Helvetic Diet.

Schwitz, Oct. 8, 1802.

Basle, October 9, 1802.

THE members of the Helvetic diet assembled at Schwitz, have agreed on a plan of a constitution which they have addressed to all the cantons, and of which the following are the articles.

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Art. I.

Switzerland forms one federal republic, under the denomination of the Helvetic confederation.

II. It is divided into cantons.

III. Each canton to govern itself according to its own will, and to exercise in its own territory all the rights of sovereignty which it exercised under the ancient regime.

IV. The towns shall not enjoy any prerogative over the country, both one and the other, to participate in the administration of justice, of the police, and in the internal government of the canton.

V. The government of one canton cannot publish ordinances prejudicial to another canton: those who break through this regulation to be denounced to the diet.

VI. The government of each canton to name a deputy to the Helvetic diet. The deputies remain in office until their constituents think proper to recal them. They are indemnified by the canton.

VII. The diet is permanent; it deliberates on war and peace, and on the conclusion of such treaties of alliance and commerce as the general interest of the confederation may call for. It is authorized to repeal and annul the ordonnances of the cantonal governments, which are prejudicial to the Helvetic confederation, or to any of its cantons.

VIII. Every deputy, member of the diet, is obliged to conduct himself, upon the discussion of an important object, particularly of treaties, peace, commerce and alliance, according to the instructions of his constituents.

IX. The diet chooses, from amongst its members, a president and a secretary, who continue in their functions for three months, and are always reeligible.

X. The president of the diet receives the envoys of foreign powers, and signs the deliberations of the diet, which are countersigned by the secretary. The protocol shall be signed by every member.

XI. The diet appoints the Helvetic envoys to foreign powers, and recalls them.

XII. In case of a war, or threat of attack, the diet settles the contingent of troops, and the amount of the sums which each canton is obliged to furnish. The arsenals of the cantons are at the disposal of the diet. It appoints the generals, and removes them, as also the inspectors of the militia in time of peace. Each canton is obliged to exercise in arms and military evolutions, a contingent of the militia, which, however, is not to perform any effective service, in time of peace, and receives no pay.

XIII. All the Swiss are soldiers. None can exercise the rights of citizenship, nor be received into the corporations of artists and tradesmen, nor exercise a profession, nor marry, unless he has a musket, a sword, and a pouch. The government supplies the poor with arms. In extraordinary cases the cantonal government may order the disarming of the citizens. The expenses of war are charged upon all the cantons in proportion to their respective means.

Note verbale.

LORD Hawkesbury has received his majesty's commands to communicate through Mr. Otto, to the

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ie French government, the senti-
ients of deep regret which have
een excited in his majesty's mind
y the address of the first consul
the Helvetic people, which was
ublished by authority in the Mo-
iteur of the 1st instant, and by the
epresentations which have been
ade to his majesty on this subject;
behalf of the nation whose in-
erests are so immediately affected
it. His majesty most sincerely
ments the convulsions to which
ie Swiss cantons have for some
me past been exposed; but he
n consider their late exertions in
other light than as the lawful
forts of a brave and generous
eople to recover their ancient laws
d government; and to procure
ie reestablishment of a system
hich experience has demonstrated,
ot only to be favourable to the
aintenance of their domestic hap-
iness, but to be perfectly consist-
nt with the tranquillity and secu-
ty of other powers.

The cantons of Switzerland un-
uestionably possess, in the same
egree as every other independent
ate, the right of regulating their
wn internal concerns, and this
ght has, moreover, in the present
stance, been formally and ex-
licitly guarantied to the Swiss na-
on by the French government in
ie treaty of Luneville, conjointly
ith the other powers who were
arties to that engagement. His
ajesty has no other desire than
at the people of Switzerland, who
ow appear to be so generally
nited, should be left at liberty to
ttle their own internal government,
ithout the interposition of any
reign powers; and with whatever
egret his majesty may have pe-
used the late proclamation of the
French government, he is yet un-
willing to believe that they will
further attempt to controul that in-
dependent nation in the exercise of
their undoubted rights. His ma-
jesty thinks himself called upon by
his regard for the general interests
of Europe, and by his peculiar
solicitude for the happiness and wel-
fare of the Swiss nation, to express
these his sentiments with a frank-
ness and sincerity which he feels to
be due to his character, and to the
good understanding which he is
desirous of preserving with the go-
vernment of France.

Downing-street, Oct. 10, 1803.

To Mr. Otto, &c. &c.

Dispatch from Lord Hawkesbury to Mr. Moore.

Downing-street, Oct. 10, 1803.

Sir,

His majesty having deemed it expedient, that a confidential person should be sent at the present moment to Switzerland, in consequence of the communication which he has received from the Swiss confederacy, through their representative at Paris, I am commanded to inform you that he has made choice of you for that purpose.

It is of the utmost consequence, considering the nature of the business with which you are entrusted, that you should lose no time in taking your departure from hence, and that you should make every practicable exertion to arrive on the frontiers of Switzerland with as little delay as possible. You will inform yourself there what is the actual residence of the government of the Swiss confederation, to which you will immediately repair. Having taken the proper means to ob-

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tain

tain a confidential interview with the persons who may be entrusted with the principal direction of affairs, you will communicate to them a copy of the note verbale which I delivered to M. Otto, and which is herewith enclosed; and you will take every opportunity of impressing upon their minds the deep interest which his majesty takes in the success of their exertions. You will state to them, that his majesty entertains hopes, that his representation to the French government may have the effect of inducing the first consul to abandon his intention of compelling the Swiss nation by force to renounce that system of government under which they had so long prospered, and to which they appear to be almost unanimously anxious to return. In this event his majesty will feel himself bound to abstain from all interference on his part; it being his earnest desire that the Swiss nation should be left at liberty to regulate their own internal concerns, without the interposition of any foreign power. If, however, contrary to his majesty's expectations, the French government should persist in the system of coercion, announced in the proclamation of the first consul, inserted in the Moniteur of the 1st instant, you will, in that case, inform yourself, by every means in your power, of the disposition of the people at large of the Swiss confederacy, and particularly of those who have the direction of their affairs, and of those who possess the greatest share of influence amongst them, to persevere in the defence of their rights, and in the maintainance of the system they have adopted. You will likewise inquire into the means of defence, of which they may be possessed, and of the probability of their being exerted with success. You will on no account encourage them to persevere in active measures of resistance which they are not themselves desirous to adopt, or which they may believe are unlikely to be ultimately effectual. If, however, you should find that the people of the Swiss confederacy are generally determined to persevere in the maintainance of their independence, and of their right to return to their ancient system of government; and if you should be of opinion that from the union that subsists amongst the people, and from their zeal and enthusiasm in the cause in which they are engaged, they are finally resolved at all hazards to resist the threatened attempt of the French government to interpose by force of arms in the settlement of their internal concerns; you will then immediately communicate, in confidence, to the Swiss government, that either in the event of a French army having entered the country, or in the event of your having reason to be convinced that a French army is actually advancing for that purpose, his majesty has authorized you to accede to their application for pecuniary succours.

I have furnished you with a cypher and decypher, that you may have it in your power to correspond with his majesty's ministers at Vienna and Munich, if you should think it advisable; and as it is highly probably that the armies of the Swiss confederacy may be inadequately supplied with arms, ammunition or provisions, and may be desirous of procuring supplies thereof from the neighbouring countries, you will use your utmost endeavours

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deavours to give them every facility for this purpose. You will be very particular in informing me of the numbers and situation of any Austrian corps in the neighbourhood of Switzerland, and of the probability of their advancing in any event into the Swiss territory.

As it is of great importance that his majesty's government should be regularly informed of the events which may be passing in Switzerland, and of the dispositions that may prevail there, you will endeavour to ascertain the most safe and expeditious mode of conveying your letters which will avoid their passing through any part of the French republic.

As it is possible that previous to your arrival in Switzerland the present state of affairs may have undergone a decided alteration, either in consequence of the submission of the Swiss cantons, or of any compromise having taken place as to their internal concerns, it will be proper that, in that case, you should take up your residence in such a situation as you may think most convenient in the neighbourhood of Switzerland, of which you will give me the earliest intelligence, and there wait his majesty's further orders. I am,

With great truth and regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

(Signed) Hawkesbury.

To Francis Moore, esq.

Proclamation of the Council of War of the Swiss League to their Brothers in Arms. Dated Balse, October 12, 1802.

Friends and brothers,

WHEN you separated yourselves from your wives, your children, your fathers, and your friends, to conquer for your children, liberty, independence, and prosperity, you abandoned with alacrity and courage your cottages and your flocks. This idea, "the God "of our fathers is with us, and "protects us," gave you force to brave all the dangers, and to despise the fatigues of war. You quitted with songs your mountains and your valleys, to enter into the field and defend the cause of liberty and your country. The Almighty blessed your arms, and heard the just wishes of a nation known only by its rectitude, and which had armed for its liberty and independence. Our enemies, our oppressors, the *soi-disant* Helvetic government, with its feeble party, have been chased almost to the frontiers of the confederate cantons. But brothers and friends, we have received a notification, that if we did not by our conduct give proofs of an entire confidence in the first consul of the powerful nation of France, who has caused a declaration to be made by his envoy, general Rapp, to our fathers assembled at Schwitz, that he wishes to interpose as mediator in the war which we are carrying on against the odious Helvetic government, we should be compelled to it by the victorious arms of the French warriors. Brothers, friends, confederates, who among us could conceive the thought of menacing ourselves with the numerous and experienced armies of France? No, friends, no; we wish to await

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peaceably the determination of the first consul; and with that order, that moderation, and that discipline, which have hitherto guided your steps, you will receive, we are convinced, the orders of your superiors, of your general; and even, if it should be necessary, you will return to your residences, in order that our country may not be exhausted by the entrance of foreign troops; that we may not be deprived of the scanty harvest of this year, which we hoped to consume with our children; and that we may not be plunged into indigence and misery. It is only the Helvetic government, directed by its passions and its private interest, that could call in the aid of foreign troops; we, who took up arms only for our country and tranquillity, have no need of troops to attain our object. But, relying on our conduct, we dare to hope, that the first consul of France, who has guarantied our independence, and who has been deceived by false reports, will, as soon as he shall have been informed of the true state of things, take measures, which will secure our honour, and the prosperity and independence of our country. May the Almighty deign to grant this, who has caused us to make an important step towards our future happiness, and crowned our arms with his benediction.

Dispatch from Mr. Moore to Lord Hawkesbury.

Constance, Oct. 31, 1802.

My lord,

I Have the honour to inform your lordship, that I arrived here on the 4th instant, and that, having received this evening authentic information of the submission of the diet of Switzerland, assembled at Schwitz, to the French arms, I lose no time in dispatching the messenger, Shaw, with this intelligence; from which your lordship will perceive that it only remains for me to obey that part of my instructions by which I am directed, under such circumstances, to take up my residence in the neighbourhood of Switzerland, and there to await his majesty's further orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Frances Moore.

The right hon. lord Hawkesbury, &c. &c.

Note addressed, on the 26th of October, by the Diet of Schwitz to General Ney.

THE president of the confederated cantons having been required, on the part of general Ney, by his adjutant, M. Bechet, to declare whether the diet would accept the proclamation of the first consul of the French republic, the diet have the honour to observe to the general, that already, on the 15th of this month, they had taken the resolution of delivering up their powers into the hands of their constituents as soon as the French troops should enter Switzerland, having never entertained the design of opposing them by force of arms. Now that the diet is positively informed that the cities of Balse and Berne are occupied by French troops, it no longer delays to dissolve itself; at the same time, they seize this opportunity of declaring to the general, that conformably to the instructions they have received from their constituents

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ents, which they consider themes obliged to conform to, they not regard the Helvetic governt as established, nor alienate the ed right which their nation poses, of forming a constitution for f, a right which they inherited n their ancestors, and which was irmed to them by the treaty of eville; but, on the contrary, firmly convinced that the Swiss never recover their tranquillity their happiness, but in the exse of that right.

They pray that the general will e before the eyes of the first sul, this just demand, which is only the expression of the sentiits of the diet, but of all Swiss o wish well to their country.

Aloys Reding.

Proclamation to the Helvetic People, from the Government of Helvetia.

Citizens of Helvetia,

In announcing to you, four months ago, that the French troops were out to quit our soil, the council of ecution at the same time declared you, that a constant obedience to e laws, a spirit of confidence and ace, the union of all wishes for e maintenance of the established der of things, could alone protect ur independence; while the contry dispositions, disobedience, tuult and discussions, would infallibly bring back a foreign army. ou have not attended to our words, tizens of Helvetia! ambitious men ve induced you to embrace the use of their interests, and their ssions; and while one party mongst you roused itself at their lling to overturn the constitutional d national government, the other party became, by its silence, an accomplice in the civil war. What is the result? A few weeks have scarcely passed, when the French troops, ten times more numerous than they were last spring before their departure, penetrate into your cantons; they take from you the arms which you have turned against your government, and thus declare to all Europe that you are at once incapable of remaining at peace, and unworthy to protect yourselves. Tell us then, citizens of Helvetia, to whom you owe the return of these troops? Is it to the senate and to the council of execution, whose fault was, on the contrary, to consent too soon to their departure, and whose whole study latterly tended to prevent, by a frank and loyal acceptance of the mediation of the chief consul, the evils which we had to fear from his indignation? or is it to the insurrectional authorities, to the assembly which dignified itself with the name of the confederate diet of Schwitz? to that assembly which, rejecting the conditions of the proposed mediation, promising to dissolve itself, and notwithstanding continuing its intrigues, announcing peace, and keeping the soldiers under arms, wishing that a foreign force might enter the country, that they might have it in their power to say, "we yielded only to force?" Miserable vanity! which gratifies itself at the expense of a whole nation; wretched ebullition of pride! calculated to precipitate the country into complete ruin, and which it would have done, if the generosity of the chief consul had not equalled his power; notwithstanding all the efforts of his enemies, and of yours, he had not still persisted to wish your welfare.

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However, citizens of Helvetia! the council of execution is informed of it; the members of that seditious assembly, and the committees which it had established in the cantons, not content with having consecrated, in formal protestations, their foolish pretensions, still seek to mislead the people respecting their real situation, to spread false hopes of foreign succour, to frighten them by menaces, and to belie the intentions in which the Helvetic government addressed itself to the chief consul, to invite him to make himself the supreme arbiter of our differences. But we will answer these men, that they likewise have invoked that mediation. The letters of the chiefs of the little cantons to the chief consul, and to the ministers of France; the plans of constitution on which they openly called for their good offices; the sending deputies to Paris, are so many proofs of the desire which they had of interesting the French government in their cause. It was only when the first consul had previously demanded and exacted the cessation of a war which armed citizens against citizens, and brothers against brothers, that they rejected the mediation solicited by themselves, and which they then artfully turned for the purpose of increasing the number of their partizans. We will tell them again, that if we have called for the mediation of the first consul, it is because, of all the powers called by their position to take an interest in the destinies of Helvetia, France is the only one which has recognized our independence, consecrated, by its means, in a solemn treaty: the only one which can exercise over us an influence of protection and support. The history of Switzerland for five centuries, our revolution, and the years which have succeeded it, sufficiently prove how much it is our interest to follow the political system of France. It is this truth which, engraved on the hearts of our ancestors, protected the cradle of the confederation; and we, citizens of the Helvetic republic, have a thousand times more reason still to be convinced of it. Lastly, we will say no longer to these men, for they will not understand us, but to the nation itself, that the equality of rights amongst the cantons, the abolition of hereditary privileges, the liberty of the citizens, being a deposit placed in our hands to be preserved at any price, it was not permitted to us to waver respecting calling for the mediation of the only government which can preserve to us these principles. Thus, our conduct in this respect has been only the necessary consequence of the national will, expressed in favour of these same principles at the time of the acceptance of the constitution. Such is the answer which the council of execution owes to that part of the accusations of its enemies. With regard to the other accusations by which it is attempted to raise against them a factious hate, they despise them, well knowing that they cannot cite a single family of which it has caused the ruin, or a single person in whom the rights of a citizen have been violated. It is, on the contrary, for having been too indulgent, too confident in the justice of its fellow-citizens, too little severe, in short, that it has experienced misfortunes. The insurrectional authorities ordered in four weeks ten times more arrests, odious inquests, and measures of rigour of every kind, than it had ordered during

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g the whole course of its exist-
—Citizens of Helvetia! you
ve required to furnish extraor-
contributions for the support
troops which your insurrec-
ave caused to enter your coun-
Submit yourselves to a neces-
which you cannot tax with in-
; open your hearts to disposi-
of fraternity and social order;
he only means of abridging the
l of your misfortunes. Show
selves, in short, worthy to be
l a nation, and you will be-
one. Bonaparté only desires
ve still the power of interest-
himself in your destinies. For
citizens, thanks to the care of
generous mediator, our task will
be finished. Returned into the
of private individuals with
e who have so cruelly calum-
d our conduct, we shall be al-
s ready to answer their imputa-
s. Henceforth there is no sa-
ce to which we are not resigned,
can only be profitable to our
atry.

Done at Berne, Nov. 3, 1802.

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patch from Lord Hawkesbury to Mr. Moore.

Downing-street, Nov. 25, 1802.

Sir,

HAVE duly received your several letters by the messenger Shaw.

As from the present state of itzerland, your continuance on vicinity of that country appears be no longer necessary, you are liberty to return to England as on as it may suit your conveni-ce.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Hawkesbury.

ancis Moore, esq.

The General in Chief to the Minister of the Marine.

Head Quarters at the Cape, Feb. 9.

I Leave to admiral Villaret to give you the details of our passage. We made cape François on the 29th of January, and the different squadrons from Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort, were here united. The Syren frigate, which the admiral had sent to Guadaloupe, came to inform us of the insurrectional movements which had taken place in that colony.

On the 30th, general Kerverseau was detached with a large squadron to Santo Domingo. On the 31st, the admiral sent for pilots to Monte Christi. These pilots assured us, that Toussaint was disposed to receive us in a friendly manner.

Feb. 1. Rear-admiral Latouche having on board his squadron a division of the army under the orders of general Boudet, steered for Port Republicain (Port-au-Prince), in order to occupy the southern district.

2d. Captain Magen, having on board of his division general Rochambeau, with a body of troops, steered for Fort Liberty (Fort Dauphin); but the calm prevented him from entering the port.

3d. At seven o'clock in the morning he effected his disembarkation at Manceniille; 600 men had just landed, and put themselves in order of battle, when a cloud of blacks poured down upon them, calling out, "No whites! No whites!" In vain did our men make signs of fraternity to them; it was necessary to attack them. They were soon routed and dispersed.

General

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General Brunet, who commanded the advanced guard, entered with the fugitives into the forts of Ance and Bouque, and took them hand to hand, after a desperate resistance. At the same instant, captain Magen entered the roads, and was received by cannon-shot from the fort. The blacks, however, were soon compelled to fly, and our troops threw themselves into the ships' boats, and entered by the embrasures.

At Fort Liberty (Fort Dauphin) and the neighbourhood, we found 150 pieces of cannon. We found among the papers of the commandant of the place, an order of Toussaint to sink the vessels which approached, and to hold out to the last extremity. The fifth light infantry maintained its former reputation. Generals Rochambeau and Brunet, and captain Magen, greatly distinguished themselves. Citizen Lachatre, aide-de-camp to general Rochambeau, a captain of carabineers, and twelve soldiers, were killed, and forty wounded.

I have requested admiral Villaret to make captain Magen a rear-admiral.

On the second I arrived with the admiral and the main body of the army before Fort Piccolet. I conformed myself to the general plan of the expedition. Two frigates carried the proclamation of the first consul. A cutter approached the battery of Piccolet, made its way through the fire, and anchored in the road, although the buoys had been taken up.

At three o'clock, Langes, a man of colour, who acted as captain of the port at the Cape, came on board the admiral. He told us that general Christophe had sent a courier to Toussaint, to request orders, and that till the arrival of an answer, he would meet the squadron with cannon, burn the city, and massacre the whites.

I replied to general Christophe; and citizen Lebrun, aide-de-camp to admiral Villaret, carried my letter. A deputation of the municipality of the Cape arrived during these transactions, conjuring me to take pity on the unfortunate situation of the inhabitants. I could easily perceive, from what they told me, that the lot of these wretched people was decided; that they wished to gain time, but that the affair could only be determined by the sword. In this cruel alternative there remained with me only one plan to be pursued; which was, to disembark, at some leagues from the Cape, and to march to the heights behind the Cape, while general Rochambeau gained the heights of St. Suzanne, Dondon, and Grande Rivière. I was certain by this measure to save the beautiful plantations which surround the Cape, and I had even hopes of saving that beautiful and important city.

A calm retarded the course of the light vessels, on board of which I had embarked. At three o'clock I arrived at Port Margot. The debarkation was effected near that at Limbé. The enemy had a battery there, and received us with a discharge of artillery; but our soldiers rushed on shore with so much rapidity, that they sustained no loss. I afterwards set forward to put my designs in execution. All the settlements were deserted. The settlers had taken to flight. They had been made to believe the most absurd and opposite reports. They had been told that the squadron was composed

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d of Spaniards and English, d come to conquer the is- d put them all to the sword. o o'clock I arrived at Salée, ottom of the bay of Acul, y advanced guard. It was before I learnt that general he was posted with his at Mount English, half a from us. General Hardy s division marched thither; ut half a league further, in ction of the Cape, he met ndiaries, who were on the burn the settlements. In an time the general had several vessels to approach rbour, and had also landed Humbert at the head of a f troops.

arched to the height of the n order to put an end to a t up between our disembark- ps and the blacks. The bri- had set fire to the Cape, by l Christophe's orders. By ited efforts of the squadron, e was put a stop to.

e my arrival here, I have been ed in reorganizing this city, storing it to order.

ave named the brave black, achus, to be mayor. He did could to put a stop to the ief. The negroes attempted to im, but our troops arrived in o rescue him out of their hands. plain on the north, the quar- f Limbé and Acul, and all be- the river of Massacres and é, remain untouched. The itants carried away by Chris- are returning. Wherever I rough the city and its environs serve the people smiling, in of their immense losses. They these of no account, now that are for ever delivered from the horrible tyranny of the ferocious Africans. Two expeditions are on their march to occupy the Port de Paix and the Mole. I have already embodied 12,000 blacks.

I have not yet received the details of the expedition to Port Republicain (Port-au-Prince). I only know by report, that our troops have entered that town.

I have learned nothing whatever of the expedition to Santo Domingo and Aux Cayes.

In spite of the atrocity of Toussaint's conduct, I did not wish to depart from the general instructions of the first consul. I have sent him his children, with a letter from the first magistrate of the French republic. I have given him to understand that I will take upon myself to receive his submission. On the 14th I shall march to Gonaïves, to form a junction with the division disembarked at Port Republicain (Port-au-Prince).

I cannot enough commend the conduct of admiral Villaret. His experience has enabled us to act in the most difficult circumstances. His only aim is the success of the expedition, to rescue from the ferocious Africans this colony, the fruit of 200 years of labour and prosperity, and which will be *a lasting monument of the danger of abstract notions and vain theories in matters of government.* The Spanish squadron has assisted us in such a manner, as to call for a special acknowledgment to admiral Gravina from the first consul. I have to complain bitterly of the want of engineers: I have not one superior officer. The minister of war had ordered the generals of brigade, Carnot, as well as Quentin, Beauvert, Calonne, and Poligne, to repair hither; but none of

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of them have come. Are not the officers of engineers bound, as well as others, to march where honour calls them? I beg you will request government to send me, without delay, two chiefs of brigade, and two chiefs of battalion of that corps.

The General in Chief to the Minister of Marine.

Cape, Feb. 9.

I have found in the Cape a quantity of provisions, a great quantity of cannon, and ammunition of all kinds. The fusils, cannon, and powder have been furnished by the United States.

Although we are much incommoded by the great quantities of rain which have fallen, in five days we shall pursue Toussaint. I am uncertain whither he will betake himself, and what he will do. I am informed that one part of his treasures is at Gonaives. If this be true, the war will soon be finished, as I shall be there by the 14th. The whites, the people of colour, and the old free-blacks, begin to return to their habitations. His troops are even beginning to abandon Toussaint. The government may rest assured that the army will never repose till all be completed. The black generals make the cultivators of their own colour work more severely than the whites do.

A letter from a secretary of Toussaint's, who has come to Port Liberté (Port Dauphin), assures me, that for a month past he has been making the greatest preparations to oppose our landing; that his real force consists of 10 demi-brigades, each of 11 or 1200 men, and a body of cavalry, amounting to from 12 to 1500 horse. He adds that Toussaint did not expect our squadron for three months; and that our sudden arrival had disconcerted all plans completely.

I have also in my hands a treasurer of Toussaint's, who is immensely rich. I have caused a loaded vessel to be seized, which was on its way to the United States.

The merchants may rest assured they may now trade, in the fullest security, to the ports of the colony; and that they need not be afraid neither of requisitions nor of any arbitrary measures.

Paris, April 10.

The General in Chief to the Minister of Marine. Head Quarters, Grande Morne, the 8th Ventôse, Year 10, 27, 10th Year of the French Republic, 1802.

Citizen minister,

AGREEABLY to the Information which I have already had the honour of sending to you, I opened the campaign on the 28th ultimo (January 18th), and on that day general Desfourneaux's division advanced to Limbe; general Hardy's division advanced to the Grest Boucan, and to the Momets, while that of general Rochambeau proceeded to the Tamerie, and to the Bois de L'Anse. A small force, composed of the garrisons of the Cape and of Fort Dauphin, marched towards St. Suzanne, Trou, and Velliere. These divisions had actions of a difficult nature to encounter, from the local advantages possessed by the natives, inasmuch as the rebels concealed themselves in the underwood, and impenetrable forests

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that shelter the valleys, and
ssessed, when they were re-
a secure retreat in the
s. The troops whom I or-
to advance have, notwith-
g, made themselves masters
positions which I had given
rders to take.

the 29th, general Desfour-
s division took a position near
ce; Hardy's division posted
lves at Dondon; and Ro-
eau's at St. Raphael. These
divisions discomfited the ene-
all directions, with the great-
petuosity. One must be ac-
ed with the country, in order
n a competent idea of the dif-
es that are to be struggled with
ry encounter. I experienced
g in the Alps to be compared
hem.

the 30th, Desfourneaux's di-
posted themselves at Plais-
without meeting with any ob-
. This district was commanded
P. Dumesnil, a man of ex-
t character, who took the first
tunity of a parley with gen.
urneaux. He had under his
mand 200 cavalry and 300 in-
, and manifested the generous
ition of saving his country in
of the orders issued by Tous-
to set every thing on fire.

rdy's division posted itself at
nalade. Previous to its arrival
made themselves masters of the
ne at Bourspen, one of the most
idable positions which I have
had occasion to attack since I
ed into the military profession.

division entered Marmalade
fixed bayonets, though it was
st defended by gen. Christophe
erson, who had under his com-
d 1200 men of the line, and
qual number of common labour-
ers. Every thing gave way to French impetuosity. On the same day gen. Rochambeau took a position at St. Michel, where he met with very little resistance. His right column which was to pass by Marie-a la-Roche, which was entrenched and defended by artillery and a body of 400 men, carried that position with the bayonet, without firing a single shot, and joined the general in the evening at St. Raphael.

I was well aware that it was the enemy's intention to defend the canton of Ennery and of Gonaïves, and for that reason I harassed them in that position as much as was in my power. With that view I dispatched general Debelle to Port-de-Paix, at the head of a division, and he had instructions to press hard, and drive back general Maurepas upon the Gonaïves. The latter general had under him 2000 troops of the line, and as many cultivators, entrenched about two leagues from Port-de-Paix, in the narrow pass of the Trois-Rivieres. I thought it of great advantage to annihilate this corps, who had obtained some advantages over general Humbert. I gave orders to general Boudet to advance by Mirabalais, towards the Petite-Riviere, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat, whom I had hopes of discomfiting at the Gonaïves. Of these two divisions I could not avail myself, in order to give success to that operation.

General Debelle, who, according to my calculations, should have landed his troops at Port-de-Paix on the 29th, could reach it only on the 30th, and that very late; the eastern winds, which prevail upon the coast, having failed during the passage from the Cape to Port-de-Paix.

On

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On the 1st Ventôse (February 20) general Debelle proceeded to attack general Maurepas; but a dreadful fall of rain which came on prevented the column which was intended to turn the enemy's position from arriving in time. The columns which attacked the front of the position were overpowered with fatigue and could not carry it; and as to the column that was to turn the enemy's position, it employed twenty-four hours in executing that manœuvre, having been obstructed in its march by torrents and bad roads; it was moreover attacked by the whole force of the rebels collected together against it. It effected, however, a retreat in very good order. General Debelle had advanced to favour its motions.

Boudet's division, on setting out from Port-au-Prince, marched towards the Croix-des-Bouquets, to which the rebels set fire on seeing him approach. General Dessalines, who commanded at this point, made a faint to retreat to the Montagne des Grands-Bois: but by a rapid march, he advanced towards Leogane after passing by the Montagne-Noire. I had left orders for general Boudet to dispatch a frigate to take possession of Leogane, but his forces were unable to preserve the town, which Dessalines had ordered to be set on fire. From thence Dessalines advanced against Jacmel, from whence he addressed a letter to me, signed by all the inhabitants of the commune, in which these wretches expressed their regret at being under the barbarous and ferocious government of Toussaint. Never were heads cut off with more facility at Constantinople, or bastinadoings bestowed with more generosity, than at St. Domingo under the government of Toussaint and his a[illegible] rents.

General Boudet, who was aw[illegible] of the intentions of general L[illegible] Plume, who summoned the south[illegible] district to submit to the French g[illegible] vernment, did not think it expedi[illegible] to depart from that interesting qu[illegible] ter. He dispatched thither 150 men under the command of adjut[illegible] Darbois, in order to force gene[illegible] Dessalines to retreat, and to det[illegible] mine the submission of general L[illegible] Plume. This measure saved th[illegible] southern district. Dessalines re[illegible] treated with his followers into th[illegible] Grands-Bois, and general La Plum[illegible] sent me a certificate of his submi[illegible] sion. Since that time I have re[illegible] ceived no communications fro[illegible] general Boudet: I am only inform[illegible] ed, that the day before yesterday h[illegible] entered Saint Mark, which he found in part consumed by fire.

On the 1st Ventôse, the differen[illegible] divisions remained in their respec[illegible] tive positions. On the 30th th[illegible] weather was abominable, and con[illegible] tinued so till the first.

On the 2d, Desfourneaux's divi[illegible] sion advanced within two leagues of Plaisance. Hardy's division took possession of Ennery with the bayonet, as usual. This post was also defended by Christophe, who had under him 1000 troops of the line and 1200 cultivators. I learned that general Christophe had retreated to the Plantation Bayonnai: I immediately ordered general Hardy to dispatch thither the brigade of general Salm. This brigade, which had performed a very fatiguing march on the 2d, continued, nevertheless, to march the whole of the night, and, on break of day of the 3d, carried the position of Christophe. They, moreover, made considerable booty,

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booty, having got possession of a depôt belonging to the rebels.

On the 3d, Rochambeau's division posted itself at the head of the Ravine-à-Couleuvre, which leaves the Coupe-à-Linde to the left, and the Mornes, where Christophe had entrenched himself, to the right. On the same day, general Desfourneaux came and posted himself before Ennery, where general Hardy also assembled his division.

On the 4th, Desfourneaux's division marched to Coupe-à-Pintade, where they fell in with the enemy. I had ordered that division to be supported by Desplanque's and Hardy's brigade. General Desfourneaux attacked the enemy, and drove them to Gonaïves, which had been burnt two days before. The enemy being vigorously pursued could no longer make head, but retreated towards the river Ester, leaving 200 men killed upon the field of battle.

Salm's brigade, belonging to Hardy's division, came the same day and took its position at the Piteau, in face of La Coupe-à-Pintade.

On the same day the division of Rochambeau entered the Ravine-à-Couleuvre. It was there that gen. Toussaint, with his guards, forming a body of 1500 grenadiers, drawn from different demi-brigades, and about 1200 men, chosen from the best battalions of his army, together with 400 dragoons, expected to be able to defend himself. The ravine at Couleuvre is enclosed on all sides in an extraordinary manner. It is flanked by mountains, the tops of which are covered with woods, in which were placed more than 2000 armed cultivators in addition to the troops already enumerated. The rebels had collected a quantity of materials for the purpose of obstructing the passage, and were possessed of the entrenched positions which commanded the ravine. A position so uncommonly strong as this would have deterred almost any other man than general Rochambeau; he, however, made his dispositions with the rapidity of lightning, and attacked the entrenchments of the enemy.

A combat of man to man commenced; the troops of Toussaint fought with great courage and obstinacy, but every thing yielded to French intrepidity. Toussaint evacuated his position, and retired in disorder to Petite-Rivière, leaving eight hundred of his troops dead on the field of battle. On the 5th I arrived at Gonaïves. I was extremely anxious about the fate of generals Debelle and Boudet, of whom I had received no intelligence.

On the 6th I discovered by means of my spies that general Debelle had not succeeded in repulsing general Maurepas. I gave orders to the division under general Desfourneaux to march to Gros Morne on the road to Port-de-Paix, and to general Rochambeau to advance to the bridge of Ester, and to push forward on the right and left, for the purpose of gaining intelligence of general Boudet, and the retreat of the enemy.

On the 7th I gained intelligence that general Boudet had made himself master of St. Mark. I saw in this quarter no other enemy but Maurepas to encounter; I gave orders to general Hardy to march to Gros Morne with five companies of grenadiers and 800 men drawn from his division. I added to this body a company of my guards, consisting of 200 men. I marched in person with

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with this body, and on the evening of the 7th took up a position within two leagues of Gros Morne. My intention was to march with the division of Desfourneaux, and 1500 men of Hardy's division, for the purpose of taking up a position on the 8th two leagues further in the rear of general Maurepas, with a view of attacking him at break of day on the 9th in concert with gen. Debelle, whom I had apprized of this movement. But general Maurepas, who had no means of retreat left, had previously sent deputies to general Debelle, whom my letters had not then reached, offering to surrender on the terms specified in my proclamation, in which I offer to continue those officers, who should submit, in their respective ranks. To this proposal general Debelle assented, and notwithstanding the excellence of my position I thought it my duty to confirm what general Debelle had done, and gave orders to general Maurepas to join the army at Gros Morne, where I was waiting his arrival. I have sent back the body drawn from the division of Hardy to Gonaïves, to which place I shall march for the purpose of recommencing to-morrow the pursuit of Toussaint.

Since the affair of the 4th the inhabitants consider Toussaint as lost; the cultivators return to their habitations, the soldiers desert his standards, and already it is the opinion of all, that we are masters of the colony.

General Desfourneaux bestows particular praise on Grandet, chief of brigade; general Hardy gives great credit to the exertions of Deplanques, adjutant-commandant, whom I have appointed general of brigade; general Salm is also highly spoken of. I have appointed Congeat a chief of battalion, formerly a chief of brigade in the 11th light corps, on the field of battle. This brave officer is since dead of the wounds which procured for him this accession of rank.

General Rochambeau speaks in high terms of the services of Brunet, general of brigade; of Lavallotte and Andrieu, adjutant commandants; and of citizen Rey, chief of brigade in the 5th light. Citizen Lachatre, one of this general's aide-de-camps, was killed in storming Fort Dauphin. I have every reason to be satisfied with the exertions of Bruyere, my aide-de-camp chef d'escadre, and of Billcourt, holding the same rank, who is attached to the general staff.

The exertions of the whole army deserve my particular acknowledgments; the 5th, 11th, and 17th light, and the 31st and 68th of the line, have particularly distinguished themselves. General Boudet is liberal in his commendation of Pamphile Lacroix and Darbois, adjutant commandants. As soon as the returns from the different corps shall reach the chief of the staff, a detailed account on this point will be transmitted to you. He will send you a list of those brave individuals to whom I have judged it proper to assign rewards. I have to beg of you to require a confirmation of them from the chief consul.

Thus has the army of St. Domingo, in the space of a campaign of fifteen days, dispersed the principal bodies of the rebels, got possession of a great part of their baggage, and a considerable portion of their artillery.

Among the number of officers who have submitted are Clervaux, La

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La Plume, and Maurepas; a number of other negro chiefs or men of colour, have also submitted to our arms. The whole plantations on the south are preserved. The whole of the Spanish part of the island is in our hands.

Health and respect,

(Signed) Leclerc.

Admiral Villaret Joyeuse to the French Minister of the Marine and Colonies.

Harbour of Cape François, on board the Admiral's Ship, the Jemappe, March 6, 1802.

AT the moment when the division of the centre, admiral Gantheaume, was about to set sail, the frigate La Corneille, from Jamaica, entered the road. I hasten to acquaint you with the news received by her.

The English admiral, sir John Duckworth, behaved with the most distinguished politeness to captain Villemandrin, and ensign de Vaisseau Clouet, who carried to him my dispatches. He seized the opportunity of celebrating the return of peace between the two nations: the frigate saluted the admiral and the town with a discharge of thirteen pieces of cannon, which were returned in the same manner by the admiral and the forts. All the captains of the English squadron hastened to make preparations for the visit of captain Villemandrin, and many received him to the sound of warlike music. Our officers remarked, that the portrait of the first consul was very general amongst the English squadron.

(Signed) Villaret.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Commander on the Jamaica Station, to Admiral Villaret Joyeuse, at the Cape.

On board his Britannic Majesty's Ship the Leviathan, at Port Royal, Jamaica, Feb. 19, 1802.

Sir,

I received the letter which your excellency did me the honour to write to me, communicating the arrival at the Cape of the French forces under your command; and I am flattered by the confidence with which you have honoured me in informing me of the state of those forces and their destination. This information is perfectly conformable to that which I received from his majesty's ministers, who transmitted to me at the same time orders from the king, my master, to treat the French nation with all possible respect.

So far, however, as relates to provisions, which your excellency seems to fear you may be in want of, I sincerely regret that our present situation, in consequence of the arrival of a great naval and military force, renders it impossible for me to give you any hope of assistance. Our own resources are so limited too, I have been obliged to detach frigates to different points, in order to seek the means of preserving us from entire distress, and I have, as well as your excellency, sought to draw succours from the American continent.

It is with sentiments of grief that I have learned the hostile reception your excellency has met with, and the direct violation of all the duties

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of colonies towards the mother-country.

I perfectly agree with you as to the consequences of such conduct, and I think it is of the greatest importance to all the powers of Europe; but with the considerable force under the orders of your excellency, this revolt cannot be of long duration, and the devastations committed by the rebels can only produce a temporary evil.

I have the honour to be, with high consideration for your excellency,

Your excellency's
obedient servant,
John Thomas Duckworth,
rear-admiral, &c. &c.

Liberty. Equality.

In the Name of the French Government.

A. PROCLAMATION.

The General in Chief to the Inhabitants of St. Domingo,

Citizens,

THE time is arrived, when order will succeed to that chaos which has been the necessary consequence of the opposition made by the rebellious to the landing of the army at St. Domingo.

The rapid operations and progress of the army, and the necessity of providing for its subsistence and its establishment, have, hitherto, prevented my attending to the definitive organization of the colony. I could not, moreover, have any fixed or certain ideas of a country with which I was totally unacquainted, and consequently could not, without mature deliberation, form an opinion of a people who have been, for ten years, a prey to revolutions.

The basis of the provisionary organization which I shall give the colony, but which shall not be definitive till approved of by the French government, is liberty and equality to all the inhabitants of St. Domingo, without regard to colour.

This organization comprises,

1. The administration of justice.

2. The interior administration of the colony combined with those measures which its interior and exterior defence require.

3. The imposition of duties: the means of raising them and their application.

4. The regulations and ordinances relative to agriculture.

5. The regulations and ordinances relative to commerce.

6. The administration of the national domains, and the means of making them most beneficial to the state, so as to be less burdensome to agriculture and commerce.

As it is of infinite interest to you, citizens, that every institution should, in an equal degree, protect agriculture and commerce, I have not determined upon this important work, without having first had recourse to, and consulted with, the most distinguished and enlightened citizens of the colony.

I have, in consequence, given orders to the generals of the south and west divisions to select for each of these departments seven citizens, proprietors and merchants (without regard to colour), who, with eight more which I shall myself chuse for the department of the north, are to assemble at the Cape in the course of the present month, to impart their observations to me on the plans

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ns I shall then submit to their con-
eration.
[t is not a deliberative assembly
establish. I am sufficiently ac-
iinted with the evils which meet-
s of this nature have brought
on the colony, to have that idea.
e citizens who are thus chosen,
ng honest and enlightened men,
them will I communicate my
ws; they will make their obser-
ions upon them, and will be able
impress on the minds of their
low-citizens, the liberal ideas with
ich government is animated.
Let those, then, who are thus to
called together, consider this ap-
intment as a flattering proof of my
nsideration for them. Let them
nsider that, for want of their
unsel and advice, I might pursue
easures disastrous to the colony,
hich would ultimately fall upon
emselves. Let them consider this,
d they will find no difficulty in
aving, for some time, their private
ocations.

Done at head-quarters at the Cape, 25th April, year 10 of the French republic.

The general in chief,
(Signed) Leclerc.

(A true copy.)
The deputy adjutant-general,
(Signed) D'Aoust.

Paris, June 13.

The General in Chief of the Army of St. Domingo to the Minister of the Marine and Colonies.

Head-quarters at the Cape, May 8, 1802.

Citizen minister,

I HASTEN to send to you citizen Bruyeres, my aide-de-camp, to inform you of the happy event of the reestablishment of tranquillity in this immense and beautiful colony.

You have received dispatches containing the details of the military events which took place during the latter end of March and the beginning of April. Beaten every where, and dispersed, terror established itself in the camps of the rebels, who were without magazines, almost without powder, and who were reduced to live upon bananas.

The arrival of the squadrons from Flushing and Havre gave the last blow to the rebel power.

Christophe informed me that he had always been a friend to the whites, whom he admired; that all the Europeans who had been at St. Domingo could attest his principles and his conduct; that imperious circumstances, which often decide the conduct of public men, had not left him at liberty to pursue that line of conduct which he wished; and, lastly, he desired to know if there was still any safety for him? I replied, that with the French people there was always a door open to repentance; that it was the constant habit of the first consul to weigh the actions of men, and that one crime alone, whatever might be its consequences, would never efface from his mind services performed; that it was true, that the instructions I had received previous to my departure were personally favourable to him; and lastly, that if he chose to place himself at my discretion, he should have reason to be satisfied.

He still hesitated: several columns were ready to attack him; and some slight rencontres took place. At length Christophe informed me that I had not sent to him any orders. I directed him to repair alone to the Cape; to send

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thither all the cultivators who were still with him, and to assemble all the troops who were under his orders. All this he punctually executed. More than 2000 inhabitants of the Cape, who were in the most distant hills, have returned. His magazines and artillery are in our possession, and about 1200 soldiers who were under his command, are united to our troops. A part of them have been disarmed, and sent back to culture; and the remainder I propose to incorporate with the colonial troops.

The submission of Christophe completed the consternation of Toussaint. He employed every means to inform me of the unfortunate situation in which he found himself, and how much he saw with pain, that he was continuing a war without object, and without end. He added, that circumstances the most unfortunate had already occasioned many evils, but that notwithstanding the force of the French army, he was still strong enough to ravage and destroy the country, and to sell dearly a life, which had been sometimes useful to the mother-country.

These communications, frequently reiterated, gave rise to the most serious reflections in my mind.

Three fourths of the colony had still escaped the miseries of desolation; and Toussaint and the blacks, although they had ravaged a part of the country, and carried on the war with extreme barbarity, had never seen France, had never received, during twelve years, any other than false ideas of our strength and our character.

I informed Toussaint, that if he would repair to the Cape, pardon might yet be extended to him.

Toussaint did not hesitate to profit by the permission I had given to him: he came to me, solicited for pardon, and swore to be faithful to France. I accepted his submission, and ordered him to repair to a plantation near Gonaïves, and not to depart from it without my permission.

I have placed Dessalines in a plantation near Saint Marc.

All the cultivators who had been carried off have returned. I have incorporated with the colonial troops, as many of the black soldiers as I thought might be allowed to continue under arms.

The magazines, and the pieces of artillery which had been drawn up steep rocks, and hidden in the most secret places, are daily delivered up to us: there are still more than an hundred remaining.

A new epoch commences: you will see by the arrêté, and the measures which I have taken, that we are occupied with activity in organizing the administration of the country.

The bad season has commenced, but the repose which our troops will now experience will enable us to go through it with the least possible loss. We have abundance of provisions, thanks to your care.

Health and respect.

(Signed) Leclerc.

The Same to the Same.

Cape, May 8, 1802.

We are labouring to reestablish the Cape, with an activity which it is difficult to conceive. This town is rising out of its ashes.

I cannot dissemble the mischief which has been done in several cantons of the colony; but having now, however, received the different accounts,

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nts, I am convinced that more n three fourths of the colony are ouched. The quarters of l'Artiite, all the south part, the Mole, l Fort Liberté, are entirely pre-ed.

American vessels arrive in crowds our ports, laden with flour, with ls, and other materials for build-. Citizen Pichon writes me, t the Americans are much dis-ntented at the measure which I k at the moment of my arrival; t I think they are wrong. Agents the American government were th Toussaint, who did not always ggest to him the best opinions. Muskets, powder, and cannon, re furnished with a renewed ac-ity from the United States, as on as the preliminary treaty was own there. It was natural, there-re, that I should take measures to event that communication with e rebels. Our commissaries in-merica were not sufficiently alive the interests of the public purse. n unfortunate little brig which ou sent thither cost 28,000 francs 160*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*). Citizen Pichon ght to have known that the brig as not worth half that sum.

The national commerce begins so to send out some vessels. I have ven orders to place the colonial stem in a state of activity as eedily as possible. Vessels com-g from France pay no duty what-ver on importation. They pay ten er cent. on exportation, but it may e found suitable to exact only five. As to the rest, I expect your direc-ions forthwith. This can do no in-ury to commerce, as you can pro-portionably diminish the duties on West India produce.

The colony, otherwise, is in a ituation to receive such commercial regulations as you may make; and if the great commercial towns prepare to furnish us with what we want, there will be little difficulty in reviving the edicts of 1784, respecing the customs.

For the rest, citizen ministers, assure the first consul that I shall not lose an instant in considering the instructions given to me, in every point of view, political and commercial; and that I shall regard the day when the national commerce will be alone sufficient for St. Domingo, as a happy day for myself and the army, as a colonial war ought to have for its result the triumph of commerce.

I have sent general Dugua into the south part: general Rochambeau is on the side of St. Marc.

I can only pronounce an eulogy on the whole army; but I must make particular mention of the zeal and services of gen. Rochambeau.

I must also praise the activity of the chief commissary Daure.

Health and respect.

(Signed) Leclerc.

Extract of a letter from General Leclerc, dated St. Domingo, 11th June, to the Minister of Marine.

Citizen minister,

I informed you by one of my last dispatches, of the pardon which I was disposed to grant to general Toussaint. This ambitious man has not ceased to conspire secretly since the moment I pardoned him. He only surrendered because generals Christophe and Dessalines saw that he had deceived them, and refused to carry on the war any longer; but seeing that he was abandoned by them, he endeavoured to organize an insurrection among the cultivators, and to make them rise *en masse*.

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masse. The information I received from all the generals, even from general Dessalines, of his conduct since his surrender, left me no doubt upon the subject. I intercepted the letters he had written to a man of the name of Fontaine, who was his agent at the Cape. These letters prove beyond a doubt, that he was conspiring to regain his former influence in the colony. He placed considerable reliance upon the sickness which prevailed in the army. Under these circumstances, I did not think it right to give him time to effect his criminal purposes. I ordered him to be arrested: this was not easy to be accomplished; it was nevertheless effected by the skilful measures of general Brunet and of citizen Ferrari, my aide-de-camp, whom I had entrusted with this business.

I have sent to France, with all his family, this man, who is so profoundly perfidious, and who with so much hypocrisy has done us so much evil. The government will see what is fit to be done with him.

The arrest of general Toussaint has given rise to new assemblies of the rebels: two chiefs of the insurgents have been already arrested, whom I have ordered to be shot; and one hundred of his principal adherents have been also arrested; a part of whom I have put on board the frigate La Meuron, which I have ordered to sail for the Mediterranean. The remainder have been disposed of in the different ships of the squadron.

I am continually occupied in the reorganization of the colony, with as little force as possible; but the excessive heat, and the maladies which afflict us, render the labour extremely difficult. I expect with impatience the month of September, when the season will restore our activity.

The departure of Toussiant has caused a general joy at the Cape.

The commissary of justice, Monteperon, is dead. The colonial prefect, Benezech, is dangerously ill. The adjutant-commandant, Dampierre, who was a young officer of great promise, is also dead.

I have the honour to salute you.

Leclerc.

Speech of his Honour the Lieutenant-governor of Jamaica (General Nugent) to the General Assembly of that Island.

Kingston, June 17, 1802.

Gentlemen of the council,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the assembly,

IT is with much reluctance that I have felt myself obliged to call you together at this season of the year; but the importance of the object will, I trust, sufficiently point out to you the necessity of the measure. I am at the same time happy that it affords me an opportunity of congratulating you upon the return of the blessings of peace, by the signing of the definitive treaty.

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the assembly,—You will, I hope, with your usual patriotism and liberality, take into your consideration, the peculiar circumstances in which this island is at present placed, and make a full provision for the exigencies of the service accordingly.

Gentlemen of the council, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the assembly,

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sembly,—I shall direct the necessary papers to be laid before you, in order to explain the nature of the communications which I have had from his majesty's ministers upon the subject of the present meeting.

Message from his Honour the Lieutenant-governor, sent over to the House of Assembly, on the 17th Day of June last.—(Published by Authority.)

Mr. Speaker,

I am commanded by his honour the lieutenant-governor to lay before the house of assembly of Jamaica extracts of two letters, and a third letter, from the right honourable lord Hobart, which, under the present circumstances of the mother country and the colony, so intimately concern their mutual interests, that his honour earnestly hopes the house will take them into their most mature consideration.

The necessity which his honour feels of making a most explicit communication of his sentiments to the assembly on the subject of their present meeting, has strongly induced him to submit for their consideration his reasons for urging the adoption of the important measure proposed by his majesty's ministers upon this occasion, viz.

The immense debt which the mother country has incurred in the prosecution of the war, and for the security of the British possessions, and the absolute necessity of her resorting to some extraordinary means for enabling her to support the increased naval and military establishments, so imperiously required in all parts of the empire, but more particularly in her West India colonies, from the melancholy and alarming state of some of the neighbouring islands; the mutual harmony and thorough confidence between the British government and the island of Jamaica, which would naturally follow so liberal and just a proceding on the part of the assembly:

The minds of the proprietors and inhabitants of the island, being set at rest upon the question of the employment of black troops as a part of their defence, by the immediate removal of the 2d West India regiment, and the consent of his majesty to the wishes of the assembly, that in future no corps of that description should be sent hither, without the concurrence of the house:

The colonies being relieved from the expense of maintaining the 20th regiment of dragoons as a permanent part of its establishment, which may be more than equal to the pay of 1000 infantry:

The assembly having pledged itself to pay 2000 white troops at a much less critical period than the present, which, for very obvious reasons, requires full 5000 regular infantry, together with the whole militia of the island placed upon an improved footing, to render her secure against invasion and insurrection:

The spirit of the present proposals, that the island is only required to maintain the effective numbers upon the returns of the several corps upon this establishment, not exceeding 5000 men, and that those numbers will probably be reduced at a future period, by the restoration of good order and subordination in the French islands:

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The opening and the rapid improvement of the interior country, by constructing barracks therein, and the consequent increased means of maintaining the expense of 5000 infantry, or such a part of that number as it may be requisite hereafter to station in Jamaica—the great prospect of a much more ready and extensive sale for the produce of the colony, from new markets being opened to its commerce by the blessings of peace, the advantages attending the placing of the barrack department under the direction and control of the commander in chief, and the formation of a corps of black artificers, with white master artificers and foremen at their head, under the immediate direction of the island engineer, which would diminish in a great degree the expense of that branch of the public service, and do away altogether the present difficulties attending contracts for the necessary works, so improvident and ineffectual a system for the objects in view:

These reasons have impressed themselves so forcibly, and with such thorough conviction upon his honour's mind, that he relies with confidence upon their having their due weight with the members of the assembly, and he has accordingly given directions for the embarkation of the 20th regiment of dragoons and the 2d West India regiment.

His honour hopes and trusts that it is unnecessary for him to make many professions; but he most solemnly assures the house, that as long as he may have the honour to remain in his present situation, he will devote his utmost attention and abilities to the prosperity and security of the island of Jamaica, by studying the greatest economy in the expenditure for the barrack department, if entrusted to his management, and by introducing such an improved system of discipline, and such regulations into the militia service, as must tend to render that body much more efficient for the defence of the island, without drawing them unnecessarily from their other useful occupations.

Proceedings of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, Kingston, (Monday) June 21, 1802.

Resolved,

That it be recommended to the house to send a message to his honour the lieutenant-governor, in answer to his message of the 17th instant, accompanied by communications from his majesty's secretary of state for the colonies, and containing his honour's sentiments respecting the measures proposed in that minister's letters, to inform his honour that the house, after minutely investigating every antecedent circumstance connected with the subject, has given the most mature consideration.

That the house think it their duty, in the most respectful manner, to represent to his honour, that his majesty's subjects in this island, in the full confidence of their having an equal right to protection, for defence and security, as his majesty's subjects resident in Great Britain, having at all times progressively contributed their full proportion for defraying the expenses of the empire at large, have uniformly

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rmly resisted applications made is majesty's ministers, tending urden this country with the sh pay of such troops as have sent here for its protection; although from existing circumces the assembly did, on some sions, depart from a principle h they consider to be an int right, the house did, on occasions, strongly remone against the conditions insiston by his majesty's ministers n they conceded to the wishes the country, as being equally onstitutional as unjust:

hat, from the first establishnt of a military force in this nd, the representatives of the ple did, with a liberality being loyal and faithful subjects, vide an additional island subsiste for the troops, with convenot barracks, hospital allowances, h various accommodations and nforts; and so early as the year 73, the council and assembly, in oint address to his majesty, did emnly pledge the faith of the ntry to continue such subsistence, l other incidents mentioned, to number of troops his majesty ght be graciously pleased to send their protection to the extent 3000 men. This salutary prosion has been faithfully continued the sole charge of the island, and ne additions have recently been ade for the comfort of the troops, provision which the house takes ve to observe, is made by this and alone of all his majesty's terories in the West Indies:

That when his majesty was soited to add a regiment of cavalry the force then stationed in the and, and the 20th regiment of ht dragoons was raised and sent out, it was not at that time, nor at any subsequent period, considered as a permanent establishment, and that it was not so will clearly appear by a reference to the votes and proceedings of the house respecting that measure; that the application made to his majesty in that respect was an experiment resorted to, when the situation of the neighbouring French colony of St. Domingo caused the greatest alarm and terror for the safety of this country; and although the conditions on which this force was sent were acceded to by the house, the strongest representations were made against them as being novel and unconstitutional, and the consent given to submit to such terms could only proceed from imperious necessity:

That when the assembly agreed to give British pay to 2000 men, the measure was held out as a substitute to avert the evils and imminent danger at that time apprehended by the inhabitants at large, from having black troops raised or sent here, or, in other language, armed slaves to defend and protect the rights, the liberties, and properties, not only of free men, but of British subjects,—a measure not only considered to proceed from ignorance of our local circumstances, of our laws, and of our constitution, but viewed with that abhorrence and indignation which it could not fail to excite. Recent occurrences in some of his majesty's Windward Islands, and certain instances which have actually occurred of desertion of some of the black troops quartered in this country, fully justify the apprehensions of the people from having a force of this description stationed in their garrisons, the more especially

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cially when the dangerous consequences which must follow upon desertion of the black troops are adverted to. This measure was adopted by his majesty's ministers, regardless of repeated and urgent representations made by the assembly against it, which appear on the journals of the house; that whenever such or any other military establishment is found to be inexpedient or dangerous, it is conceived that the subject has an undoubted right to relief; and the house is well assured that his majesty's paternal goodness will always induce him to gratify the wishes of his faithful subjects in that respect:

That in the substitute offered by the assembly to pay and subsist 2000 white troops at the sole expense of the country, it was expressly stipulated that no black military establishment should be raised in or sent to this island. An additional inducement for consenting to burden the people with so heavy an expense, and to depart from what they consider to be their inherent right, was the full confidence that most important benefits would be obtained from our white population being augmented by the future colonization of these men, and their families in the island; a plan, and the means for affecting which formed a part of the proposition. That, notwithstanding the royal approbation expressed of the liberal conduct of the assembly, and that the general sentiments of his majesty's servants appeared to be most favourable to the measure, his majesty's late war minister, in a letter to our agent, and the duke of Portland in a dispatch to the late commander in chief, declared, in the strongest terms, their intention of resuming the establishment of the black troops, and did actually send the 2d West India regiment to this island, in direct violation of the condition agreed to by themselves in respect to that measure, and the contract entered into by the assembly for the British pay and subsistence of 2000 men was thereby made void to all intents and purposes:

That from the various considerations already stated the house consider it to be their duty not to comply with the requisition signified in lord Hobart's dispatches, of paying and subsisting 5000 troops at the sole expense of this colony, and their resistance is founded on constitutional right and justice; but if they could be induced to depart from their duty by an inclination to comply with the minister's requisition, the circumstances in which this country is at this time involved, from the great depression in the prices of its various staples and articles of commerce; the exorbitant rise in all articles of British and Irish merchandise and provisions imported; the advanced price of every article necessary for cultivation and subsistence; the injurious regulations and restrictions on its produce in the British markets; the ruinous and oppressive duties existing, and likely to be increased, on its imports from and exports to Great Britain; the difficulties attending its commercial intercourse with the American states, from whence many most essential articles necessary for carrying on the cultivation of our properties, and for the subsistence of the inhabitants of all descriptions, can alone be obtained, arising from the prohibition to export any article of our staple

productions

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ions except rum and mo-
n American bottoms; and
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ıt they rest assured the sum
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ice cannot fail to manifest:

ıt whenever his honour shall
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to lay before the house any
ic propositions, either respect-
ıe barrack department, or the
tion of a corps of artificers,
ame shall be taken into most
ıs consideration.

ıd a motion being made to
d the said report, by adding
the words "expensive esta-
nent," the following clause:

ıat notwithstanding the distress
h has ensued from the various
s now stated, and the difficulty
ıpporting any additional bur-
the house being impressed with a sense of the expediency of augmenting the military establishment to the extent recommended by his honour, will, to evince their zeal, loyalty, and patriotism, in the support of the British empire, consent to make the usual provision of subsistence and accommodation for the intended augmented force of 2000 effective men from year to year, so long as circumstances may render such a number, or any part thereof, necessary for protection and defence, in addition to the 3000 for which the island is already pledged to provide.

And the question being put upon the said amendment, the house divided:

The ayes went forth,

Ayes 6—Mr. Murphy, Mr. Grant, Mr. Minot, Mr. Ross, Mr. Shand, Mr. L. Cuthbert.

Noes 24—Mr. Sharp, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Stewart (St. Eliz.), Mr. Herring, Mr. Telfer, Mr. C. Mitchell, Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. Christie, Mr. Edwardes, Mr. Kerr, Mr. M'Kenzie, Mr. Israell, Mr. W. Mitchell, Mr. Redwood, Mr. Taylor, Mr. P. Smith, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Shaw (Kingston), Mr. Kaylet, Mr. Sheriff, Mr. Schaw (Vere), Mr. Mowatt, Mr. G. Cuthbert, and Mr. Jaques.

So it passed in the negative.

Resolved, That the house do agree to the report.

Message from his Honour the Lieutenant-governor, sent over to the House of Assembly on the 21st Day of June last.—(Published by Authority.)

Mr. Speaker,

I am commanded by the lieutenant-governor to lay before the house, a rough estimate of the expense

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pense of forming a corps of black artificers, together with a statement of the white master artificers, &c. required, and the probable annual expense of maintaining them, exclusive of the usual subsistence to the corps.

His honour hopes that, as he finds it impossible to station the troops or to carry on the necessary works, with any advantage to the public, or the service in general, without having the direction and control of the barrack department, the house of assembly will sacrifice their private convenience to the public exigency of this very material object, entrust the management thereof to him, and pass an act accordingly, for that purpose.

His honour trusts that he has only to refer the assembly to the proposals made to the board of works, for the construction of the new barrack at Stoney-hill, sent to the house in a former message, to prove to the members the impracticability of his honour's undertaking to expend the 20,000*l.* voted by the assembly for interior barracks without the assistance of a corps of artificers; and that any delay of that measure would defeat the object for which that sum was granted.

Proceedings of the House of Assembly, June 22, 1802.

Resolved, 5th, That a message be sent to his honour the lieutenant-governor, acquainting him that, as his honour's message to the house this day respecting the formation of a corps of artificers, and placing the barrack department under his honour's management and control, and to pass a bill accordingly, embraces objects of very considerable importance, and leads to investigations and discussions which, by occasioning a further duration of the present session at this season of the year, would prove highly inconvenient; the house request that his honour will permit them to postpone the consideration of his message until the usual period of meeting for the dispatch of public business, when they will take the subject into their most mature deliberation.

And a motion being made, that the house do come to the following resolution instead thereof:

That a committee be appointed to take into consideration his honour's sixth message of this day, respecting the appointment of a corps of artificers, and the establishment of a barrack department, to be placed under his honour's particular direction,

The house divided:—The ayes went forth,

Ayes 11—Mr. Edwardes, Mr. Shand, Mr. Mowatt, Mr. Herring, Mr. Schaw (Vere), Mr. Murphy, Mr. Grant, Mr. Kaylett, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Minot, and Mr. P. Smith.

Noes 15—Mr. Sheriff, Mr. Tharp, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Christie, Mr. M'Kenzie, Mr. W. Mitchell, Mr. L. Cuthbert, Mr. Stewart (St. Eliz.), Mr. G. Cuthbert, Mr. Telfer, Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. Israell, Mr. Ross, Mr. Kerr, and Mr. M. Smith.

So it passed in the negative.

Resolved, That the house do agree to the report.

Message

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Message of the President of the United States of America to the Congress, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1802.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

WHEN we assemble together, fellow citizens, to consider the state of our beloved country, our just attentions are first drawn to those pleasing circumstances which mark the goodness of that Being from whose favour they flow; and the large measure of thankfulness we owe for His bounty. Another year has come around and finds us still blessed with peace and friendship abroad; law, order, and religion at home; good affection and harmony with our Indian neighbours; our burdens lightened, yet our income sufficient for the public wants; and the produce of the year great beyond example. These, fellow citizens, are the circumstances under which we meet; and we remark, with special satisfaction, those which, under the smiles of Providence, result from the skill, industry, and order of our citizens, managing their own affairs in their own way, and for their own use, unembarrassed by too much regulation, unoppressed by fiscal exactions.—On the restoration of peace in Europe, that portion of the carrying trade which had fallen to our share during the war, was abridged by the returning competition of the belligerent powers. This was to be expected and was just. But, in addition, we find, in some parts of Europe, monopolizing discriminations, which, in the form of duties, tend effectually to prohibit the carrying thither our own produce in our own vessels. From existing amities, and a spirit of justice, it is hoped that friendly discussion will produce a fair and adequate reciprocity. But should false calculations of interest defeat our hope, it rests with the legislature to decide whether they will meet inequalities abroad with countervailing inequalities at home, or provide for the evil in any other way. It is with satisfaction I lay before you an act of the British parliament, anticipating this subject, so far as to authorize a mutual abolition of the duties, and countervailing duties, permitted under the treaty of 1794. It shows, on their part, a spirit of justice and friendly accommodation, which it is our duty and our interest to cultivate with all nations. Whether this would produce a due equality in the navigation between the two countries, is a subject for your consideration. Another circumstance which claims attention, as directly affecting the very source of our navigation, is the defect, or the evasion, of the law providing for the return of seamen, and particularly of those belonging to vessels sold abroad. Numbers of them, discharged in foreign ports, have been thrown on the hands of our consuls; who, to rescue them from the dangers into which their distresses might plunge them, and save them to their country, have found it necessary, in some cases, to return them at the public charge. The cession of the Spanish province of Louisiana to France, which took place in the course of the late war, will, if carried into effect, make a change in the aspect of our foreign relations, which will, doubtless, have just weight in any deliberations of the legislature connected with that subject. There was reason, not

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not long since, to apprehend that the warfare in which we were engaged with Tripoli, might be taken up by some other of the Barbary powers. A reinforcement, therefore, was immediately ordered to the vessels already there. Subsequent information, however, has removed these apprehensions for the present. To secure our commerce in that sea, with the smallest force competent, we have supposed it best to watch strictly the harbour of Tripoli. Still, however, the shallowness of their coast, and the want of smaller vessels on our part, have permitted some cruisers to escape unobserved; and to one of these an American vessel unfortunately fell a prey. The captain, one American seaman, and two others of colour, remain prisoners with them, unless exchanged under an agreement formerly made with the bashaw, to whom, on the faith of that, some of his captive subjects had been restored. The convention with the state of Georgia has been ratified by their legislature, and a repurchase from the Creeks has been consequently made of a part of the Tallasscee country. In this purchase has been also comprehended a part of the lands within the fork of Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers. The particulars of the contract will be laid before congress so soon as they shall be in a state for communication. In order to remove every ground of difference possible with our Indian neighbours, I have proceeded in the work of settling with them, and marking the boundaries between us. That with the Chactaw nation is fixed in one part, and will be through the whole within a short time. The country to which their title had been extinguished before the revolutio is sufficient to receive a very respect able population, which congre will probably see the expediency encouraging, so soon as the limi shall be declared. We are to vie this position as an outpost of th United States, surrounded by strong neighbours, and distant from its sup port. And how far that monopol which prevents population, shou here be guarded against, and actu habitation made a condition of th continuance of title, will be fo your consideration. A prompt set tlement too, of all existing right and claims within this territory, presents itself as a preliminary ope ration. In that part of the India territory which includes Vincennes, the lines settled with the neighbouring tribes fix the extinction of their title at a breadth of twenty-four leagues from east to west, and about the same length parallel with and including the Wabash. They have also ceded a track of four miles square, including the salt springs near the mouth of that river. In the department of finance it is with pleasure I inform you that the receipts of external duties, for the last twelve months, have exceeded those of any former year, and that the ratio of increase has been also greater than usual. This has enabled us to answer all the regular exigencies of government, to pay from the treasury, within one year, upwards of eight millions of dollars, principal and interest of the public debt, exclusive of upwards of one million paid by the sale of bank stock, and making in the whole a reduction of nearly five millions and a half of principal, and to have now in the treasury four millions and a half of dollars, which are in the course

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course of application to the further discharge of debt and current demands. Experience too, so far authorizes us to believe, if no extraordinary event supervenes, and the expenses which will be actually incurred shall not be greater than were contemplated by congress at their last session, that we shall not be disappointed in the expectations then formed. But, nevertheless, as the effect of peace on the amount of duties is not yet fully ascertained, it is the more necessary to practise every useful economy, and to incur no expense, which may be avoided without prejudice. The collection of the internal taxes having been completed in some of the states, the officers employed in it are of course out of commission. In others they will be so shortly. But in a few, where the arrangements for the direct tax had been retarded, it will still be some time before the system is closed. It has not yet been thought necessary to employ the agent authorized by an act of the last session, for transacting business in Europe relative to debts and loans. Nor have we used the power confided by the same act, of prolonging the foreign debt by reloans, and of redeeming instead thereof an equal sum of the domestic debt. Should, however, the difficulties of remittance on so large a scale render it necessary at any time, the power shall be executed, and the money then unemployed abroad shall, in conformity with that law, be faithfully employed here in an equivalent extinction of domestic debt. When effects so salutary result from the plans you have already sanctioned, when merely by avoiding false objects of expense, we are able, without a direct tax, without internal taxes, and without borrowing, to make large and effectual payments towards the discharge of our public debt, and the emancipation of our posterity from that mortal canker, it is an encouragement, fellow citizens, of the highest order, to proceed as we have begun in substituting economy for taxation, and in pursuing what is useful for a nation, placed as we are, rather than what is practised by others under different circumstances. And whensoever we are destined to meet events which shall call forth all the energies of our countrymen, we have the firmest reliance on those energies, and the comfort of leaving for calls like these, the extraordinary resources of loans and internal taxes. In the mean time, by payments of the principal of our debt, we are liberating, annually, portions of the external taxes, and forming from them a growing fund, still further to lessen the necessity of recurring to extraordinary resources. The usual account of receipts and expenditures, for the last year, with an estimate of the expenses of the ensuing one, will be laid before you by the secretary of the treasury. No change being deemed necessary in our military establishment, an estimate of its expenses for the ensuing year, on its present footing, as also of the sums to be employed in fortifications, and other objects within that department, has been prepared by the secretary at war, and will make a part of the general estimates which will be presented to you. Considering that our regular troops are employed for local purposes, and that the militia is our general reliance for great and sudden emergencies, you will doubtless think this institution worthy of a review, and give it those improvements of which you find it susceptible.

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table. Estimates for the naval department, prepared by the secretary of the navy for another year, will in like manner be communicated with the general estimates. A small force in the Mediterranean will still be necessary to restrain the Tripoline cruisers: and the uncertain tenure of peace with some other of the Barbary powers, may eventually require that force to be augmented. The necessity of procuring some smaller vessels for that service will raise the estimate; but the difference in their maintenance will soon make it a measure of economy. Presuming it will be deemed expedient to expend annually a convenient sum towards providing the naval defence which our situation may require, I cannot but recommend that the first appropriations for that purpose may go to the saving what we already possess. No cares, no attentions, can preserve vessels from rapid decay, which lie in water, and exposed to the sun. These decays require great and constant repairs, and will consume, if continued, a great portion of the monies destined to naval purposes. To avoid this waste of our resources, it is proposed to add to our navy-yard here a dock, within which our present vessels may be laid up dry, and under cover from the sun. Under these circumstances experience proves that works of wood will remain scarcely at all affected by time. The great abundance of running water which this situation possesses, at heights far above the level of the tide, if employed as is practised for lock navigation, furnishes the means for raising and laying up our vessels on a dry sheltered bed. And should the measure be found useful here, similar depositories for laying up, as well as for building and repairing vessels, may be undertaken at other navy offering the same means. T and estimates of the work, by a person of skill and ex will be presented to you delay; and from these it seen that scarcely more been the cost of one vessel sary to save the whole, and annual sum to be employed its completion may be ad the views of the legislatur val expenditure. To cultiva and maintain commerce a gation in all their lawful ent to foster our fisheries as n navigation, and for the nur man, and protect the mari adapted to our circumstanc preserve the faith of the n in exact discharge of its d contracts, expend the public with the same care and ec we would practise with our and impose on our citizens necessary burdens; to keep things within the pale of our stitutional powers, and cher federal union, as the only r safety; these, fellow citize the landmarks by which we guide ourselves in all our pu ings. By continuing to mak our rule of action, we shall to our countrymen the true ciples of their constitution, and mote an union of sentiment action, equally auspicious to happiness and safety. On my you may count a cordial co rence in every measure for the lic good; and on all the infor I possess which may enable discharge to advantage the functions with which you are vested by your country.

(Signed) Thomas Jeffe

CHARACTE

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CHARACTERS.

Character of John Earl of Clare, late Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. (From a Sermon preached by Dr. William Magee, at Trinity Chapel, Dublin, February 7, 1802.)

HAVING been engaged in scenes of peculiar agitation and difficulty; having, from the energies of his mind, and the duties of his situation, been led to take an active part in events, which involved deep interest and excited much resentment; having been uniformly connected with the party of administration, during a period, in which the governing power (from whatever cause) was occupied in the warmest contests, and resisted by the most vehement opposition: it should not excite surprise, if either his character should have taken some tincture from the acrimonious politics of the times, or if the exasperation of party should have affixed to it qualities which were either against or beyond the truth.

Details of political conduct are not the proper subjects for this place: and, perhaps, in all cases, the actions and motives of political men should be viewed from a distance, to reduce them from the exaggerated standard of party-feeling to their true and natural dimensions. This much suffice it to say, that having once chosen the line of his public exertions, his conduct was uniformly firm, manly, and consistent. Equally insensible to the acclamations and the menaces of popular zeal, he pursued undaunted his onward course: and it is not impossible, that an indignation conceived against the gross and often mischievous sacrifices to popularity, which in his political experience he must have too frequently witnessed, might have thrown the bias to the contrary side, and confirmed in him an indifference to popular opinion.

That unshaken firmness which marked his character, and directed his steps through life, was discernable on particular occasions, in proportion as they brought with them the difficulty or the danger that called forth its display. Of these occasions, two may be sufficient to notice; one of them endangering his political, and the other his personal, existence.

On the former *, we behold him risking station, emolument, and power,

* The reader will easily perceive, that the measure of the regency is that to which reference is here made—a measure, which, in opposition to the most able and strenuous exertions of Mr. Fitzgibbon, then attorney-general, was decided by the

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power, in the cause of loyal attachment to his sovereign, and in the maintenance of his rights, at a time, when the hopeless recovery of the monarch could leave no expectation of recompense; at a time, when wily calculation repudiated the right of the crown, as a sinking cause; and when, in his most sanguine speculations, he could have looked to no other issue than that which must have dismissed him from political confidence.

On the other occasion to which I allude, we behold him exposing himself to still more serious hazard, in the joint defence of the king and the constitution, against the furious onset of rebellion. We all may remember that when treason wore the air of triumph, and the friends of loyalty and order hung their heads, he stood prominent and erect: when many, even of those whose fidelity was unimpeached, seemed to feel, that prudence required of them a more softened accent of reprobation, and reserving their tones of boldness until the danger had passed by, did not scruple to shrink from an open avowal of their sentiments: when many, even of unquestioned fortitude, deemed it not inconsistent with that fortitude, to seek a momentary shelter from the storm: when treason and loyalty hung trembling in doubtful scales, and not a few paused to see which would preponderate: when it appeared to many not unlikely, that rebellion might through success change its title to revolution:—in times, and under circumstances such as these, whilst he was known to be the object eminently selected for vengeance by the ferocity of an ensanguined rabble, he remained firm and unmoved; he stepped not, for a moment, from the post of duty, and of danger; and sought no safety from the perils which assailed him, save what might arise from presenting to them a bold and manly front.

If from his political we pass to his judicial conduct, we shall find the firmness of the former, equalled by the decision, the promptness and the rectitude, of the latter. Here indeed is the high ground of this distinguished character. Uniting an ardent love of justice with a rapid intuition of truth, he combined in himself the two great qualities of the judicial station, integrity and dispatch; and thus, as far as lies in the power of man, he diminished the evils of litigation, by taking from law all its delay, and much of its uncertainty.

Neither did the labours of his exalted station terminate with himself. His comprehensive view embraced the whole circle of the profession: and it was not more his study to discharge his own immediate duties with fidelity, than to enforce on others the due observance of theirs. To purify the courts of justice was with him an object of unremitting attention: and amongst the unprincipled part of the lower order of legal practitioners, it will not easily be forgotten, with what unwearied vigilance he detected and punished every attempt to defeat the claims

Irish parliament in such a manner, as to give cause of deep and lasting regret to every true friend of the country, by breaking the unity of the councils of the empire, and endangering the existing connection of its parts.

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land; from the general voice of the nation, which may have long indeed to wait for a successor, possessed of similar endowments; the most honourable and lasting testimony will be borne, not more to his excellencies as a judge, than to his beneficial exertions as superintendent of the whole department of the law.

On remaining particulars I must not too long detain your attention. As to his private life, it is well known, that the same steadiness which sustained his public conduct governed his personal attachments. His friendships were sincere and fixed:—and although in a character marked by such strength of features, the lineaments of the softer virtues could scarcely be expected to mix, yet they who knew him in the unbendings of his retirement have often witnessed the genuine indication of their existence, and can fully attest the spontaneous and animated emotions of a latent tenderness, which it seemed as much his study carefully to conceal, as, in this age of affected sensibility, it is that of others to display. In this, indeed, as in other parts of his character, it is to be lamented, that an habitual disgust against all hypocritical appearances had so far wrought upon his mind, as to render him generally anxious to suppress, lest he might be supposed to affect, feelings and qualities the most honourable and endearing. The occasions, however, have not been few, in which, even to the public eye, the milder affections of his nature have broken through this restraint *. And, if the charities of

* A striking instance of this appeared at the visitation, held in the college, in the ... of April 1798, at which lord Clare presided as vice-chancellor. On this occa... notwithstanding his indignation at the horrible conspiracy which had shed its

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of domestic life be received as evidence of the kindly dispositions of the heart, perhaps in no case can such proof be adduced more abundant and convincing.

In all matters of pecuniary concern, his dealings were directed by a strict and punctual regard to his engagements; and, at the same time, distinguished by a liberality which, without indulging in those excesses that beget embarrassment and sacrifice independence, manifestly evinced a mind aloof from the sordid love of accumulation. In him, indeed, honesty and liberality can scarcely be said to have claimed the rank of virtues. They required no effort, and could boast no triumph, where a rooted contempt of wealth precluded all means of their counteraction. And it deserves to be remarked, that amongst the numerous calumnies which a vindictive malice has endeavoured to cast upon the fame of this distinguished person, the tongue of slander has never whispered the imputation of a single act of mercenary meanness.

With the quality here noticed was connected another, in which, as in the former, it were happy if the gentry of our country regarded him as a model for their imitation; I mean, his generosity as a landlord; which, whilst it led him to look with an indulgent lenity on the deficiencies of the industrious tenant, secured to the ancient occupier of the soil the renewed possession of his little patrimony, undisturbed by any apprehension from those necessities, or that [illegible] which too often impel our [illegible] holders to sacrifice to the [illegible] of gain, the claims, the [illegible] and the independence of [illegible] sant, by surrendering him [illegible] rapacity of a class of men [illegible] used to view the cultivator, [illegible] clod he tills, but as a [illegible] profitable traffic, have, by [illegible] unfeeling extortions, constituted [illegible] of the most pernicious [illegible] causes of the wretchedness, [illegible] norance, and the degradation [illegible] lower order of our people.

I turn now to the consider[illegible] those points in which we [illegible] a more immediate concern, [illegible] unvarying attachment to the [illegible] terests of the established [illegible] these countries should not be [illegible] gotten in this place. Found[illegible] the express purpose of teach[illegible] propagating that religion which [illegible] believe to be the religion of [illegible] gospel, we must naturally [illegible] grateful remembrance of those [illegible] nuous exertions which at all [illegible] he opposed to the designs of [illegible] who laboured to erect upon [illegible] ruins of our protestant establish[illegible] ment, the gloomy fabric of [illegible] roneous, an exclusive, and [illegible] lerant superstition. We must [illegible] turally retain a grateful remembr[illegible] of his services, when we consi[illegible] that at the moment when a [illegible] spirit of an innovation (coeval [illegible] as it must have been, with an [illegible] difference to religious truth) [illegible] far perverted the judgment of [illegible] who held the helm of the state, [illegible] to induce them to hazard a measure [illegible]

poison even into the recesses of academic seclusion, the severity of justice [illegible] melt away in compassion for the errors of youthful credulity; and the [illegible] suavity of paternal remonstrance, in many cases, superseded the strict sentence [illegible] dicial condemnation.

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periment upon the establishment of the empire, he, boldly, in the face of power, and in contempt of influence, resisted the attempt; and, by the manliness of his efforts cooperating with the beneficent views of the father of his people, contrived to defeat the rash design.

But it is not through the medium of the establishment alone, that we find an interest in the retrospect of his exertions. Educated in this seminary, he here laid the foundation of those intellectual improvements and exhibited the first specimen of those talents and that perseverance which afterwards advanced him to the highest offices in the state.

His early intercourse with this society, and the honours by which his academic labours had been so richly crowned*, conspiring with his professional endeavours in behalf of its political independence †, naturally led to his connection with the university, in the quality of representative; and to this, after an interval of some years, succeeded a connection of another and a higher kind, by which the supreme superintendence of the institution was vested in his hands ‡.

In this last relation, which continued whilst he lived, the benefits which this place has experienced have been important, and should be gratefully acknowledged. To him we owe that liberal and just decision ||, which, by restoring to the governing part of this body its due deliberative

* Mr. Fitzgibbon's collegiate honours make a distinguished appearance on the face of our public records. Having entered the college of Dublin, as fellow-commoner, in the year 1763, he appears to have prosecuted his studies with unusual diligence and success. The competition between him and the celebrated Mr. Grattan was unremitting through the entire of their course. Being always of the same division, they were necessarily engaged in immediate contest for those academic rewards that are bestowed on superiority of answering at the stated quarterly examinations. It is interesting to trace through the judgments, and the prizes allotted to these several examinations, the eagerness of the struggle for preeminence, which at this early day commenced, between two men so conspicuous, and who have since carried that struggle into the highest concerns of life. Mr. Grattan seems to have taken the lead at the commencement of the course, having won from his competitor the premium and certificate in two of the examinations of the junior freshman year. But victory then changed sides, and continued with his opponent through the remainder of the contest: Mr. Fitzgibbon bearing away from him, in every succeeding instance, the premium or certificate; and, being particularly distinguished, at the Hilary examination of 1766, by the extraordinary judgment of Optime, conferred on his transtion of the Georgics, by the late Dr. Law.

† The validity of the return of Mr. Richard Hely Hutchinson (now lord Donoughmore,) as representative of the university of Dublin, was tried before a committee of the house of commons, in the month of February 1777. The ability and zeal of Mr. Fitzgibbon, who acted as counsel on the part of those who were desirous to preserve the purity of college elections, were on this occasion conspicuous and triumphant. And in the following month, he received from the university the honourable reward of his services; being elected in the room of Mr. Hutchinson, whose return had been annulled by the committee, on the ground of undue influence in the returning officer, the right honourable John Hely Hutchinson, provost of the college.

‡ On the resignation of the office of vice-chancellor to the university, by primate Robinson, the earl of Clare was appointed to that office by his royal highness the duke of Gloucester, on the 22d of June 1791.

|| To those who are unacquainted with the history of the college, some explanation on this head is necessary. The charter has vested in the provost and senior fellows the

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deliberative weight, has for ever secured the interests of education from the blighting influence of a despotic will. To his vigilance we owe the preservation of this place from the unnatural conspiracy which the frenzy of the times had raised up, even within these walls: and to his regard for the reputation of our seminary we are indebted for the honourable testimony which, on so many public occasions, he willingly bestowed on the general loyalty of our youth. To him also we are indebted for another benefit, perhaps not inferior to any that has been noticed; for that active and zealous interference, which, by disappointing the hopes and disconcerting the intrigues of insufficient pretenders, was, on an occasion not far distant, so happily instrumental in preventing the recurrence of that system of political influence, which, by disturbing the appointment to the presidency of this society from the just ground of academic claims, has already at certain times injured, and whenever resorted to must injure, most essentially, the well being of the institution.

Such were some of the merits, and some of the actions, of this eminently endowed personage, who is now no more. If there were faults in the character, which, in the opinion of some, cast a shade on its many shining qualities, this is but the lot of man. To detect faults is more easy, and less profitable, than to emulate virtues: and in a life so active, and so conspicuous, it were strange if there were not many things to provoke resentment, and some to incur censure. If, however, there were faults, these are not for us to canvass. They are now before that Judge, in whose presence the greatest must stand, and to whom he must render a solemn account of all his actions.

This awful consideration leads me unavoidably to the mention of one particular more in the history of the deceased, which is too important to be omitted on the present occasion: I mean, that seriousness of religious impression, that feeling of accountableness to a supreme tribunal, so unequivocally manifested in the interesting and emphatic language in which he has spoken (in his last melancholy document) of the mercies and chastening of his God. There is too often reason to lament that such impressions have been weakened, if not effaced, by the

government of the society, and the election of fellows. The provosts, however, had, for a series of years, assumed a veto in all cases, and in the election of fellows the direct power of nomination, even in opposition to the suffrages of all the remaining electors. This unwarrantable usurpation was not permitted long to survive the appointment of lord Fitzgibbon to the office of vice-chancellor. At a visitation, held in the August of 1791, it was made the subject of judicial inquiry, and pronounced by the vice-chancellor, with the concurrence of his covisitor, the archbishop of Dublin, to have been a gross violation of the charter. And by this means, a final stop was put to abuses, corruptions, and oppressions, of which none, who had not a melancholy experience of those times, can form any conception.

It is but justice, however, to the memory of Dr. Young, to state, that by him was the legality of these extraordinary claims first brought regularly into discussion; and that an argument on this subject, which would have done honour to the ablest and best informed legal understanding, had been drawn up and published by him in the year 1790.

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distracting agitations of political collision, and by the habits of a profession, whose object is, for the most part, rather the exercise of a gainful ingenuity than scientific acquisition of truth.

That the combination of these causes, although operating in the present instance with peculiar force, yet failed to produce on his mind this unhappy effect, will be best proved by the recital of the words in which he has himself expressed his religious sentiments:—"I earnestly entreat for pardon of my sins from the mercy of Almighty God. I am truly sensible of, and grateful for, the many blessings which, through his mercy and goodness, I have enjoyed in this world; and bow, as becomes me, with resignation, to such afflictions as have been visited upon me, hoping, through the mercy and mediation of my Redeemer, his blessed Son, for salvation in the next world."

Are these the feelings of a Christian, or not? And these, it must be remembered, are not the mechanical and momentary effusions of a mind startled into an artificial piety at the nearer view of approaching dissolution, but the calm and deliberate breathings of the heart, at a time when the* enjoyment of unimpaired health and unabated vigour might be supposed to preclude all apprehensions of death; and when the full possession of wealth, power, and every other object of worldly pursuit, might be supposed not less to preclude every cause of dissatisfaction with life. Perhaps there was no one period at which he had apparently better reason to expect, or stronger inducements to desire, a continuance of life, than that very period at which he seems to have been thus anxious to set his house in order in preparation for death.

But the high value he set upon the belief and the hopes of a Christian, may be inferred yet further, from the anxious solicitude with which he entreats, that the same sources of consolation, and the same springs of virtuous action, which he describes as having ministered so effectually to his support and direction, should be secured for the guidance of those for whose happiness he felt in common with his own.

After much excellent advice, respecting the education and conduct of his children, he concludes with expressing his most earnest desire, that the utmost care should be taken "to instil into their minds, from their earliest years, the principles of morality and the Christian religion; and, above all other, the precepts of the same, a love of truth and justice, which" (he adds) "they will find the best inheritance that I can transmit to them."

Particulars of the Life and Character of Dr William Robertson, from his Memoirs, written by Professor Dugald Stewart.

WILLIAM Robertson, D. D. late principal of the university of Edinburgh, and historiographer to his majesty for Scotland, was the son of the reverend William Robertson, minister of the old Gray

* The chancellor's will bears date from the month of December 1890.

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Friars church, and of Eleanor Pitcairn, daughter of David Pitcairn, esq. of Dreghorn. By his father he was descended from the Robertsons of Gladney, in the county of Fife; a branch of the respectable family of the same name, which has, for many generations, possessed the estate of Struan in Perthshire.

He was born in 1721, at Borthwick (in the county of Mid Lothian), where his father was then minister; and received the first rudiments of his education at the school of Dalkeith, which, from the high reputation of Mr. Leslie as a teacher, was at that time resorted to from all parts of Scotland. In 1733, he again joined his father's family on their removal to Edinburgh; and, towards the end of the same year, he entered on his course of academical study.

From this period, till the year 1759, when, by the publication of his Scottish history, he fixed a new æra in the literary annals of his country, the habits and occurrences of his life were such as to supply few materials for biography, and the imagination is left to fill up a long interval spent in the silent pursuit of letters, and enlivened by the secret anticipation of future eminence. His genius was not of that forward and irregular growth, which forces itself prematurely on public notice; and it was only a few intimate and discerning friends, who in the native vigour of his powers, and in the patient culture by which he laboured to improve them, perceived the earnests of a fame that was to last for ever.

The large proportion of Dr. Robertson's life, which he thus devoted to obscurity, will appear the more remarkable, when contrasted with his early and enthusiastic love of study. Some of his oldest common-place books, still in his son's possession (dated in the years 1735, 1736 and 1737) bear marks of a persevering assiduity, unexampled perhaps at so tender an age; and the motto prefixed to all of them (Vita sine literis mors est) attests how soon those views and sentiments were formed, which, to his latest hour, continued to guide and to dignify his ambition. In times such as the present, when literary distinction leads to other rewards, the labours of the studious are often prompted by motives very different from the hope of fame, or the inspiration of genius; but when Dr. Robertson's career commenced, these were the only incitements which existed to animate his exertions. The trade of authorship was unknown in Scotland; and the rank which that country had early acquired among the learned nations of Europe had, for many years, been sustained entirely by a small number of eminent men, who distinguished themselves by an honourable and disinterested zeal in the ungainful walks of abtract science.

His studies at the university being at length finished, Dr. Robertson was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Dalkeith in 1741; and in 1743 he was presented to the living of Gladsmuir, in East Lothian, by the earl of Hopetoun. The income was but inconsiderable (the whole emoluments not exceeding one hundred pounds a year): but the preferment, such as it was, came to him at a time singularly fortunate; for, not long afterwards, his father and mother died within a few hours of each other, leaving a family of six daughters and a younger son, in such circumstances as required every

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every aid which his slender funds enabled him to bestow.

Dr. Robertson's conduct in this trying situation, while it bore the most honourable testimony to the generosity of his dispositions, and to the warmth of his affections, was strongly marked with that manly decision in his plans, and that persevering steadiness in their execution, which were characteristical features of his mind. Undeterred by the magnitude of a charge which must have appeared fatal to the prospects that had hitherto animated his studies, and resolved to sacrifice to a sacred duty all personal considerations, he invited his father's family to Gladsmuir; and continued to educate his sisters under his own roof, till they were settled respectably in the world. Nor did he think himself at liberty, till then, to complete an union which had been long the object of his wishes, and which may be justly numbered among the most fortunate incidents of his life. He remained single till 1751, when he married his cousin, miss Mary Nisbet, daughter of the reverend Mr. Nisbet, one of the ministers of Edinburgh.

While he was thus engaged in the discharge of those pious offices which had devolved upon him by the sudden death of his parents, the rebellion of 1745 broke out in Scotland, and afforded him an opportunity of evincing the sincerity of that zeal for the civil and religious liberties of his country, which he had imbibed with the first principles of his education; and which afterwards, at the distance of more than forty years, when he was called on to employ his eloquence in the national commemoration of the revolution, seemed to rekindle the fires of his youth. His situation as a country clergyman confined, indeed, his patriotic exertions within a narrow sphere; but even here his conduct was guided by a mind superior to the scene in which he acted. On one occasion (when the capital of Scotland was in danger of falling into the hands of the rebels), the state of public affairs appeared so critical, that he thought himself justified in laying aside, for a time, the pacific habits of his profession, and in quitting his parochial residence at Gladsmuir to join the volunteers of Edinburgh: and when at last it was determined that the city should be surrendered, he was one of the small band who repaired to Haddington, and offered their services to the commander of his majesty's forces.

The duties of his sacred profession were, in the mean time, discharged with a punctuality which secured to him the veneration and attachment of his parishioners; while the eloquence and taste that distinguished him as a preacher drew the attention of the neighbouring clergy, and prepared the way for that influence in the church which he afterwards attained. A sermon, which he preached in 1755, before the society for propagating christian knowledge, and which was the earliest of all his publications, affords a sufficient proof of the eminence he might have attained in that species of composition, if his genius had not inclined him more strongly to other studies. This sermon, the only one he ever published, has been long ranked, in both parts of the island, among the best models of pulpit eloquence in our language. It has undergone five editions;

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editions; and is well known in some parts of the continent in the German translation of Mr. Ebeling.

At the age of near forty years, on the first of February 1759, appeared Dr. Robertson's History of Scotland, which was received by the world with such unbounded applause that, before the end of the month, he was desired by his bookseller to prepare for a second edition.

From this moment the complexion of his fortune was changed. After a long struggle, in an obscure though a happy and hospitable retreat, with a narrow income and an increasing family, his prospects brightened at once. He saw independence and affluence within his reach; and flattered himself with the idea of giving a still bolder flight to his genius, when no longer depressed by those tender anxieties which so often fall to the lot of men, whose pursuits and habits, while they heighten the endearment of domestic life, withdraw them from the paths of interest and ambition.

In venturing on a step, the success of which was to be so decisive, not only with respect to his fame, but to his future comfort, it is not surprising that he should have felt, in a more than common degree, "that anxiety and diffidence so natural to an author in delivering to the world his first performance." — "The time" (he observes in his preface) "which I have employed in attempting to render it worthy of the public approbation, it is perhaps prudent to conceal, till it shall be known whether that approbation is ever to be bestowed."

During the time that the History of Scotland was in the press, Dr. Robertson removed with his family from Gladsmuir to Edinburgh, in consequence of a presentation which he had received to one of the churches of that city. His preferments now multiplied rapidly. In 1759 he was appointed chaplain of Stirling castle; in 1761, one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland; and in 1762 he was chosen principal of the university of Edinburgh. Two years afterwards, the office of king's historiographer for Scotland (with a salary of two hundred pounds a year) was revived in his favour.

The success of the History of Scotland, and the applause which followed its publication, determined Dr. Robertson to undertake another work, the subject of which gave occasion to a variety of opinions among his friends. By some he was recommended to write a series of lives in imitation of Plutarch, by others the history of learning; the history of Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, and the two Antonines, was also pointed out to his consideration; and by the booksellers it was proposed, and terms were offered to him, to write the history of England. All these propositions he declined, and determined on the History of Charles V. which he completed and published in 1769.

After an interval of eight years, from the publication of Charles V. Dr. Robertson produced the History of America: a work which, by the variety of research and of speculation that it exhibits, enables us to form a sufficient idea of the manner in which he had employed the intervening period. This work also was received with the applause of the learned and best informed readers.

In consequence of the interruption of

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of Dr. Robertson's plans, produced by the American revolution, he was led to think of some other subject which might, in the mean time, give employment to his studious leisure. A letter, dated July 1778, to his friend the reverend Mr. Waddilove (now dean of Rippon), contains some important information with respect to his designs at this period.

"The state of our affairs in North America is not such as to invite me to go on with my history of the new world. I must wait for times of greater tranquillity, when I can write, and the public can read, with more impartiality and better information than the present. Every person with whom I conversed in London confirmed me in my resolution of making a pause for a little, until it shall be known in what manner the ferment will subside. But as it is neither my inclination nor interest to be altogether idle, many of my friends have suggested to me a new subject, the history of Great Britain, from the revolution to the accession of the house of Hanover. It will be some satisfaction to me to enter on a domestic subject, after being engaged so long in foreign ones, where one half of my time and labour was employed in teaching myself to understand manners, and laws and forms, which I was to explain to others. You know better than any body how much pains I bestowed in studying the constitution, the manners, and the commerce of Spanish America. The review contained in the first volume of Charles V. was founded on researches still more laborious. I shall not be involved in the same painful inquiries, if I undertake the present work.

"I possess already as much knowledge of the British government and laws as usually is possessed by other persons who have been well educated, and have lived in good company. A minute investigation of facts will be the chief object of my attention. With respect to these, I shall be much aided by the original papers published by sir John Dalrymple and Macpherson, and lately by lord Hardwicke.

"The memoirs of Noailles, concerning the French negociations in Spain, contain very curious information.

"I have got a very valuable collection of papers from the duke of Montague, which belonged to the duke of Shrewsbury; and I am promised the large collection of the duke of Marlborough, which were formerly in the hands of Mr. Mallet. From these, and other materials, I hope to write a history which may be both entertaining and instructive. I know that I shall get upon dangerous ground, and must relate events, concerning which our political factions entertain very different sentiments. But I am little alarmed with this. I flatter myself that I have temper enough to judge with impartiality; and if, after examining with candour, I do give offence, there is no man whose situation is more independent."

Whatever the motives were which induced him to relinquish this project, it is certain that they did not long occupy his thoughts. From a letter of Mr. Gibbon, it would appear to have been abandoned before the end of the year 1779. The passage is interesting, not only as it serves to ascertain the fact, but as it suggests a valuable hint with respect to a different historical subject.

"I remem-

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"I remember a kind of engagement you had contracted to repeat your visit to London every second year, and I look forwards with pleasure to next spring, when your bond will naturally become due. I should almost hope that you would bring with you some fruits of your labour, had I not been informed that you had totally relinquished your design of continuing Mr. Hume's History of England. Notwithstanding the just and deep sense which I must entertain (if the intelligence be true) of our public loss, I have scarcely courage enough to blame you. The want of materials, and the danger of offence, are two formidable obstacles for an historian who wishes to instruct, and who is determined not to betray his readers. But if you leave the narrow limits of our island, there still remain, without returning to the troubled scene of America, many subjects not unworthy of your genius. Will you give me leave, as a vague and indigested hint, to suggest the history of the protestants in France; the events are important in themselves, and intimately connected with the great revolutions of Europe; some of the boldest or most amiable characters of modern times, the admiral Coligny, Henry IV. &c. would be your peculiar heroes; the materials are copious, and authentic and accessible; and the objects appear to stand at that just distance, which excites curiosity without inspiring passion. Excuse the freedom, and weigh the merits (if any) of this proposal."

From this period he seems to have abandoned all thoughts of writing any more for the public, and to have indulged the idea of prosecuting his studies in future for his private amusement. His circum- were independent: he was ap- ing to the age of sixty, w stitution considerably im- a sedentary life; and a lon cation to the composition prepared for the press had (it is presumable) with much gratification he might have e if he had been at liberty to the impulse of his own taste riosity. Such a sacrifice more or less made by all who themselves to letters, wheth a view to emolument or fame would it perhaps be easy to as were it not for the prospect (alas! realized) of earning, by exertions, that learned and hon- able leisure which he was so for nate as to attain. He retired the business of the ecclesias- courts about the same time: for seven or eight years divided hours he could spare from his p fessional duties between the pl of reading and the conversat his friends. The activity of mind, in the mean time, con unimpaired; and the habits of he had so long been accustome gave a certain scope and connec even to his historical recreati To one of these, which, from accidental connection with some his former works, engaged his a tention more closely than his ordi nary pursuits, the public is indebt for a valuable performance, of wh the materials seem almost insens to have swelled to a volume after his most intimate friends gined that he had renounced thoughts of the press. The dis sition concerning ancient le which closed his historical lab took its rise (as he himself info us) "from the perusal of major Ro

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nell's Memoir for illustrating his map of Indostan. This suggested to him the idea of examining more fully, than he had done in the introductory book to his History of America, into the knowledge which the ancients had of that country, and of considering what is certain, what is obscure, and what is fabulous, in the accounts of it which they have handed down to us.—In undertaking this inquiry (he adds), he had originally no other object than his own amusement and instruction; but in carrying it on, and consulting with care the authors of antiquity, some facts, hitherto unobserved, and many which had not been examined with proper attention, occurred; new views opened; his ideas gradually extended, and became more interesting; till at length he imagined that the result of his researches might prove amusing and instructive to others."

In consequence of the various connections with society, which arose from his professional duties, and from the interest which he was led to take, both by his official situation, and the activity of his public spirit, in the literary or the patriotic undertakings of others, a considerable portion of Dr. Robertson's leisure was devoted to conversation and company.

No man enjoyed these with more relish; and few have possessed the same talents to add to their attractions.

A rich stock of miscellaneous information, acquired from books and from an extensive intercourse with the world, together with a perfect acquaintance, at all times, with the topics of the day, and the soundest sagacity and good sense applied to the occurrences of common life, rendered him the most agreeable and instructive of companions. He seldom aimed at wit; but, with his intimate friends, he often indulged a sportive and fanciful species of humour. He delighted in good-natured, characteristical anecdotes of his acquaintance, and added powerfully to their effect by his own enjoyment in relating them. He was in a remarkable degree susceptible of the ludicrous; but on no occasion did he forget the dignity of his character, or the decorum of his profession; nor did he even lose sight of that classical taste which adorned his compositions. His turn of expression was correct and pure; sometimes, perhaps, inclining more than is expected to the carelessness of a social hour, to formal and artificial periods; but it was stamped with his own manner, no less than his premeditated style: it was always the language of a superior and cultivated mind, and it embellished every subject on which he spoke. In the company of strangers, he increased his exertions to amuse and to inform; and the splendid variety of his conversation was commonly the chief circumstance on which they dwelt in enumerating his talents: and yet, I must acknowledge (says his biographer), for my own part, that much as I always admired his powers when they were thus called forth, I enjoyed his society less than when I saw him in the circle of his intimates, or in the bosom of his family.

His health began apparently to decline in the end of the year 1791. Till then, it had been more uniformly good than might have been expected from his studious habits; but, about this period, he suddenly discovered

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discovered strong symptoms of jaundice, which gradually undermined his constitution, and terminated at length in a lingering and fatal illness. He had the prospect of death long before him; a prospect deeply afflicting to his family and his friends: but of which, without any visible abatement in his spirits, he happily availed himself, to adorn the doctrines which he had long taught, by an example of fortitude and of Christian resignation. In the concluding stage of his disorder, he removed from Edinburgh to Grange-house, in the neighbourhood, where he had the advantage of a freer air, and a more quiet situation, and (what he valued more than most men) the pleasure of rural objects, and of a beautiful landscape. While he was able to walk abroad, he commonly passed a part of the day in a small garden, enjoying the simple gratifications it afforded with all his wonted relish. Some who now hear me will long remember, among the trivial yet interesting incidents which marked these last weeks of his memorable life, his daily visits to the fruit trees (which were then in blosom), and the smile with which he, more than once, contrasted the interest he took in their progress, with the event which was to happen before their maturity. At his particular desire, I saw him (for the last time) on the 4th of June 1793, when his weakness confined him to his couch, and his articulation was already beginning to fail: and it is in obedience to a request with which he then honoured me, that I have ventured, without consulting my own powers, to offer this tribute to his memory. He died on the 11th of the same month, in the 71st year of his age.

In point of stature, Dr. Robertson was rather above the middle size; and his form, though it did not convey the idea of much activity, announced vigour of body and a healthful constitution. His features were regular and manly; and his eye spoke at once good sense and good humour. He appeared to greatest advantage in his complete clerical dress; and was more remarkable for gravity and dignity in discharging the functions of his public stations, than for ease and grace in private society. His portrait by Reynolds, painted about twenty years ago, is an admirable likeness: and fortunately (for the colours are already much faded) all its spirit is preserved in an excellent mezzotinto. At the request of his colleagues in the university, who were anxious to have some memorial of him placed in the public library, he sat again, a few months before his death, to Mr. Raeburn; at a time when his altered and sickly aspect rendered the task of the artist peculiarly difficult. The picture, however, is not only worthy, in every respect, of Mr. Reaburn's high and deserved reputation, but, to those who were accustomed to see Dr. Robertson at this interesting period, derives an additional value from an air of languor and feebleness which strongly marked his appearance during his long decline.

Sketch of the Life and Character of the late Sir Eardley Wilmot, &c. From his Memoirs.

JOHN Eardley was born on the 16th of August 1709, at Derby, where his father then lived. After having acquired the rudiments of

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of learning at the free school in that town, under the rev. Mr. Blackwell, he was placed with the rev. Mr. Hunter at Litchfield, where he was contemporary with Johnson and Garrick. It is remarkable that several eminent men have been brought up at this school; beside Addison and Wollaston, Johnson and Garrick, bishop Newton (who was himself of that seminary) remarks, that there were at one period five judges upon the bench, who had been educated at Litchfield school, viz. lord chief justice Willes, lord chief baron Parker, Mr. justice Noel, sir Robert Lloyd, baron of the exchequer, and Mr. justice, afterwards lord chief justice, Wilmot.

In January 1724, he was removed to Westminster school, and placed under Dr. Freind; here, and at Trinity-hall in Cambridge, where he resided until January 1728, he laid the foundation of many friendships, which he preserved through a long life; and with some persons, who afterwards attained the highest offices in church and state; among these were Drummond, archbishop of York, lord chancellor Northington, and Henry Bilson Legge, afterwards chancellor of the exchequer; the latter of whom continued one of his most intimate friends till his death in August 1764. At the university he contracted a passion for study and retirement that never quitted him during life; and he was often heard to say, that at this time the height of his ambition was to become a fellow of Trinity-hall, and to pass his life in that learned society. This natural disposition had induced him to give the preference to the church, but his father, who was a man of sagacity as well as reading, had destined him to the study of the law, which he accordingly prosecuted with much diligence at the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in June 1732.

In 1743, he married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Rivett, of Derby, esq. afterwards representative of that borough in parliament.

We are not acquainted with any interesting particulars of sir Eardley's life, between the period of his leaving the university and his being in a considerable degree of practice as a barrister; but as duty and filial piety, more than inclination, had induced him to embrace the profession of the law, his pursuit after its emoluments was not eager, though his study of it was unremitted. He was regular in his attendance on the Terms, but his practice was at this time chiefly confined to the county of Derby, where he was much respected. In town his business was not great; yet, in those causes in which he was engaged, his merit, learning, and eloquence, were universally acknowledged, and gained him the esteem and approbation of some of the greatest ornaments of the profession; among whom were sir Dudley Ryder, then attorney-general, and the lord chancellor Hardwicke.

In the year 1753, the chancellor proposed to make him one of his majesty's counsel, and afterwards king's sergeant; but both these he declined, chiefly from a disinclination to London business, and a wish, that never left him, of retiring altogether into the country.

This deliberation terminated in a decided resolution to retire; and, as the writer was informed by a gentleman who was present, he actually made, in the winter of 1754, what he called his farewell speech in the court

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court of exchequer, which he had of late years attended more than any other. Perhaps his disposition was not calculated for forensic disputation, though his profound knowledge and indefatigable labour, as well as ability and penetration, had made him, in the opinion of those who knew him, one of the best lawyers of his time. He had more than one offer of a seat in the house of commons about this period, but he uniformly declined every temptation of this kind.

Having quitted London, with a view to reside entirely in the country, his reputation for integrity, industry, and learning, would probably have brought him as much business in Derbyshire, where he was about to settle, and in the neighbouring countries, as a provincial counsel ever possessed. But Providence meant to place his merit and extend his influence in a superior station. Soon after his retirement, a rumour was brought to him of his succeeding sir Martin Wright, as judge of the court of king's bench: but as he had never made the remotest application, or even hinted, or felt a desire for the appointment, he did not give the least credit to it, till he received a summons to town for that purpose.

It required a considerable degree of persuasion from his friends to induce him to accept this office, which, however honourable, was totally inconsistent with his favourite object: his high reputation, his integrity and professional knowledge, were the primary causes of his advancement.

This preferment took place in February 1755, and was accompanied, as usual, with the honour of knighthood.

In the autumn of 1756, lord Hardwicke resigned the great seal which was put into the hands of three lords commissioners; lord chief justice Willes, sir S. S. Smythe, and sir John Eardley Wilmot.

In this important station he gave universal satisfaction; so that not a few in the profession, independently of his own immediate friends, thought he would soon preside alone in that court.

The great seal continued about a year in commission, when it was delivered to the attorney-general, sir Robert Henley, with the title of lord-keeper.

Sir Eardley returned of course to the court of king's bench; where he continued about nine years longer, as one of the puisne judges.

Though the part he took was not a very conspicuous one, from his situation on the bench and from his native modesty, yet his brethren, and those who were acquainted with Westminster-hall during that period, bore testimony that his active mind was always engaged, either in or out of court, in elucidating some obscure point, in nicely weighing questions of the greatest difficulty, and in contributing his share towards expediting and deciding the important suits then under discussion; nor was he less eminent in that important branch of his judicial office, the administration of the criminal justice of the kingdom, both in the supreme court of criminal jurisdiction, in which he sat, and on the circuits.

Among many other parts of this laborious profession, to which sir Eardley had given unremitted attention, is that of taking notes, and to which he had invariably accustomed himself both before and after he was called

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called to the bar; nor had he confined himself to any one court, for having only a moderate share of business in London, he was in general able to attend any of the courts, where there were causes of the greatest expectation. This practice of taking notes, sir Eardley continued after he was raised to the bench, till he heard that Mr. (afterward sir James) Burrow intended to publish his notes from the time of lord Mansfield's being appointed chief justice; but he uniformly lent Mr. Burrow his papers from this period, with such short notes as he took himself.

On the accession of his present majesty in 1760, the question of renewing the commissions of the judges came necessarily under consideration. Some lawyers were of opinion, that by the act of settlement, 12 and 13 William III. c. 2. the commissions of the judges ought not to determine by the demise of the crown; but the construction of the act, and the practice since that period, had been otherwise.

His present majesty however, on his accession, with that paternal regard for the purity of the constitution in all its parts, which has always actuated his royal breast from the commencement of his reign to the present moment, declared from the throne to both houses of parliament, "that he looked upon the independency and uprightness of the judges as essential to the impartial administration of justice, as one of the best securities to the rights and liberties of his subjects, and as most conducive to the honour of his crown; and therefore recommended it to their consideration, to make further provision for continuing them in the enjoyment of their offices during their good behaviour, notwithstanding the demise of his majesty, or any of his heirs and successors; and likewise that their salaries might be secured to them during the continuance of their commissions."

It is one of the greatest advantages which the courts of law have over the court of chancery, that they are not affected by changes in the administration of public affairs. It may be very proper that one great law-officer should have a seat in the cabinet, and be always at hand, to advise his majesty's ministers on important subjects of law and the constitution; but it is very fortunate that this is not the case with the venerable magistrates who preside in our other courts of justice: they are thus kept free from the imputation of political bias, and have also more leisure for the laborious duties of their station. This was frequently an observation of sir Eardley's, and no small consolation to him, both whilst he continued in the king's bench, and when he afterwards presied in another court. But, though he persevered unremittingly in the discharge of his duty, it was not without a frequent sigh for a more quiet and retired station than that of the court of king's bench. In 1765, a serious treaty was set on foot by him to exchange that honourable office for one, not less honourable indeed, but undoubtedly at that time less lucrative and less conspicuous, that of chief justice of Chester, which was then held by Mr. Morton; but the treaty was at length broken off.

When lord Camden, who had been chief justice of the common pleas about four years, was appointed lord chancellor in the summer of

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1766, sir Eardley had the offer of the chief justiceship of that court. It is believed, that next to his character for learning and integrity, he was indebted for this offer to the high opinion and esteem of both the old and new chancellor, and also to the friendship of lord Shelburne, appointed at that time one of the secretaries of state.

Sir Eardley was at this time on the western circuit with sir Joseph Yates, to whom he communicated the purport of the letter he had received from lord Camden, at the same time expressing his intention to decline the unsolicited honour that was offered him, chiefly on account of his health, and the desire he had long felt of retiring from public business.

In the evening of the day sir Eardley kissed hands on being appointed chief justice, one of his sons, a youth of seventeen, attended him to his bedside. "Now," says he, "my son, I will tell you a secret worth your knowing and remembering; the elevation I have met with in life, particularly this last instance of it, has not been owing to any superior merit or abilities, but to my humility, to my not having set up myself above others, and to an uniform endeavour to pass through life, void of offence towards God and man."

Thus was sir Eardley called upon to preside in a court where he had many seniors on the bench. The appointment gave general satisfaction, and his acknowledged abilities, his unaffected modesty and courtesy, soon made him as much esteemed and beloved in his new court, as he had before been in his old one.

It was about this time, viz. 1769, that sir Eardley presided in the memorable cause of Mr. Wilkes against lord Halifax and others, a period of great heat and violence, both in parliament and in the nation; but he was so entirely free from all political bias, that his conduct gave universal satisfaction.

Beside the ordinary but important business of the court of common pleas, it falls to the chief justice of that court (as the chief justice of the king's bench is generally a peer), if he is not a peer himself, to give the opinion of the judges in appeals to the house of lords from the court of chancery, or writs of error from the court of king's bench and the exchequer chamber. He is also frequently called upon by the lord chancellor to assist him in his court, in cases of difficulty or importance. Sir Eardley's presence was likewise often required at the privy council, of which he had been a member ever since his appointment to the common pleas, either to give his advice in cases of emergency, or to assist in hearing appeals to his majesty in council, which, before the separation of America from Great Britain, were very frequent. These various occupations, so entirely engaged his time and his mind at this period, that there was very little leisure for writing out his notes, or preparing a correct copy of his judgments, especially as he never had the least intention of making them public. There are therefore at this time few judgments under his own hand; which is much to be regretted, as this undoubtedly was the period of his life in which his abilities were most exerted and most acknowledged: but though there are comparatively few written out by himself, yet there are many published in the law reports of the

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period, particularly in those of sir James Burrow and Mr. sergeant Wilson.

In the mean while he never forgot the profession, which was the first object of his choice, and which he might have addressed in the language of truth, as well as of poetry:

Ille meos, primus qui mesibi junxit, amores,
Abstulit, ille habeat secum, servetque sepulchro.

He was, like his great predecessor, sir Matthew Hale, whom, in many parts of his character, he much resembled, a very good divine, and lived in habits of intimacy with many persons of high reputation in the church.

He was also very fond of the arts, particularly painting and music; and often talked with rapture of a journey into Italy.

On the resignation of lord Camden, and subsequent death of Mr. Yorke, in January 1770, the great seal, with other honours, was offered to sir Eardley by the duke of Grafton. Sir Eardley shook his head, and begged to be excused. Lord Camden afterwards told a common friend, that he never was so surprised in his life as when he heard that sir Eardley had really declined it.

The great seal was again pressed upon sir Eardley in the course of that year by lord North, who, on the resignation of the duke of Grafton, succeeded as first lord of the treasury. But sir Eardley was at this time too fixed in his resolution of retiring altogether from public business; and, having no sir Joseph Yates near him, it seemed to him a good opportunity to urge the same reason for resigning the office he held, as for declining the one that was offered him. His ill health had prevented him occasionally from attending his court, and he had been under the necessity, more than once, (though with much pain to himself), of requesting some of his brethren to attend the sittings for him, which is not the least important, or least laborious, part of the duty of the chief justice in each court.

His intention was to have resigned without receiving any pension from the crown, as is well known in his family; with this view, and to be near the British Museum, which for many years he had much frequented, he took a small house in Great Russel street: indeed, his residence in or near town, for the advantage of medical advice, was now become absolutely necessary. But it was with much difficulty he was permitted to decline the great seal. When this was done, and his resignation of the chief justiceship of the court of common pleas was at last accepted in January 1771, he was much surprised and disconcerted to find, that it was expected he was to receive a pension for life. This he withstood in two several interviews with the first lord of the treasury: but his majesty having desired to see him at Buckingham-house, was pleased to declare, that he could not suffer so faithful a servant to the public to retire, without receiving this mark of approbation and reward for his exemplary services. After this, sir Eardley thought it would be vanity and affectation to contend any longer; and certainly his private fortune would not have enabled him to have lived in the manner to which he had been accustomed, and which he thought, while he held his office of chief justice, the dignity of his situation required.

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quired. He had declined many opportunities of ennobling and enriching himself, and yet possessed sufficient for his own moderate desires. He had brought up all his sons to active business, and was justly sensible that this was preferable to any fortune he could give, or leave them. But as he was thus liberally provided for by his majesty's bounty, he thought the least he could do was to make every return in his power; and having the honour of being one of his majesty's privy council, he, in conjunction with the venerable sir Thomas Parker, who had been chief baron of the exchequer, uniformly attended the appeals to the king in council till the year 1782, when his increasing infirmities obliged him to give up this last part of what he thought his public duty. His services in this interval had been constant, and were frequently acknowledged by the lord president of the council, and by the minister in parliament.

About this time, the reversion of an estate in Derbyshire, of about 400*l.* per ann. fell in to him by the death of a gentleman, to whose family he was allied, and with which in the early part of his life he had lived in great intimacy: but there being an illegitimate son of one branch of the family alive, whom sir Eardley had patronized from his birth, he immediately made a conveyance of the estate to him for his life, and intended, if he had had children, to have given him the whole interest in it.

He now retired totally from public business, and saw very little company during the remainder of his life, except a few friends, whom time had hitherto spared. The principal of these were lord Shelburne, since created marquis of L[illegible] sir Thomas Parker, lord [illegible] don, lord Hardwicke, and [illegible] thurst, by whom he was [illegible] consulted, while he held [illegible] seal, both on political and [illegible] jects. He was resorted to [illegible] and a few others for advice [illegible] entertainment, his conversation ing equally cheerful and [illegible] A person who, with the [illegible] honour to himself and adv[illegible] the nation, had filled many [illegible] stations in public life, told [illegible] of these sheets, that he was [illegible] in his company without feeling [illegible] self the happier and the better [illegible] He mentioned, among other [illegible] dotes, that he once went to [illegible] ley, under the impression of [illegible] wrath and indignation, at [illegible] injury which he had received [illegible] a person high in the politics [illegible] and which he was meditating [illegible] resent in the most effectual [illegible] After relating the particulars [illegible] Eardley, he asked, if he did [illegible] think it would be "manly" [illegible] sent it? Yes, said sir Eardley, certainly, it will be "manly" [illegible] it: but, added he, it will be "god-like" to forgive it. The gentleman declared had the instantaneous effect upon him [illegible] he came away quite a different [illegible] and in a totally different temper [illegible] that in which he went.

His principal society was [illegible] bosom of his own family, as [illegible] his children were married, and presented him with twelve [illegible] children. His wife, indeed, [illegible] faithful and exemplary one [illegible] eldest son, who, to say all, was [illegible] thy of such a father! he was [illegible] fortunate as to lose, in the [illegible] cessive years after his retirement [illegible] public business. These losses [illegible]

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like a man, he lone like a
inn.
retreat from business not only
ed him ease and health, but
ly added many years to his
No one ever more completely
d "otium cum dignitate."
rst employment in a morning
read and study a chapter or
the Greek Testament. Ana-
was one of his favourite pur-
luring his retirement, and with
iew he regularly attended the
es of the celebrated Dr. Hun-

was in the habit of entering
common-place book the death
friends and contemporaries,
a short account of them. It
e further illustration of his own
cter, to observe how ready he
to do justice to the worth of
s.

r Eardley had a very severe ill-
in the spring of 1780, which
inated in a jaundice of the worst
, and being sent to Bath by sir
Thomas, his life was long de-
ed of, till by taking a medicine
h he there met with, he was
ored to his family.

rom Bath he went to Bright-
stone, in the beginning of June,
was no sooner arrived there then
accounts followed him of the
in London; on the reports being
ght to him every day of the in-
sing tumults and mischief, he
lared, with unusual warmth, that
e thought it impossible there
ld be one soldier or one lawyer in
dom; for if there were, the riots
ld not have been suffered to get
such a height."

From this time to March 1786,
Eardley had a tolerable share of
lth: at this period, he was at-
ked by a violent fever, with the
most alarming symptoms, but by the strength of his constitution, and the great skill and attention of his physician, sir Richard Jebb, he was enabled to remove into the country, and gradually recovered from the immediate effects of it. He can hardly however be said to have lived, or at least to have enjoyed any degree of health or comfort after this attack, except such as arose from the attention of his children, the contemplation of a well-spent life, and that firm, but humble confidence in a joyful resurrection, which christianity alones inspires.

After having thus passed a life of advantage to the public, and of great delight to his family and friends, he died, on the 5th of February 1792, aged eighty-two.

He left his eldest surviving son his sole executor, with express directions, in his own hand writing, for a plain marble tablet to be put up in the church of Berkswell, in the county of Warwick, with an inscription, containing an account of his birth, death, the dates of his appointments, and names of his children, "without any other addition whatever." Sir Eardley always considered epitaphs as of little use, except in furnishing evidence of facts and dates, in which respect he had often found them of considerable importance in the course of his professional experience.

His person was of the middle size; his countenance of a commanding and dignified aspect; his eye particularly lively and animated, tempered with great sweetness and benignity. His knowledge was extensive and profound, and perhaps nothing but his natural modesty prevented him from equalling the greatest of his predecessors. It was

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this invincible modesty which continually acted as a fetter upon his abilities and learning, and prevented their full exertion in the service of the public. Whenever any occasion arose, that made it necessary for him to come forward, (as was sometimes the case in the house of lords, in the court of chancery, and in the common pleas), it was always with reluctance, to perform a duty, not to court applause, which had no charms for his pure and enlightened mind.

But of all the parts of sir Eardley's character, none was more conspicuous than the manner in which he conducted himself on the bench, in that most delicate and important office of hearing causes, either of a criminal or civil nature: he was not only practically skilled in his profession, but his penetration was quick and not to be eluded; his attention constant and unabated; his elocution clear and harmonious; but, above all, his temper, moderation, patience, and impartiality, were so distinguished, that the parties, solicitors, counsel, and audience, went away informed and satisfied, if not contented—"etiam contra quos statuit, æquos placatosque dimisit." This was the case in questions of private property: but where any points of a public nature arose, there his superior abilities and public virtue were eminently characterized; equally free from courting ministerial favour, or popular applause, he held the scale perfectly even between the crown and the people, and thus became equally a favourite with both. This was conspicuous on many occasions, but particularly in the important cause, related before, between Mr. Wilkes and lord Halifax, in 1769.

With superior talents from nature, improved by unremitting industry and extensive learning, both in and out of his profession, he possessed such native humbleness of mind and simplicity of manners, that no rank nor station ever made him think highly of himself, or meanly of others. In short, when we contemplate his various excellencies, we find ourselves at a loss whether most to admire his deep and extensive learning and penetration as a lawyer, his industry, probity, firmness, wisdom, and patience as a judge, his taste and elegant accomplishments as a scholar, his urbanity and refined sentiments as a gentleman, or his piety and humility as a Christian. But when we approach nearer and view him in the shade of private life, then we may confidently assert, that he has left an illustrious and encouraging example of the progress which man, with all his frailties, may make in the attainment and exercise of those virtues and graces, of which the great Teacher and Saviour of mankind condescended, in his own person, to exhibit the perfect and inimitable pattern!

Account of the Mamalukes, with the Characters of their principal Beys. From Walsh's Journal of the Campaign in Egypt.

ON the 1st of June, the army moved forward at daylight about three miles, and formed a new encampment near the village of Mishlee. In the evening, Osman Bey Tambourgi arrived with his Mamalukes, and took up his ground between Terraneh and El Bourigeat.

They

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:y appeared to be about 1200 mber; every individual su- mounted, richly dressed, and led by a servant on foot, car- a long stick in his hand. he magnificence of the beys niefs was beyond any thing an be conceived. They were l in spacious tents, divided everal apartments, the insides with rich stuffs, and the bot- covered with beautiful Turkey ts.

othing can equal the grand and did appearance of this cavalry. r horses are well made, strong, , and plump, very sure-footed, stately in their attitudes, and ng altogether the most beau- appearance. The magnificence ie trappings, with which they covered, is amazing, and the les and housings glitter with and silver, almost dazzling the of the astonished spectator. ed, a Mamaluke may be said arry all his wealth about him; horse, sword, and pistols, beau- ly wrought and inlaid with r, are worth very great sums, constitute the chief part of his es.

These horses, as well as all those be found in Egypt, have only paces; the walk, in which they out well, and a full gallop. ey are accustomed to stop dead rt, when going full speed; this effected by the means of the st severe bit in the world, ich throws back the horse upon haunches; but this practice y soon ruins their legs, and it is dom they can hold out against it any length of time.

The Mamalukes, taken as light ops, or as individual horsemen, are ual, and perhaps superior, to any in the world; but without tactics, and never acting in a body, they can- not be expected to succeed against European troops. Their desperate courage, and singular dexterity in managing their horses, were often experienced by the French, and never shown more conspicuous than at the celebrated battle of Embabeh, where they repeatedly charged the solid square of the French, and where so many of them fell victims to their ill-judged bravery.

These Mamalukes were so richly dressed and accoutred, that the French soldiers actually fished up the bodies of those who were drowned in the Nile, by which they obtained very considerable booty.

The following are the names of the beys who joined general Hut- chinson: Osman Bey Tambourgi, Mahomed Bey Elfi, Achmet Bey, Osman Bey Berdici, Osman Bey Hassan, and Selim Bey. Each of these beys made presents of horses to the British general officers.

From the time of the conquest of Egypt by Amrou, one of the generals of Omar, the first calif, till the eighth century, this country was governed by the lieutenants of the califs, and by sultans of the race of the Fatimites and Aiou- bites.

The head of the latter family was that Saladin, who acquired so much fame against the crusaders. It was one of his weak successors, who was first obliged to commit his cas- tles to a guard of foreigners which originally consisted of young slaves. These had been purchased by the merchants from the Moguls, who were at that time overrunning the greater part of Asia under Genghis Khan.

This guard called Mamalukes,

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(i. e. in Arabic; slaves) was at one time divided into two corps. One thousand had the care of the river, and lived on an island near Cairo; the other corps, which was more numerous, had the charge of the garrisons.

It was the last sultan of the Aioubite race, in the eighth century, who so gallantly opposed Saint Lewis, and took him prisoner, but lost his throne and his life on the field of battle. The Mamalukes, by this time very numerous, were governed by twenty-four beys, who had engrossed all the principal offices of the state; and, being discontented with Touran-Shah, whom they suspected of some designs unfavourable to them, assassinated him at the beginning of his reign, in the year 1250, and put Azzedin Bey, one of their own body, into his place.

From this time there was nothing but a continued scene of treachery and murder; whoever aspired to be sultan, formed a party, and after having murdered his rival, waited for a favourable opportunity to seize the reins of government.

Whoever assasinated the sultan was generally proclaimed in his place; and sometimes two or three reigned at the same time in Syria, Upper Egypt, and Cairo, who were continually at war, till the most daring and enterprising had destroyed the others.

These dissensions continued till sultan Selim the Second, surnamed the Great, taking advantage of the divisions among the beys, conquered Egypt. Finding it more easy to vanquish them, than to make them submit to a despotic government, he did not attempt to give them new laws, but was content with delegating the power of sultan to a bey, who, by basely betraying his former master, had been of service to Selim; and quitted the country six months after his first entry into Cairo, leaving the Mamalukes still masters of it.

Soliman, the legislator, the successor of Selim, who raised the Turkish empire to its highest splendour and greatest power, gave a constitution, not only to Egypt, but to all the different provinces composing that heterogeneous mass of empire. He found it in the first place necessary to establish a counterpoise for the power and influence of the Mamalukes; to effect which, he established the corps odjacklis or militia, composed of natives of Egypt, and into which a Mamaluke was on no account to be admitted. To these corps he gave great powers; to the Mamalukes he left nothing but honorary titles, a little military authority, and a few villages for their different officers.

He established a pacha, as his representative, who was at the head of the government, and who had the nomination of the different officers of state. The beys had indeed the choice of a successor, to fill up any vacancies among themselves, but they were obliged to present the person so chosen to the pacha in full divan, to be invested with the dignity by him.

The pacha of Egypt was often the road to the great office of the vizirate, and was sometimes an honourable retreat for a disgraced vizier. He could be formally deposed by the corps of militia in the divan, and made to settle his accounts before he left the country. The reasons for his being so were

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transmitted to Constantinople, where he was always replaced; and indeed it rarely happened that a pacha died in his situation, as they were so frequently changed.

The divan, which assembled twice a week to deliberate on all the affairs of state, was composed of the twenty-four beys, the principal officers of the militia, and the great lawyers. The pacha was the president of this assembly.

The tribute paid to the Porte was 1200 purses of piastres (about 80,000*l.*), beside a quantity of rice, corn, &c.

In this manner the government went on without any event of importance, being nothing more than constant intrigues, sometimes between the Mamalukes and the pacha, to repress the aspiring ambition of some chiefs of the militia.

This wise constitution lasted till the middle of the present century, when a variety of causes conspired to overturn it. The beys were then beginning to take the lead in all affairs, and the pachas were merely cyphers, scarcely possessing the shadow of their ancient authority.

About the year 1748, a pacha of a more determined cast was appointed, who, finding it impossible to assert his superiority, without striking some great blow, took a resolution to destroy the beys at once by assassination.

Accordingly, as they were coming to take their places at the divan, seventeen of them were murdered, the rest escaped.

Such a daring and open act of barbarity had not the desired effect; for the indignation of all classes against the pacha ran so high, that he was obliged to quit his situation, and save his life by escaping to Constantinople.

At that period Ibrahim Caya, a determined and ambitious man of the Mamaluke race, had got by intrigue into the corps of militia, in which he held a very high situation. He aspired to be elected Sheick el Belled, or chief of the Mamalukes, and to restore them to their original ascendency; and played his cards so well, that in a few years he had insinuated all the Mamalukes of his party into the militia, which gave him such an ascendency, that he easily kept the remainder quiet. Had he lived, he would in all probability have succeeded in making himself sultan of Egypt, independent of the Porte; but he was poisoned by an emissary of the court of Constantinople, who hoped, by destroying this aspiring chief, to regain their authority which was so completely shaken.

Ali Bey the Great, a man of more talents, with equal ambition and intrepidity, succeeded Ibrahim. He was the first Mamaluke who openly declared the bold design of freeing Egypt for ever from the nominal authority of the court of Constantinople. Throwing off the mask entirely, he assumed perfect independence; but what he gained by force, he lost by treachery.

Ismael Bey and Mahomed Bey conspired against him, and drove him into Syria, where he took refuge with the celebrated Dahir, who had rendered himself master of Syria, and laughed at all the feeble efforts of the Porte to reduce him.

Ali Bey, having received some small assistance from the Russians and from Dahir, crossed the Desert to meet his opponents. A battle was fought near Salahieh, in which

Ali

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Ali was wounded by one of his own party, supposed to have been Mourad Bey, and was in consequence taken prisoner. He was treated with great respect, and carried to Cairo, where he died a few days afterward.

Ali Bey was born in Anatolia, a province of the Turkish empire. He was brought young into Egypt, where he was purchased in the same manner as the other Mamalukes, and raised himself by his enterprising and ambitious spirit to that situation, which made the Porte tremble for the remains of its power in Egypt. Mourad Bey, as chief of the faction of Ali, soon set up for himself, and drove his opponents from Cairo for some time; but they regained possession of the capital, and kept it, till they both died natural deaths. Mahomed Bey died first, at Acre, after having taken the town. At the death of Ismael, Mourad Bey again assumed the government, though Ibrahim Bey nominally shared it with him.

There was never a Sheick el Belled whose reign was of longer duration. From the year 1776 to 1801, a few interruptions excepted, he retained possession of the supreme power. For this continuance in the exercise of his sovereignty, in a country where authority seldom remains long in the same hands, he was indebted to his unbounded liberality and great courage.

At the arrival of the French army in Egypt, Ibrahim Bey in a dastardly manner made his escape to Syria, where he remained with a few Mamalukes, who had associated themselves to his fate, till the vizier lately returned. But Mourad Bey gallantly fought them as long as he could, and was on his way to join us, when the plague cut him off. The Mamalukes certainly made a very noble defence under this chief, by which their numbers were much reduced. They are, however, by no means annihilated, and will always derive strength from the aversion which the natives have for the Turks *.

During all the revolutions among the Mamalukes that have taken place during the last sixty years, the pacha was nothing more than an empty representative of the authority which the court of Constantinople anciently exercised in Egypt, the whole power being in the hands of the Sheick el Belled. The functions of the pacha were confined to receiving and transmitting the miri or tribute to the grand seignior, whenever the beys thought proper to pay it. It was useless for him to dispute the will of the all-powerful beys, and accordingly he never made any hesitation at obeying their orders. Without troops, and without any means of enforcing his authority, how could he do otherwise?

Mourad Bey possesses great qualities and great vices. To a bra-

* The Turkish pacha at Cairo is now fortifying himself in that city, in order to resist any attempts of the victorious beys, who are masters of all Upper Egypt, and extend their power even as far as the Pyramids. The pacha's troops have been defeated by them in several engagements.

The Turkish forces at present in Egypt consist in 3000 men at Damietta, 2000 at Rosetta, and 20,000 at Cairo. Alexandria is still garrisoned by British troops.

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that knew no bounds, he d an extraordinary bodily gth: impetuous and extre- violent, his passions often led o acts of cruelty; he was libe- o prodigality, and greedily ra- us; intrepid, active, and dex- s, bold in enterprise and cool tion: had Mourad enjoyed advantages of a liberal educa- he might have been a good as as a great man.

he nominal place of chief of Mamalukes was at this time ssed by Ibrahim Bey, who had with the grand vizier's army for e time; but from his want of t and enterprise, he had very e influence over them. He took t pains to give no jealousy to the r, wishing to keep in his fa- r, though he did not possess his fidence. His object was to be minated Sheick el Belled, after subjection of Egypt. Osman Tambourgi* was the person ked upon as their chief, having n nominated by Mourad Bey on death-bed. He was of a violent per; but of no extraordinary nts. Mahomed Bey Elfi, so sur- ned from the number of sequins which he was purchased, Elfi nifying a thousand, had however e most extensive influence. He is gifted with great abilities, joined to the utmost prudence; is of an open and liberal disposition, and of the greatest personal courage.

One particular trait will stamp his character; at the death of Mourad, all the boys looked up to him, and wished to appoint him chief, in opposition to the desire expressed by Mourad; but he declined accepting it, thinking they were weak enough, without quarrelling among themselves.

Osman Bey Berdici was said to be an ambitious and able man, but not so prudent as Mahomed. He had, however, a great deal of influence and a strong party.

But the chief counsellor of the Mamalukes, who transacted all their business, was a black, who had been Mourad Bey's confidant. It is supposed, that it was he who persuaded Mourad to nominate Osman Bey Tambourgi as his successor, in order that he might still keep the management of their affairs as Caya Bey. He was a remarkably shrewd, insinuating character, and was employed in all the negotiations both with the French and English.

To be a Mamaluke, it was indispensably necessary to have been a slave: and even the child of a Mamaluke could not hold any employ-

* Osman Bey Tambourgi, in open defiance of the pledged Ottoman faith, and ough the perfidious policy of that court, was assassinated in the month of October 01, when going in the capoutan pacha's barge to dine on board sir Richard Bicher- ' ship in the harbour of Alexandria. Osman Bey, Ascar, Mahomed Bey Mafice, d the black Caya Bey, the confidant of Mourad Bey, also shared the same fate. man Bey Berdici was very severely wounded, but fortunately recovered. The sur- ors were taken on board the capoutan bey's ship, the Sultan Selim.

Immediately upon the above transaction being made known to lord Hutchinson, he dered brigadier-general Stuart, at the head of his regiment, and with guns and hted matches, to proceed to the Turkish camp on the eastward of Alexandria, and insist upon the bodies of the beys being given up to the British. This, after some ne- tion, was acceded to by the capoutan pacha, and the remaining beys were liberated e next day, and sent to Alexandria, where the bodies of those who had been slain re buried by the British army with all possible military honours.

them

ment among them. The beys, kiachefs, and other officers among the Mamalukes, purchased these slaves from merchants, who brought them to Egypt. They were of all nations and countries, some Germans and Russians, but chiefly Georgians, Circassians, and from the other parts of Mount Caucasus. After having served their masters with fidelity, they were made free, and then had the right of buying slaves. The power and influence of the beys were proportionate to the number of Mamalukes that composed their household.

Mamalukes, while slaves, cannot wear a beard, which is always the indisputable proof of their freedom. Beside the twenty-four beys, they were governed by a certain number of kiachefs, an employ subordinate to that of a bey. Their revenues consisted in those villages which were their individual property, and in the extortions and fines which they exacted from the unfortunate inhabitants.

The Mamalukes are a brave and generous race, but are cruel and revengeful. They are also addicted to the most detestable and unnatural of crimes, which is extremely prevalent in most parts of the Turkish empire.

Account of the principal Characters of the Ottoman Empire in 1801. *From Walsh's Journal of the Campaign in Egypt.*

THE present vizier is about sixty-six years of age. He has had the misfortune to lose an eye, but has been able to retain his situation, the second in the empire, ever since the year 1799, notwithstanding the unfortunate battle of Heliopolis, the intrigues of his enemies, this he is indebted, not so much to his own abilities, as to the protection of the valida (i. e. intendent of the household) sultan, the sultan's mother, possesses the utmost influence Constantinople. Still he has one thing to fear from the ascendancy the capoutan pacha, who is his rival than his personal enemy. But Turkish rivalry cannot be ranked with the name of enmity, and there can be little doubt the pacha would rejoice in the grace of this minister.

Though the vizier is not acquainted with European politics and indeed with every kind of European knowledge, he is profoundly versed in Oriental literature, particularly Persian. He is by no means a man of bright talents; yet he has had sufficient good sense to accomplish the very difficult task of reducing his army in some degree of subordination.

One of the most prominent traits of his character is an inclination to attribute every circumstance in the course of fate, which, whether conduct to good or evil, he thinks irresistible, and any effort to stem its torrent he considers as impious if not impious. Under this impression, when surrounded at Jaffa by Albanian revolters, who, in his own tent, presenting their muskets threatened him with death, he immediately paid, his answer was Peeke (i. e. very well). One of this greatest faults is allowing too much influence to his favourites, who are all rapacious in the greatest degree, and who carry on their predations in his name, relying on his partiality for their justification.

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One of his favourites, formerly his cook, is the present pacha of Jerusalem; and is one of those supposed to have been concerned in the murder of general Kleber.

The following anecdote will place his temper in its most amiable point of view. His highness was always, and is to this day, very fond of throwing a kind of inoffensive lance, called gyritt, at which he is very expert. This feat consists in riding up full speed against your adversary, and darting at him a slender staff of a hard heavy wood, about six or seven feet long, with all your force, which he does his utmost to avoid, by bending himself close over his horse's neck. The riders, as well as their horses, are wonderfully trained to this exercise.

At one of these displays of adroitness, an attendant of the vizier, with whom he was playing, threw his gyritt at him, which unfortunately struck him full in the eye, and caused its total loss. The vizier, convinced that the stroke was unintentional, sent for the man, who fearing the loss of his head, had absconded. With fear and trembling he obeyed the summons; when he was ordered a thousand gold sequins, accompanied with an injunction from the vizier, never again to appear in his sight, lest, being reminded of the cause of his misfortune, he might not at all times be able to command his temper.

Notwithstanding the loss of his eye, his highness is a very good looking man of his age. His figure is prepossessing, and a venerable white beard, of which he takes the utmost care, gives him the appearance of a warrior of old. The capoutan pacha has displayed, in the present campaign at least, his military qualifications, which have obtained him high renown in this country, but which dwindle away when put in competition with the talents of an European commander.

An ambition spurning the idea of a rival, prodigal generosity, activity indefatigable, great penetration, a marked predilection for every thing European, and a desire to better the condition of every one immediately about him, are the best and most prominent features in his character; but to his education in the seraglio he owes the opposite and dark side of his character, profound dissimulation, and a deep spirit of intrigue.

He has great interest at Constantinople, derived from his own abilities, and from his relationship to the sultan, one of whose sisters is his wife. He is violent in his hatred to the person who has sufficient penetration to develope his character or his views; but as his animosity increases, he puts on a semblance of friendship more attractive, and the mask of kindness never falls off till his enemy is enticed into the snare.

Still he is the only man now among the Turks who possesses enlarged ideas in politics. He has been able to place the Turkish navy on a footing far more respectable than when he was put at its head; and there is not one Turkish commander, except himself, who has disciplined his troops with any degree of regularity. He has now under his orders two very good regiments, those of Abdallah and Soliman Aga, commanded indeed by Germans, but owing much of their regularity to his own superintendence.

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The capoutan pacha has the utmost contempt for the vizier, which he does not endeavour to conceal. He took great pains to keep his army separate, and always wished that the prowess of his troops should be compared with that of the vizier's forces. His pride told him, that he could not lose by the comparison.

The vivacity of his mind inclines him rather to the French than to the English, and should he succeed in his views of being appointed vizier, to which situation his talents and ambition lead him, his first act would probably be to consolidate an amicable treaty with France, and endeavour to establish a regular and well disciplined army in the Turkish empire, by introducing European officers. He will probably succeed in many of his plans, unless continual fatigue, excess in opium, or intrigues, cut him off in the midst of his career.

There is one person in whom he reposes the utmost confidence, and whom on all occasions he consults. This is Isaak Bey, a man of deep and low cunning, who has been at Paris, and is a complete Frenchman. He will most likely succeed his patron, the capoutan pacha, in his situation.

Isaak Bey possesses extremely insinuating manners, and is a very abject flatterer. His stay in France having enlarged his ideas; he attempted by his writings to reform many parts of the Mahometan religion; at which, as may well be supposed, the mufti took great offence, and got him proscribed. Isaak Bey saved himself by flight, and took refuge with his present master, who has granted him his full protection and friendship.

The reis effendi, or principal secretary of the empire, is well in England, when he was to the Turkish embassy. His ledge of European manners liteness procured him the advantages in the intercourse our army. He is a great of the grand vizier, over has a powerful assistant possesses very good talents ning, extremely avaricious posed to favour the Fr whom he has a great pre

The reason of the of the Ottoman empire, as military, accompanying is, that the Porte, or court supposed to be with it, and ders of the sultan are de issued by him from his Such was the case in former when the conquering sultans manded their armies in per

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Of the exterior Appearance Constitution of the Lap &c. From Acerbi through Lapland, &c.

THE children of the Lap are remarkably fat and by; which appears not only in faces, but other parts of the dies. This disposition to in flesh, however, is less pr as they grow up. The L is of a swarthy and dark compl his hair is black and sho mouth wide, and his cheek low, with a chin somewhat and pointed: his eyes are wa watery, which in some degre ceeds from the constant sm enamours whilst at home in or hut; and may likewise be tributed to the snows which winter, are constantly dri

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his face; whilst he is abroad and engaged in hunting upon the mountains, which afford him no object to fix upon but what is glaring with whiteness. That this weakness of the eyes proceeds from these causes, and especially the latter, is highly probable, from the circumstance that a man often loses his sight for several days after his return from hunting.

The Laplanders have been represented by some authors as being overgrown with shaggy hair, like wild beasts. Others have given them but one eye: but these are fables which those authors seem to have borrowed from Herodotus and Pliny, and in no way applicable either to the Laplanders, or any race of people upon the face of the earth. Others again have asserted, with a greater appearance of truth and justice, that they had from nature an offensive smell. It must indeed be acknowledged, that there is a certain unsavoury rankness which attends the Laplander, more than is commonly found with the inhabitants of other countries: but this is not so much to be imputed to his natural temperament as to his mode of life, dwelling as he does in a hut or tent, in the midst of a constant smoke, and clothed in a dress which has imbibed quantities of dirt, grease, and train oil.

The Laplanders are for the most part short in stature, but they possess a tolerable share of bodily strength. They are certainly a very hardy race of people, and are able to undergo great labour, and actually support themselves under the extraordinary severity of their climate with a wonderful degree of patience and fortitude. In proof of this our missionary mentions the the instance of a woman, who crossed mountains of ice and snow in the month of December, five days after her delivery of a child, in order to attend the prayers of what is commonly called churching. The mountain Laplanders, and those of the sea-coast, or the maritime Laplanders, are equally objects of admiration in this respect, that they are able to breathe amidst the suffocating smoke of their tents and huts, when the only aperture by which the smoke can pass is closed in order to keep out the weather; and as it has been observed that the Laplanders are by nature and from habit able to endure great hardships, and sustain excessive labour with patience, so it has been long since remarked, that the most simple medicaments, which are elsewhere but little esteemed, have sufficient efficacy to restore them to health, unless their disorders are of a very violent nature. This truth is established by long experience, and seems as if Providence, in compensation for their inability to procure extraordinary assistance, permitted the same effects to be produced by the most common means. They set a high value on spices, and no present is more acceptable to a Laplander, than that which either consists of tobacco, pepper, ginger, and the like, let the quantity be ever so small.

They possess a degree of agility which is really wonderful, and their bodies are supple and pliant beyond conception. It is surprising what a number of them are able to stow themselves within a space which we should not imagine would hold one half, or even one third of that quantity. They will sit in the closest contact with each other, their

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their bodies supported by their heels, or their entire weight bearing upon the toes. The American Indians, or savages as they are termed, use the same posture, and the ingenious historical painter, who has represented the treaty of the great Penn with the Indians at the settlement of that flourishing colony which now bears his name, has not omitted to embellish his picture with the figure of an Indian in this extraordinary attitude.

The Laplanders descend the steep sides of a mountain, when covered with snow and ice, with incredible velocity. They make use of a particular kind of snow shoe, differing greatly from that which bears the same name in the northern parts of America: it is a piece of wood of some length, curved before, and turning upwards behind, to the middle of which the foot is fastened; and whereas the snow shoe is calculated for security to prevent a man from sinking into the snow; this wooden shoe or skate, called in the Danish tongue *skie*, answers the purpose both of security and expedition. Accordingly the Laplander slides along with such great swiftness, that the air whistles in his ears, and his hair becomes erect with the motion; and yet so dexterous is he in the management of his body, that be his impulse ever so violent, he can take up his cap, if he chances to let it fall, or any thing else that happens to lie in his way, without stopping his course. The children, as soon as they are able to walk, climb up the sides of the mountains, and exercise themselves in the use of these skates.

When they travel with their rein-deer, the celerity of their pace can only be conceived when seen: they drive with equal expedition up the top of mountains and down them, insomuch, that the vibration of the reins upon the backs of the rein-deer is scarcely perceptible to the eye. The Laplanders on the coast are exceedingly skilful in the management of their boats. Our good missionary supposes this extraordinary agility of the Laplanders to proceed in a great measure from the train-oil, which from their birth constitutes a principal part of their food. But the fact is, that from their infancy they are practised in feats of activity and bodily exertion: they learn to ascend the mountains, to carry heavy loads of timber, to hunt the wild, and to follow the tame rein-deer for considerable distances. In this manner they also become inured to suffering every degree of heat and cold with patience. It is chiefly by the exercise of hunting that they are rendered swift of foot, and their agility is favoured by the smallness of their stature. They are content with little, and have minds incapable of being affected by those passions which prey upon and destroy the bodies of a great part of mankind. They sleep equally on both sides, and do not accustom themselves to retire to rest betwixt two feather-beds, as their more civilized neighbours do. Their avocations do not disturb the natural flow of their animal spirit, nor do they weaken the body by the labours of the mind: it must of necessity follow, that they are strong, healthy, and active.

Some of the Laplanders are very expert in carving in wood or horn, though they use no other tool than a common knife; with this they make

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make many little utensils, such as cups, spoons, &c. Their sledges are of their own construction, and so artificially put together, that not a drop of wet can penetrate them. The women are very skilful in ornamenting belts with tinsel wire, and some of them, like the men, excel in carving upon wood or horn. These people are very dexterous in the pursuits of the chase. Their only weapons were formerly bows and arrows; but they now make use of fire-arms, and are become good marksmen.

The missionary records, as a principal virtue of the natives of Lapland, their great attention to the duties of religion, and their serious devotion when assembled at divine service. He speaks of the patience with which they sit bareheaded in the severest frosts, for three hours together, to hear the word of God delivered to them under tents, which are by no means sufficiently secured against the current of an extreme cold air. It appears, that at the commencement, and during the earlier part of the last century, the Laplanders were immersed in the darkness of Paganism, and without the least tincture of letters. It was Frederick the Fourth, king of Denmark, who ascended the throne in 1619, that first begun to introduce the light of the gospel amongst them. For this purpose he established a religious mission, which has been continued by his son, Christian the Sixth, Frederick the Fifth, his grandson, and Christian the Seventh, the present sovereign, his great grandson. They are now, as Mr. Lean* tells us, well instructed in the Christian religion, and have the New Testament in their own tongue. The missionary mentions with rapture the names of some Laplanders who could repeat by rote the whole Catechism, and large portions of the Gospel, with a part of the Psalms, both in the Lapland and Danish tongues; particularly a venerable old man of seventy years of age, who was able to recite a great part of the Catechism, though he never knew a letter in his life, nor had ever committed any thing to memory before. This instance of the power of memory does not appear at all incredible. The Arabs, and other pastoral tribes, who are in the habit of amusing their leisure by telling and listening to tales, will remember them though very long, and rehearse them with great fidelity, after one hearing. It is conjectured, by Julius Cæsar, that one of the chief reasons why the ancient Druids did not commit their instructions to writing was, that their pupils might impress them better on their memories. It was the opinion of Socrates, as appears from the Phædo of Plato, that knowledge was more easily gained, and longer retained, when delivered by word of mouth than when communicated in writing. It would seem that the ear is less distracted than the eye; that the intenseness of the mind is greater in hearing than seeing. The missionary adds his fervent wish, that his fellow-labourers in this vineyard of divine truth, would qualify themselves for the work, by acquiring a thorough knowledge of the Lapland tongue, so as to preach and pray in it to the Laplanders, as not many of the men have a knowledge of

* The missionary.

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the Danish language, further than the use of a few words and phrases, which occur in the course of traffick; and of the women not one is the least acquainted with it.

The Laplanders hold the missionaries sent amongst them in the greatest esteem, and show them much respect. They salute them with great reverence when they meet them, and give them precedence upon all occasions. They make them frequent presents of what are reckoned in Lapland peculiar dainties, such as frozen reindeer's milk, with the tongue and marrow of that animal. They are very attentive to keeping holy the sabbath-day; they abstain from cursing and swearing, which are common vices among the inhabitants of Norway, and they lead a religious and moral life. Whoredom and adultery are sins rarely committed: and the crime of theft is little or not at all known amongst them; so that locks or bolts, for the security of property in Lapland, are entirely unnecessary. Norway swarms with beggars, but begging is unknown amongst the Laplanders. If any one, from age or infirmity, should chance to be in want, he finds his necessities amply and instantly supplied, and charity appears unsolicited with open hands. The missionary, however, admits, that the Laplanders are not entirely exempt from those vices which ever prevail more or less amongst mankind in a state of society. They cannot resist the temptation of ebriety, and yield to the allurements of avarice. They will get drunk, like the men of other countries, when strong liquor comes in their way; and cannot avoid cheating, like other dealers, when they can do it without danger of detection. The skins of the reindeer are more or less valuable, according to the season in which they are killed. If the animal be slain in the spring, his hide is found perforated by an insect which buries itself in it, and lays there its eggs; but it is otherwise with the reindeer killed in the winter. To defraud the purchaser by trying to obtain the same price for a defective skin as for a perfect one, the Laplander artfully closes up the holes in the skin; and, in order to impose upon the credulous trader, will not scruple to warrant it free from defect, and asserts that the beast was killed in autumn; though he well knows the case to be quite the reverse; that the skin is full of holes, and the deer was killed in spring, or in the worst season.

Account of the Manner of contracting of Marriages, and Method of Bathing, used by the Finns. From Acerbie's Travels in Sweden, Finland, &c.

NOTHING could be more curious than to describe the odd and fantastic customs of the northern nations, and the gross indelicacies practised among them on certain occasions: but I shall confine my remarks to their marriages and their baths. The peasants of the province of Savolaxa, in Finland, have a very singular mode of making love. When a young man feels an attachment for a young woman, he commissions some aged dame to acquaint the object of his love with his passion, and at the same time he sends her some presents. The old woman chooses, as the proper moment

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nent for executing her commis-
, that, when the girl is pre-
ng to go to rest. While she is
ing off her clothes, the woman
s an opportunity of getting in-
her presence, and bestowing
y praises upon the lover. When
girl has heard all she has to say,
dame slips some present, per-
a handkerchief, or ribband,
ome piece of money, into her
m. If the girl does not wish
ave any correspondence with
admirer, she gives back the
ent to the mediatrix, who im-
liately conveys the unpleasing
lligence to her employer. It is
e observed, however, that this
refusal of the presents is not
med a decisive proof of dislike.
lover does not yet despair of
ening the heart of his mistress:
repetition of his attempts he
still hope to accomplish his
ct. The positive mark of an
ncible disapprobation and re-
ion, and after which there is
longer any further use in nego-
ion, or room for hope, is, when
young woman, instead of giving
box, containing the present, back
he ambassadress with her hands,
unlooses the cincture that keeps
dress close to her waist, and
it fall between her breast and
shift down to the ground. But
on the contrary, she retains the
sent, then the young people con-
r themselves as engaged to each
er, and nothing but the mar-
ge ceremony is wanting in order
constitute them husband and
e.

On the wedding-day, some pea-
t among their neighbours, with
title of speaker, or orator, does
honours of the feast. This
tor is generally a person who is
not only endowed with a natural talent for speaking; but is also an *improvisatore*; for he is expected to make extempore verses suitable to the occasion, or any incidental circumstances: but the most curious and interesting ceremony of all, is that which takes place on the day after the marriage. All the guests being assembled, as on the day of the ceremony, the new married man is obliged to declare, whether or no he found his bride a virgin. If he answers in the affirmative, the orator, either in prose or verse, celebrates the happiness of the young couple on the preceding night, and drinks to their health out of a clean, well scoured, and bright cup. If in the negative, there is on the table a dirty and mean vessel, out of which he is obliged to drink. In the bottom of this utensil is a hole, out of which the liquor runs, and is spilt on the ground at one end, whilst it is emptied by the orator at the other. He after this makes some remarks, and gives some counsel of no very pleasing nature, to the bride. When the orator has finished his harangue, in either of these cases, he takes up a pair of the bridegroom's breeches, which are at hand for the purpose, and thumps the bride with them lustily (but not on her head or the upper part of her body), saying, at the same time, "Be fruitful, woman, and don't fail of producing heirs to your husband!"

It is a general observation, and which admits of no exception, that in proportion as tribes or societies of men are rude and simple in their manners, they are indelicate on the subject of that passion which unites the sexes. That *pu-*

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der circa res venereas, which Grotius held to be a universal sentiment, and characteristic of the human species, in Otaheite has no existence. There was a custom which prevailed not a century ago in some parts of Scotland, and which, according to tradition, was once general, almost as gross as that of the Finlanders. On the day after the wedding, when the marriage feast was continued, as in Finland, it was customary for the bridegroom, creeping on all fours, to receive on his back a large pannier full of stones, which he was obliged to carry until the bride, in token that she was no longer a maiden, came and relieved him of the heavy load, by throwing the pannier on the ground.

In one parish in Finland (one of these parishes, it is to be observed, is equal in extent to a whole province of most other countries), it is the custom for young women to wear, suspended at their girdles, the case or sheath of a knife, as a sign that they are unmarried, and would have no objection to a husband. When a young man becomes enamoured with any of those damsels, his manner of courting her is, to purchase, or cause to be made, a knife in the exact form of the sheath, and to take an opportunity of slipping it into the sheath slily, without the girl's perceiving it. If the girl, on finding the knife in the sheath, keep it, it is a favourable symptom; if not, it is a refusal.

In the parish of Kenir, before the day appointed or proposed for the marriage ceremony, the young people sleep together for a whole week, but without quite undressing; and this is called, *the week of the breeches*. It will, no doubt, be immediately recollected by my readers, that this is an exact counterpart to the *bundling* of the Anglo-Americans. If, in consequence of the familiarities that pass during the "week of the breeches," their love be strengthened, they marry; but if, on the other hand, their mutual affections be lessened, the marriage does not take place.

Another particular that appeared very singular among the customs of the Fins, was their baths, and manner of bathing. Almost all the Finnish peasants have a small house built on purpose for a bath: it consists of only one small chamber, in the innermost part of which are placed a number of stones, which are heated by fire till they become red. On these stones, thus heated, water is thrown, until the company within be involved in a thick cloud of vapour. In this innermost part, the chamber is formed into two stories for the accommodation of a greater number of persons within that small compass; and it being the nature of heat and vapour to ascend, the second story is, of course, the hottest. Men and women use the bath promiscuously, without any concealment of dress, or being in the least influenced by any emotions of attachment. If, however, a stranger open the door, and come on the bathers by surprise, the women are not a little startled at his appearance; for, besides his person, he introduces along with him, by opening the door, a great quantity of light, which discovers at once to the view their situation, as well as forms. Without such an accident they remain, if not in total darkness, yet in great obscurity, as there is no window

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window besides a small hole, not any light but what enters in from some chink in the roof of the house, or the crevices between the pieces of wood of which it is constructed. I often amused myself with surprising the bathers in this manner, and I once or twice tried to go in and join the assembly; but the heat was so excessive that I could not breathe, and in the space of a minute at most, I verily believe, must have been suffocated. I sometimes stepped in for a moment, just to leave my thermometer in some proper place, and immediately went out again, where I would remain for ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour, and then enter again, and fetch the instrument to ascertain the degree of heat. My astonishment was so great that I could scarcely believe my senses, when I found that those people remain together, and amuse themselves, for the space of half an hour, and sometimes a whole hour, in the same chamber, heated to the 70th or 75th degree of Celsius. The thermometer, in contact with those vapours, became sometimes so hot, that I could scarcely hold it in my hands.

The Finlanders, all the while they are in this hot bath, continue to rub themselves, and lash every part of their bodies with switches formed of twigs of the birch-tree. In ten minutes they become as red as raw flesh, and have altogether a very frightful appearance. In the winter season they frequently go out of the bath, naked as they are, to roll themselves in the snow, when the cold is at twenty and even thirty degrees below zero*. They will sometimes come out, still naked, and converse together, or with any one near them, in the open air. If travellers happen to pass by while the peasants of any hamlet, or little village, are in the bath, and their assistance is needed, they will leave the bath, and assist in yoking or unyoking, and fetching provender for the horses, or in any thing else, without any sort of covering whatever, while the passengers sit, shivering with cold, though wrapped up in a good sound wolf's skin. There is nothing more wonderful than the extremities which man is capable of enduring through the power of habit.

The Finnish peasants pass thus instantaneously from an atmosphere of seventy degrees of heat, to one of thirty degrees of cold, a transition of one hundred degrees, which is the same thing as going out of boiling into freezing water! and what is more astonishing, without the least inconvenience; while other people are very sensibly affected by a variation of but five degrees, and in danger of being afflicted with rheumatism by the most trifling wind that blows. Those peasants assure you, that without the hot vapour baths they could not sustain as they do, during the whole day, their various labours. By the bath, they tell you, their strength is reunited as much as by rest and sleep. The heat of the vapour mollifies to such a degree their skin, that the men easily shave themselves with wretched razors, and without soap. Had Shakespeare known of a people who could thus have pleasure in such quick transition from excessive heat to the severest cold, his knowledge

* I speak always of the thermometer of a hundred degrees, by Celsius.

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might have been increased, but his creative fancy could not have been assisted:—

Oh! who can hold a fire in his hand,
By thinking of the frosty Caucasus?
Or wallow naked in December snow,
By thinking on fantastic summer's heat?

Manners and Characters of the different Inhabitants of Egypt. From Walsh's History of the Campaign, &c.

EGYPT is inhabited by several races of people, all differing greatly in their manners, customs, and religion. Of these the first are the Mamalukes, who, though they constitute but a very inconsiderable part of the population, are the rulers and proprietors of the country, and on them all the rest are more or less dependent.

Next are the Bedoween Arabs, constant wanderers in the desert, never inhabiting the same place for any length of time, and living by continual pillage and warfare.

They form no general community among themselves, each tribe having its own cheik or chief, to whom the greatest deference and the strictest obedience are paid. From these numerous petty societies, and their divided interests, arise never-ending quarrels and dissensions. Hospitality is among them a duty, of which they are most sacred observers; and an Arab in danger from any other persons, will not hesitate to throw himself into the power of his professed enemy, secure of meeting with safety and protection. They are however false, dissembling, revengeful, and cunning; and, though actually brave, will not scruple, in a dastardly manner, to assassinate their enemy.

The Bedoweens are all furnished with horses, capable of undergoing the greatest fatigue in their excursions over the deserts, during which their food is very scanty, and water, always scarce, is sometimes not to be found. Their dress is very light, consisting of nothing more than a loose frock and a turban; their weapons are a long gun and a dagger.

The third class are the Fellahs, who are the farmers and husbandmen of the country. They inhabit the villages, and cultivate the lands, all of which are the property of the Mamalukes, by whom these people are kept in the most abject slavery. When a Fellah has succeeded in amassing a small sum, by dint of economy and hard labour, he dares not make use of it, and is afraid to let it appear by any improvement in his lands or way of living, as it would most undoubtedly expose him to the extortions and pillage of his proprietor, or endanger his life by the rapacity of his neighbours. Hence it follows, that, when this is the case, the money* is buried under ground, and the wretched Fellah, like the miser of more civilized countries, has no other satisfaction but that of knowing where his riches are concealed.

At his decease, the secret common-

* The current coins in Egypt are those of Turkey, and Spanish dollars, at the rate of one hundred and fifty parats to the dollar. The ignorance of the people in the Turkish dominions in general is so great, that it is with the utmost difficulty they can be prevailed on to receive in payment any European coin, either of gold or silver, except the Spanish dollar, and its subdivisions; and these only when stamped with the two pillars.

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monly dies with him, and the money is lost. Thus considerable sums disappear, and never again return into circulation.

The tyrannical proprietors of the lands and villages exact the greater part of the produce, and by repeated impositions, contributions, &c. often oblige the Fellahs to abandon their houses, and take refuge among the inhabitants of the desert.

Numerous villages, totally deserted, are seen all over Egypt; sad examples of these vexations. The rest of the villages are striking pictures of the misery of their inhabitants. The houses are the most wretched mud hovels possible to be conceived, without windows and with scarcely a door. Most of them are built upon eminences, to secure them from the overflowing of the Nile; and many are enclosed by a mud wall, flanked with small towers, to defend them from the predatory excursions of the Bedoween Arabs. These form citadels, into which they retire with their cattle and all their goods; and in them they are as secure from the enemy they dread, as in the most impregnable fortress.

Few of the villages are without a public school, where the children are instructed in reading the Koran. This is the only book they have, and as the art of printing is scarcely known in the Turkish dominions, their copies are always manuscripts.

The last are the Cophts, or Christian inhabitants of Egypt, who are of the Greek communion. The Cophtic patriarch is the head of the church of Abyssinia, whither he sends a bishop, as his deputy, to govern the clergy of that country.

Great numbers of the Cophts inhabit the towns, where, on account of their possessing superior knowledge to any other class, though the sphere of their acquirements is very confined, they are employed as agents by the chiefs and principal people of the country.

In Upper Egypt, where they are very numerous, they inhabit the villages, and cultivate lands, in the same manner as the Fellahs in Lower Egypt.

Beside these four classes, which constitute the chief population of the country, there are several others, as Turks, Greeks, Jews, &c. that are settled in the towns, and follow different employments.

The number of inhabitants of all descriptions, though no exact enumeration has ever been made, nor indeed is any thing like it practicable, is generally estimated at about three millions.

Some Particulars of the Life and Writings of the learned James Harris. From Lord Malmesbury's Publication of his Works.

FROM this narrative we learn, that Mr. Harris was the eldest son of James Harris, esq. of the Close of Salisbury, by his second wife, the lady Elizabeth Ashley, who was the third daughter of Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury, and sister to the celebrated author of the Characteristics, as well as to the honourable Maurice Ashley Cooper, the elegant translator of Xenophon's Cycopædia; that he was born July 20, 1729; and that he received the early part of his education under the reverend Mr. Hill, master of the grammar school at Salisbury, "who was long known and respected in the west of Eng-

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land as an instructor of youth." At school, Mr. Harris remained till the age of sixteen; he was then entered as a gentleman commoner at Wadham college, Oxford; and having completed his academical studies, his father removed him to Lincoln's inn, "not intending him for the bar, but, as was then a common practice, meaning to make the study of the law a part of his education." When he had attained his twenty-fourth year, he had the misfortune of losing his father: but this event, by making him independent, enabled him to engage in those pursuits, and to adopt that mode of life which was best suited to his inclination. "The strong and decided bent of his mind," observes lord M. "had always been towards the Greek and Latin classics. These he preferred to every other sort of reading; and to his favourite authors he now applied himself with avidity, retiring from London to the house in which his family had very long resided in the Close of Salisbury. His application during fourteen or fifteen years to the best writers of antiquity continued to be almost unremitting, and his industry was such as is not often exceeded. He rose always very early, frequently at four or five o'clock in the morning, especially during the winter, because he could then most effectually insure a command of time to himself."

Though Mr. Harris afterward became so distinguished for his intimate acquaintance with, and attachment to the Aristotelian philosophy, yet the following anecdote assures us that his study of the Stagirite did not commence very early. "I have heard my father say, that it was not until many years after his retirement from London, that he began to read Aristotle and his commentators, or to inquire, so deeply as he afterwards did, into the Greek philosophy. He had imbibed a prejudice, very common at that time even among scholars, that Aristotle was an obscure and unprofitable author, whose philosophy had been deservedly superseded by that of Mr. Locke; a notion which my father's own writings have since contributed to correct, with no small evidence and authority."

Mr. Harris's fondness for the cause of literature did not detach him from more important pursuits; he acted regularly and assiduously as a magistrate for his own county, and gave "in that capacity occasional proofs of a manly spirit and firmness, without which the mere formal discharge of magisterial duty is often useless and insufficient." His first literary production was printed in the year 1744, and contained three treatises:

1st, Concerning Art;—2d. Music, Painting, and Poetry;—and 3d. On Happiness, which lord Monboddo, speaking of the dialogue on Art, praises as as containing "the best specimen of the dividing, or diæretic manner, as the ancients called it," that was to be found in any modern book with which he was acquainted.

In July 1745 Mr. Harris married Miss Elizabeth Clarke, daughter, and eventually heiress, of John Clarke, esq. of Sandford, near Bridgewater, in the county of Somerset, by whom he had five children: two of these died at an early period; James, now earl of Malmesbury, and two daughters, have survived their father.—In 1751, he published

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ished his Hermes, or a Philo-
cal Inquiry concerning Uni-
Grammar.

From the period of his mar-
until the year 1761, my father
lord Malmesbury) continued
e entirely at Salisbury, except
e summer, when he sometimes
d to his house at Durnford
that city. It was there that he
d himself most free from the
ruption of business and com-
, and at leisure to compose the
part of those works which
the result of his study at other
ns. His time was divided be-
n the care of his family, in
h he placed his chief happi-
, his literary pursuits, and the
ty of his friends and neigh-
s, with whom he kept up a
tant and cheerful intercourse.

The superior taste and skill which
possessed in music, and his ex-
ne fondness for hearing it, led
to attend to its cultivation in
native place with uncommon pains
success; insomuch that, under
auspices, not only the annual
sical festival in Salisbury flourish-
beyond most institutions of the
d, but even the ordinary sub-
ption-concerts were carried on,
his assistance and directions,
h a spirit and effect seldom
alled out of the metropolis.

"Many of the beautiful selections
de from the best Italian and
rman composers for these festi-
s and concerts, and adapted by
father sometimes to words se-
ted from scripture, or from Mil-
's Paradise Lost, sometimes to
mpositions of his own, have sur-
ed the occasions on which they
re first produced, and are still in
eat estimation. Two volumes of
ese selections have been lately
published by Mr. Corfe, organist of Salisbury cathedral, the rest remain in MSS. in possession of my family. His own house, in the mean time, was the frequent scene of social and musical meetings; and I think I do not hazard too much in saying, that he contributed both by his own conversation, and by the company which he often assembled at his house from various parts, to refine and improve the taste and manners of the place in which he resided."

Mr. Harris was chosen a representative in parliament for the borough of Christ-church, in the year 1761, which seat he retained to the day of his death. In the following year, he accepted the office of one of the lords of the admiralty, whence he was promoted, in 1763, to be a lord of the treasury: in 1774, he became secretary and comptroller to the queen, and this appointment he held during the remainder of his life.

"Although assiduous in the discharge of his parliamentary duty, and occasionally taking a share in debates, Mr. Harris never contracted any violent spirit of party. He abhorred faction of every kind; nor did he ever relinquish, for public business, those still more interesting pursuits which had made the delight and occupation of his earlier years. If they were somewhat intermitted during the sitting of parliament, he renewed them with increased relish and satisfaction on his return into the country. Those who saw him in London, partaking with cheerfulness and enjoyment of a varied and extensive society, and frequenting dramatic and musical entertainments, while, during his stay in Salisbury, he always exercised

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cised a respectable, but well regulated hospitality, were surprised that he could have found time to compose and publish, in 1775, another learned work. It contains, under the title of Philosophical Arrangements, a part only of a larger work that he had meditated, but did not finish, on the Peripatetic logic. So far as relates to the arrangement of ideas, it is complete; but it has other objects also in view. It combats, with great force and ability, the atheistical doctrines of chance and materialism." The last work which proceeded from the pen of this ingenious writer was his Philological Inquiries; which, says his son, "is a more popular work than any of his former ones, and contains rather a summary of conclusions to which the philosophy of the ancients had conducted them in their critical inquiries, than a regular and perfect system. The principles on which those conclusions depend are therefore omitted, as being of a more abstruse nature than was agreeable to his design; which was to teach by illustration and example, not by strict demonstration." Indeed, this publication appears to have been meant not only as a retrospective view of those studies which exercised his mind in the full vigour of his life, but likewise as a monument of his affection towards many of his most intimate friends. "I cannot therefore but consider it as a pleasing proof of a mind retaining, at an advanced age, a considerable degree of its former energy and activity, together with, what is still more rarely to be found, an undiminished portion of its candour and benevolence.

"Before this last volume was entirely concluded, my father's health had evidently begun to be very much impaired. He never enjoyed a robust constitution; but for some time, towards the end of his life, the infirmities under which he laboured had gradually increased. His family at length became apprehensive of a decline, symptoms of which were very apparent, and by none more clearly perceived than by himself. This was evident from a variety of little circumstances, but by no means from any impatience or fretfulness, nor yet from any dejection of spirits, such as are frequently incident to extreme weakness of body, especially when it proves to be the forerunner of approaching dissolution. On the contrary, the same equable and placid temper which had distinguished him throughout his whole life, the same tender and affectionate attention to his surrounding family, which he had unceasingly manifested while in health, continued, without the smallest change or abatement, to the very last; displaying a mind thoroughly at peace with itself, and able, without disturbance or dismay, to contemplate the awful prospect of futurity!"

After his strength had been quite exhausted by illness, he expired calmly on the 22d December 1780, in the 72d year of his age.

"The distinction (says Lord Malmesbury) by which my father was most generally known, while living, and by which he is likely to live to posterity, is that of a man of learning. His profound knowledge of Greek, which he applied more successfully than, perhaps, any other modern writer has done, to the study and explanation of ancient philosophy, arose from an early and intimate acquaintance with the excellent poets

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l historians in that language. nd the best writers of the n age, were his constant er-failing recreation. By liarity with them, he was to enliven and illustrate his and more abstruse specula- every page almost of these will abundantly testify. attainments were not con- ancient philosophy and clas- arning. He possessed like- eneral knowledge of modern with a very distinguishing the fine arts, in one of as before observed, he was tly proficient. His singular y empowered him to make various acquisitions without ing any of the duties which d to his family, his friends, country.

am in possession of such , besides those already given public, of my father's laborious and reflection, as, I appre- are very rarely to be met with. nly was he accustomed, through series of years, to make co- extracts from the different which he read, and to write al remarks and conjectures on of the passages extracted, but as also in the habit of regularly nitting to writing such reflec- as arose out of his study, which e a mind carefully disciplined anxiously bent on the attain- t of self-knowledge and self- rnment.

And yet, though habituated to thinking and laborious reading, was generally cheerful even to fulness. There was no pedantry is manners or conversation, nor he ever seen either to display learning with ostentation, or to t with slight or superciliousness those less informed than himself. He rather sought to make them partakers of what he knew, than to mortify them by a parade of his own superiority. Nor had he any of that miserable fastidiousness about him which too often disgraces men of learning, and prevents their being amused or interested, at least their choosing to appear so, by common performances and common events.

"It was with him a maxim, that the most difficult, and infinitely the preferable, sort of criticism, both in literature and in the arts, was that which consists in finding out beauties, rather than defects; and although he certainly wanted not judgment to distinguish and to prefer superior excellence of any kind, he was too reasonable to expect it should very often occur, and too wise to allow himself to be disgusted at common weakness or imperfection. He thought, indeed, that the very attempt to please, however it might fall short of its aim, deserved some return of thanks, some degree of approbation; and that to endeavour at being pleased by such efforts, was due to justice, to good nature, and to good sense.

"Far, at the same time, from that presumptuous conceit which is solicitous about mending others, and that moroseness which feeds its own pride by dealing general censure, he cultivated to the utmost that great moral wisdom, by which we are made humane, gentle, and forgiving; thankful for the blessings of life, acquiescent in the afflictions we endure, and submissive to all the dispensations of Providence.

"He detested the gloom of superstition, and the persecuting spirit by which it is so often accompanied: but he abhorred still more the baneful

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ful and destructive system of modern philosophy; and from his early solicitude to inspire me with a hatred of it, it would almost seem that he foresaw its alarming approach and fatal progress. There is no obligation which I acknowledge with more thankfulness; none that I shall more anxiously endeavour to confer upon my own children, from a thorough conviction of its value and importance.

"My father's affection to every part of his family was exemplary and uniform. As a husband, a parent, a master, he was ever kind and indulgent; and it deserves to be mentioned to his honour, that he thought it no interruption of his graver occupations, himself to instruct his daughters, by exercising them daily both in reading and composition, and writing essays for their improvement, during many of their younger years. No man was a better judge of what belonged to female education, and the elegant accomplishments of the sex, or more disposed to set a high value upon them. But he had infinitely more at heart, that his children should be early habituated to the practice of religion and morality, and deeply impressed with their true principles. To promote this desirable end, he was assiduous both by instruction and example: being himself a constant attendant upon public worship, and enforcing that great duty upon every part of his family. The deep sense of moral and religious obligation which was habitual to him, and those benevolent feelings which were so great a happiness to his family and friends, had the same powerful influence over his public as his private life. He had an ardent zeal for the prosperity of his country, whose real interests he well understood, and in his parliamentary conduct he proved himself a warm friend to the genuine principles of religious and civil liberty, as well as a firm supporter of every branch of our admirable constitution."

NATURAL

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NATURAL HISTORY.

Account of the Pearl Oyster, and Pearl Fishery, on the Island of Ceylon. From an Account of the Island of Ceylon, by Robert Percival, Esq. of his Majesty's 19th Regiment of Foot.

THERE is, perhaps, no spectacle which the island of Ceylon affords more striking to an European, than the bay of Condatchy, during the season of the pearl fishery. This desert and barren spot is at that time converted into a scene, which exceeds in novelty and variety almost every thing I ever witnessed. Several thousands of people of different colours, countries, casts and occupations, continually passing and repassing, in a busy crowd; the vast number of tents, and huts erected on the shore, with the bazar, or market-place, before each; the multitude of boats returning in the afternoon from the pearl banks, some of them laden with riches; the anxious, expecting countenances of the boat-owners, while the boats are approaching the shore, and the eagerness and avidity with which they run to them when arrived, in hopes of a rich cargo; the vast numbers of jewellers, brokers, merchants, of all colours and all descriptions, both natives and foreigners, who are occupied in some way or other with the pearls, some separating and assorting them, others weighing and ascertaining their number and value, while others are hawking them about, or drilling and boring them for future use: all these circumstances tend to impress the mind with the value and importance of that object which can of itself create this scene.

The bay of Condatchy is the most central rendezvous for the boats employed in the fishery. The banks, where it is carried on, extend several miles along the coast from Manaar southward, off Arippo, Condatchy, and Pomparipo. The principal bank is opposite to Condatchy, and lies out at sea about twenty miles. The first step, previous to the commencement of the fishery, is to have the different oyster-banks surveyed, the state of the oysters ascertained, and a report made on the subject to government; if it has been found that the quantity is sufficient, and that they are arrived at a proper degree of maturity, the particular banks to be fished that year are put up to sale to the highest bidder, and are usually purchased by a black merchant. This, however, is not always the course pursued: government sometimes judges it more advantageous to fish the banks on its own account, and dispose of the pearls

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pearls afterwards to the merchants. When this plan is adopted, boats are hired for the season on account of government, from different quarters; the price varies considerably, according to circumstances; but is usually from 500 to 800 pagodas for each boat. There are, however, no stated prices, and the best bargain possible is made for each boat separately. The Dutch generally followed this last system, the banks were fished on government account, and the pearls disposed of in different parts of India, or sent to Europe. When this plan was pursued, the governor and council of Ceylon claimed a certain per centage on the value of the pearls; or, if the fishing of the banks was disposed of, by public sale, they bargained for a stipulated sum to themselves over and above what was paid on account of government. The pretence on which they founded their claims for this perquisite, was their trouble in surveying and valuing the banks.

As neither the season, nor the convenience of persons attending, would permit the whole of the banks to be fished in one year, they are divided into three or four different portions, which are fished one portion annually in succession. The different portions are completely distinct, and are set up separately to sale, each in the year in which it is to be fished. By this means a sufficient interval is given to the oysters to attain their proper growth; and as the portion first used has generally recovered its maturity by the time the last portion has been fished, the fishery becomes almost regularly annual. The oysters are supposed to attain their complete state of maturity in seven years; for if left too long I am told that the pearl gets so large and so disagreeable to the fish, that it vomits and throws it out of the shell.

The fishing season commences in February, and ends about the beginning of April. The period allowed to the merchant to fish the bank is six weeks, or two months at the utmost; but there are several interruptions, which prevent the fishing days from exceeding more than about thirty. If it happens to be a very bad season, and many stormy days intervene, during the period allotted, the purchaser of the fishery is often allowed a few days more as a favour. One considerable interruption proceeds from the number and diversity of holidays observed by the divers of different sects and nations who are employed. Many of the divers are of a black race, known by the name of Marawas, and inhabiting the opposite coast of Tutucoreen; these people, although of the Malabar cast, are Roman catholics, and leave off work on Sundays to attend prayers at the chapel of Arippo. But if many stormy days, or Hindoo and Mahomedan festivals (which are never neglected on any account by the natives), occur to interrupt the regular course of fishing, the farmer is sometimes desirous that the catholic Marawas should make up the lost time by working on Sundays; but this he cannot compel them to do without an order from the chief officer of government, who is appointed to superintend the fishery.

The boats and domes employed in the fishery do not belong to Ceylon, but are brought from different

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ferent ports of the continent, particularly Tutucoreen, Caracal, and Negapatam, on the Coromandel coast, and Cotang, a small place on the Malabar coast, between cape Comorin and Anjengo. The divers from Cotang, are accounted the best, and are only rivalled by the Lubbahs, who remain on the island of Manaar for the purpose of being trained in this art. Previous to the commencement of the fishery all the boats rendezvous at Condatchy; and it is here they are numbered and contracted for.

During the season all the boats regularly sail and return together. A signal gun is fired at Arippo, about ten o'clock at night, when the whole fleet sets sail with the land-breeze. They reach the banks before day-break, and after sun-rise commence fishing. In this they continue busily occupied till the sea-breeze, which arises about noon, warns them to return to the bay. As soon as they appear within sight another gun is fired, and the colours hoisted, to inform the anxious owners of their return. When the boats come to land, their cargoes are immediately taken out, as it is necessary to have them completely unloaded before night.—Whatever may have been the success of their boats, the owners seldom wear the look of disappointment; for, although they may have been unsuccessful one day, they look with the most complete assurance of better fortune to the next, as the brahmans and conjurers, whom they implicitly trust, in defiance of all experience, understand too well the liberality of a man in hopes of good fortune, not to promise them all they can desire.

Each of the boats carries twenty men, with a *tindal*, or chief boatman, who acts as pilot. Ten of the men row and assist the divers in reascending. The other ten are divers: they go down into the sea by five at a time; when the first five come up the other five go down; and by this method of alternately diving, they give each other time to recruit themselves for a fresh plunge.

In order to accelerate the descent of the divers, large stones are employed: five of these are brought in each boat for the purpose; they are of a reddish granite, common in this country, and of a pyramidical shape, round at top and bottom, with a hole perforated through the smaller ends sufficient to admit a rope. Some of the divers use a stone shaped like a half-moon, which they fasten round the belly when they mean to descend, and thus keep their feet free.

These people are accustomed to dive from their very infancy, and fearlessly descend to the bottom in from four to ten fathom water, in search of the oysters. The diver, when he is about to plunge, seizes the rope, to which one of the stones we have described is attached, with the toes of his right foot, while he takes hold of a bag of net work with those of his left, it being customary among all the Indians to use their toes in working or holding, as well as their fingers; and such is the power of habit, that they can pick up even the smallest thing from the ground with their toes as nimbly as an European could with his fingers. The diver thus prepared, seizes another rope with his right hand, and holding his nostrils shut with the left, plunges into

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into the water, and, by the assistance of the stone, speedily reaches the bottom. He then hangs the net round his neck, and with much dexterity, and all possible dispatch, collects as many oysters as he can while he is able to remain under water, which is usually about two minutes. He then resumes his former position, makes a signal to those above, by pulling the rope in his right hand, and is immediately, by this means, drawn up and brought into the boat, leaving the stone to be pulled up afterwards by the rope attached to it.

The exertion undergone during this process is so violent, that upon being brought into the boat, the divers discharge water from their mouth, ears, and nostrils, and frequently even blood. But this does not hinder them from going down again in their turn. They will often make from forty to fifty plunges in one day, and at each plunge bring up about an hundred oysters. Some rub their bodies over with oil, and stuff their ears and noses to prevent the water from entering, while others use no precaution whatever. Although the usual time of remaining under water does not much exceed two minutes, yet there are instances known of divers who could remain four and even five minutes, which was the case with a Caffree boy the last year I visited the fishery. The longest instance ever known, was that of a diver who came from Anjengo in 1797, and who absolutely remained under water full six minutes.

This business of a diver, which appears so extraordinary and full of danger to an European, becomes quite familiar to an Indian, owing to the natural suppleness of his limbs, and his habits from his infancy. His chief terror and risk arises from falling in with the ground-shark while at the bottom. This animal is a common and terrible inhabitant of the seas in these latitudes, and is a source of perpetual uneasiness to the adventurous Indian. Some of the divers, however, are so skilful as to avoid the shark, even when they remain under water for a considerable time. But the terrors of this foe are so continually before their eyes, and the uncertainty of escaping him so great, that these superstitious people seek for safety in supernatural means. Before they begin diving, the priest, or conjurer, is always consulted, and whatever he says to them is received with the most implicit confidence. The preparations which he enjoins them consists of certain ceremonies, according to the cast and sect to which they belong, and on the exact performance of these they lay the greatest stress. Their belief in the efficacy of these superstitious rites can never be removed, however different the event may be from the predictions of their deluders: government, therefore, wisely gives way to their prejudices, and always keeps in pay some conjurers, to attend the divers and remove their fears: for though these people are so skilful and so much masters of their art, yet they will not on any account descend till the conjurer has performed his ceremonies. His advices are religiously observed, and generally have a tendency to preserve the health of the devotee. The diver is usually enjoined to abstain from eating before he goes to plunge, and to bathe himself in fresh water immediately after his return from the labours of the day.

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The conjurers are known in the Malabar language by the name of *Pillal Karras*, or *binder of sharks*. During the time of the fishery they stand on the shore from the morning till the boats return in the afternoon, all the while muttering and mumbling prayers, distorting their bodies into various strange attitudes, and performing ceremonies to which no one, not even themselves, I believe, can attach any meaning. All that time it is necessary for them to abstain from food or drink, otherwise their prayers would be of no avail. These acts of abstinence, however, they sometimes dispense with, and regale themselves with *toddy*, a species of liquor distilled from the palm-tree, till they are no longer able to stand at their devotions.

Some of the conjurers frequently go in the boats with the divers, who are greatly delighted at the idea of having their protectors along with them; but, in my opinion, this fancied protection renders the divers more liable to accidents, as it induces them to venture too much, and without proper precautions, in full confidence of the infallible power of their guardians. It must not, however, be imagined, that these conjurers are altogether dupes of their own arts, or that they accompany their votaries to the fishery merely from an anxious care for their safety; their principal purpose in going thither is, if possible, to fetch a valuable pearl. As this is the case, it is evident that the superintendent of the fishery must look upon their voyages with a jealous eye: such, however, is the devoted attachment of their votaries, that he is obliged to pass it over in silence, or at least to conceal his suspicions of their real intentions. He must also never hint a doubt of their power over the sharks, as this might render the divers scrupulous of committing themselves to the deep, or indeed deter them from fishing at all. The conjurers reap here a rich harvest; for, besides being paid by the government, they get money and presents of all sorts from the black merchants, and those successful in fishing up the oysters.

The address of these fellows in redeeming their credit when any untoward accident happens to falsify their predictions deserves to be noticed. Since the island came into our possession, a diver at the fishery one year lost his leg, upon which the head conjurer was called to account for the disaster. His answer gives the most striking picture of the knowledge and capacity of the people he had to deal with. He gravely told them, "that an old witch who owed him a grudge, had just come from Cotang, on the Malabar coast, and effected a counter-conjuration, which for the time rendered his spells fruitless; that this came to his knowledge too late to prevent the accident which had happened, but that he would now show his superiority over his antagonist by enchanting the sharks and binding up their mouths, so that no more accidents should happen during the season. Fortunately for the conjurer, the event answered his prediction, and no further damage was sustained from the sharks during the fishery of that year. Whether this was owing to the prayers and charms of the conjurer, I leave to my European readers to decide: but certainly it was firmly believed to be the case by the Indian divers, and he was afterwards held

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by them in the highest esteem and veneration. His merits, however, in this transaction might be disputed, for there are many seasons in which no such accidents occur at all. The appearance of a single shark is indeed sufficient to spread dismay among the whole body of divers; for as soon as one of them sees a shark he instantly gives the alarm to his companions, who as quickly communicate it to the other boats; a panic speedily seizes the whole, and they often return to the bay without fishing any more that day. The sharks which create all this alarm, sometimes turn out to be nothing more than a sharp stone on which the diver chances to alight. As false alarms excited in this manner prove very injurious to the progress of the fishery, every means is employed to ascertain whether they are well or ill founded; and if the latter be the case, the authors of them are punished. These false alarms occurred more than once in the course of the last two or three seasons.

The divers are paid differently, according to their private agreement with the boat-owners. They are paid either in money, or with a proportion of the oysters caught, which they take the chance of opening on their own account; the latter is the method most commonly adopted. The agreements with the people who hire out the boats are conducted much in the same manner. They contract either to receive a certain sum for the use of their boats, or pay the chief farmer of the banks a certain sum for permission to fish on their own account. Some of those who pursue the latter plan are very successful and become rich; while others are great losers by the speculation. Oyster lotteries are carried on here to a great extent: they consist of purchasing a quantity of oysters unopened, and running the chance of either finding or not finding pearls in them. The European officers and gentlemen, who attend here upon duty, or through curiosity, are particularly fond of these lotteries, and very frequently make purchases of this sort.

The boat-owners and merchants are very apt to lose many of the best pearls while the boats are on their return to the bay from the banks; as the oysters, when alive and left for some time undisturbed, frequently open their shells of their own accord; a pearl may then be easily discovered, and the oyster prevented, by means of a bit of grass or soft wood, from again closing the shell, till an opportunity offers of picking out the pearl. Those fellows who are employed to search among the fish also commit many depredations, and even swallow the pearls to conceal them; when this is suspected, the plan followed by the merchants is to lock the fellows up, and give them strong emetics and purgatives, which have frequently the effect of discovering the stolen goods.

As soon as the oysters are taken out of the boats, they are carried by the different people to whom they belong, and placed in holes or pits dug in the ground to the depth of about two feet, or in small square places, cleared and fenced round for the purpose, each person having his own separate division. Mats are spread below them to prevent the oysters touching the earth, and here they are left to die and rot. As soon as they have passed through a stat

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a state of putrefaction, and have become dry, they are easily opened without any danger of injuring the pearls, which might be the case if they were opened fresh, as, at that time, to do so requires great force. On the shell being opened, the oyster is minutely examined for the pearls; it is usual even to boil the oyster, as the pearl, though commonly found in the shell, is not unfrequently contained in the body of the fish itself.

The stench occasioned by the oysters being left to putrefy is intolerable, and remains for a long time after the fishery is over. It corrupts the atmosphere for several miles round Condatchy, and renders the neighbourhood of that country extremely unpleasant till the monsoons and violent south-west winds set in and purify the air. The noisome smell, however, is not able to overcome the hope of gain; for months after the fishing season, numbers of people are to be seen earnestly searching and poring over the sands and places where the oysters have been laid to putrefy; and some are now and then fortunate enough to find a pearl that amply compensates their trouble in searching after them. In 1797, while Mr. Andrews was collector, a cooly, or common fellow of the lowest cast, got by accident the most valuable pearl seen that season, and sold it to Mr. Andrews for a large sum.

The pearls found at this fishery are of a whiter colour than those got in the gulph of Ormus, on the Arabian coast, but in other respects are not accounted so pure, or of such an excellent quality; for though the white pearls are more esteemed in Europe, the natives prefer those of a yellowish or golden cast. Off Tutucoreen, which lies on the Coromandel coast, nearly opposite to Condatchy, there is another fishery; but the pearls found there are much inferior to those two species I have mentioned, being tainted with a blue or grayish tinge.

Account of the Nile and Climate of Egypt. From Walsh's History of the Campaign in Egypt.

THE Nile is undoubtedly the most astonishing river in the world; without it Egypt, surrounded on every side with natural obstacles, separated on the east from Syria by moving sands, skirted on the south and west by immense tracts of deserts, would be as uninhabitable as the dreary wastes of Libya. It is navigable for boats of considerable burden as far as the cataracts, and is a very convenient mode of communication from one extremity of the country to the other. The prevailing winds generally serve to sail up; and in coming down, the current is of the greatest advantage, especially during the overflowing, when a large germe will go down from Cairo to Rosetta, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, in less than forty hours, without sail or oar to assist its way.

It is the great, and indeed the only source of wealth to the country; and is the most pleasant and expeditious manner of travelling, particularly when it is considered, that there are no inns in the country, except a few miserable caravanserais, disgusting to an European, where you must sleep upon dirty carpets covered with vermin, lying promiscuously with Turks, Arabs, &c.

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Only that part of the country, which the Nile overflows, is inhabited; as is clearly perceptible by the narrow and contracted space of cultivation on each border, and by the numerous villages built only along its banks.

The annual rising and falling of this river, and their causes, have been so often and so correctly stated by able travellers, that it would be as presumptuous as unnecessary to say any thing concerning them. As the waters retire, they leave behind them a rich black mould, very thick, and equal to the richest soil, which is sown as soon as left dry. The chief productions that I remarked along the banks, were rice, wheat, barley, Indian corn, pumpkins, cucumbers, and fields of the finest and most luxuriant clover.

The principal fruits throughout Egypt are the musk and water melons, small apricots, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, citrons, a few plantains about Rosetta, and millions of dates. The last mentioned fruit is the potatoe of this country, the poor people living almost entirely upon it.

The date tree grows in large woods, thrives almost every where, and a sandy soil agrees perfectly well with it. The peninsula of Aboukir, at our arrival, and great part of the sandy country between Aboukir and Rosetta, were covered with them. Numerous advantages are derived from this tree, every part of which is made to serve some purpose. The fruit is very wholesome and palatable food, and the French made very tolerable brandy from it. The leaves are converted into ropes for the gerines and other boats; the trunk of the tree makes bad fuel, and is used also in the construction of their wretched houses.

Wherever the date tree is found, as far as our experience informs us, water may be procured by sinking wells.

Although the Nile is not a rapid river, yet during the time of its overflowing, the force of the current is amazingly great. When it is at its height, the water is of a reddish brown colour, and nearly as thick as mud, so that it is almost impossible to make use of it for drinking, before it has been purified. For this purpose large jars are filled with the water, the inside of them having been previously rubbed round with bitter almonds, or beans, and in these it will very soon settle, and become quite clear. Women, very carefully muffled up, are constantly seen on the banks, filling these jars with water.

At Rosetta and Cairo are sold abundance of earthen bottles, named alkarras, which are very useful for cooling the water. These are made of a white clay, and baked in the sun. They are so porous, that the water is constantly exuding through them, and, by its evaporation from the external surface, produces such a degree of cold, as to render the water within of a very grateful temperature. All our fleet on the coast made use of no other water than that of the Nile, which was found extremely fit for every purpose. Crocodiles are far less numerous in Egypt than is commonly imagined. None are to be found in Lower Egypt, it very seldom happening that any came down as far as Cairo. As you go up the Nile, it is said they become more common. The French had one at Cairo, brought from Upper Egypt, which was eighteen feet long.

There is no country in the world where

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where the climate is more regular than in Egypt. The sky is almost always beautifully clear and serene, and after seven or eight in the morning not a single fleeting cloud is seen to intercept the burning rays of the sun.

It seldom or never rains in the interior parts; but on the sea coast, and near Alexandria, it rains frequently in the winter time. The showers however are short, though heavy, and are immediately succeeded by a fine blue sky. Soon after our landing we had several smart showers, which, while they lasted, fell with great force upon our tents; and in the night of the 28th of April, we had a very severe thunder storm, accompanied with a great deal of rain.

But it does not rain often; the heavy dews, which fall during the night, make up in part for the want of moisture. We always perceived the effects of them in the morning, when, as soon as the sun appeared above the horizon, our tents began to smoke as copiously as if a great quantity of rain had fallen. Many a time, in a common soldier's round tent, have I felt the small drizzle of the dew piercing through the canvass.

The nights in March, April, and May, we found very damp and chilly, and no covering was then thought too much.

During the whole campaign, we enjoyed the greatest advantage from the very clear and bright nights; and we were seldom deprived of the benefit of a fine moon, here scarcely ever overclouded, and shining with extreme lustre.

The heat during the months of May, June, July, and August, we found generally, near Alexandria, to vary between 80° and 85°, and it rarely exceeded 88°. A cool refreshing breeze sprung up regularly about seven in the morning, which, near the sea, was excessively pleasant, and rendered the heat very supportable, that would otherwise have been intense.

During our stay in Egypt, we had occasion to observe the constancy of the winds, which prevail on the coast. In April, May, June, and July, they blew from the north-west; in August and September, they still kept in the same quarter, only varying occasionally to due north. In the day-time we almost always enjoyed a fresh breeze, which toward sunset lulled gradually, till it sunk into a calm. To this unquestionably we must ascribe, in great measure, the health of the troops before Alexandria, for it certainly purified as well as cooled the air, and thus removed two powerful causes of sickness and disease.

Account of the Ophthalmia in Egypt. From Witman's Travels.

THE disease frequently came on very suddenly, ushered in with a sensation, as though dust or some other irritating extraneous matter had fallen into the eye. Heat and pain soon followed. Sometimes the compaint was confined to one eye, at others it attacked both at once. Inflammation and swelling of the eyelids quickly ensued, accompanied with an increased flow of tears. In a few hours the tumefaction had completely closed the lids, and in the morning, after sleep, a purulent or thick matter glued them together.

The apparent causes of the disease

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are, the application of heat and light; irritation from particles of sand or dust; and the occasional exposure to night air.

While in Egypt, I was frequently induced to believe that the mounds of rubbish which numerously surround Cairo, Alexandria, &c. furnished a peculiar cause for the frequency and severity of this disease in that neighbourhood; seeing that these mounds are formed of various kinds of rubbish, ruins, &c. among which is much old mortar (i. e. lime and sand, or mud) which might operate in a mechanical manner upon the tender and delicate membranes of the eye, and hence prove a source of disease. This rubbish is, by its exposure to a scorching sun, reduced into a fine subtle powder, which is easily acted upon by the least puff of wind, and driven into the atmosphere, to the annoyance, and inconvenience of every one. Those who have been near these places during a kampsin, have painfully experienced the truth of this observation; since on these days, when the wind blows briskly, there is a general haziness of atmosphere, from the fine particles of dust suspended in the air. Cairo and Alexandria are particularly exposed to the baneful effects of these accumulations, which overhang and surround the above places. Some difficulty attends their removal at Cairo; seeing that the inhabitants cannot spread the rubbish over the land, as it would in time heighten the surface of the country so much, as to deprive them of the benefit of the inundation of the Nile. At Alexandria this would be more practicable. Stone-masons, and persons employed in the making of lime, are particularly subject to ophthalmy and pulmonary complaints, from the irritation excited by the particles of lime and of stone upon the tender and delicate membranes of the eye and lungs.

The nitrous particles in the air have been by several numbered among the causes of ophthalmia in Egypt. Although the earth in many places is highly charged or impregnated with nitrate of potash, yet I see no reason to attribute the prevalence of the disease to this cause. Some circumstances have recently occurred among the troops on their return to England from Egypt, which have given rise to an opinion, that the disease is infectious. Notwithstanding I must confess that nothing came within my particular observation to confirm such an opinion, still I shall relate a circumstance which occurred while we were at Jaffa in Syria.

The New Adventure transport, on board of which were the women and children of the detachments of the mission, was sent, in the month of August 1800, with dispatches to Cyprus, destined for Constantinople. While they remained at Cyprus, which was for a few days only, the women and children went on shore. They were suddenly and severely attacked with an inflammation of the eyes, with which none of the sailors on board were affected. The medical man to whom they applied for relief at Larnica, in the above island, mentioned, that the disease was then prevalent, and that he considered it to be infectious. Upon their return to Jaffa, I went on board, and found several of them then suffering from the disorder, with much pain, inflammation, and swelling of the eyelids, and with small ulcerations upon the tarsi. The disease yielded to the saturnine lotion,

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lotion, blisters, stimulating ointment, and laudanum.

For my own part I never met with any other incident to support the opinion of the contagious nature of ophthalmia either in Egypt or in Syria. It appears to me, that from the strong glare of light, and heat to which the eyes are exposed during the summer months, a local predisposing debility in the vessels of these organs is induced to a sufficient degree to excite ophthalmia upon the application or insertion of an irritating substance within the eye, such as particles of sand, lime, &c. unless these are speedily removed.

I am induced to think that I preserved my own eyes and those of others from this malady, by an attentive and frequent ablution of them with cold water, particularly after the daily exposure to the solar rays and dust, during our march through the desert.

The exposure to night cold, during the fall of the great dews, I am inclined to believe operates as an exciting cause to the disease. The ponderous turbans and shawls usually worn on the heads of the mussulmen, afford no protection to the eyes, but leave them exposed to the full action of dust, light, and heat, which subject them more particularly to ocular inflammations. Indeed, the disease is at all times very common among them.

The vizier himself suffered occasional attacks of ophthalmy, which were removed by a collyrium made with the acetite of lead, water, and vinegar, and the use of a shade of green silk, &c.

The general intentions of cure in the treatment of ophthalmia were, the resolution of the inflammation, the removal of the consequences which frequently occurred from inflammation, and the induction of such a state of the eye as to prevent the return of ophthalmia, where there was a disposition to its attacks.

The remedies which I adopted were a weak solution of the acetite of lead, water, and vinegar, combined with gentle aperients. The eyes were kept shaded as much as possible from the stimulus of heat and light.

If the first, or primary symptoms, such as pain, redness, and swelling, were not soon relieved, blisters to the temples were applied, which frequently lessened the tumefaction. The vessels of the eyelids were found loaded with blood, the inflammation assuming a deep crimson colour. Relief having been procured, the application of stimulants was then of infinite service.

The ung. hydrargyr. nit. lowered in the proportion of one part to three of ung. ceræ, inserted into the eyes with a hair pencil, and the tinct. opii dropt in after the use of the ointment, night and morning, were of the greatest benefit, and in a great variety of cases soon effected a cure. This was not, however, always the case: for where the disease was more severe, and resisted the first treatment, the tunica adnata became more or less inflamed, and the pain more intense. In such cases the gorged vessels of the adnata and those of the lids were divided, and this was repeated as often as circumstances seemed to require, without any inconvenience attending the operation. The patients were repeatedly purged, and blisters applied to the temples, behind the ears, to the nape of the neck, &c. Leeches could not be procured in

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the country, and indeed such was our want of them at Cairo, that the vizier was obliged to send to Jerusalem for a small supply. If headach, or deeply seated pain within the eye, harassed the patient, and was connected with an increase of general vascular action, as with pyrexia, in such like cases, general evacuations, as bleeding and copious purging, were adopted, and usefully employed. The shaving of the fore part of the head, and cold water and vinegar frequently applied to diminish the force of circulation in the vessels, particularly in the neighbourhood of the diseased part, were also found serviceable.

In many recent cases, small and painful ulcerations formed upon the edges of the lids. In such cases the stimulating ointment of nitrated mercury, and tinct. opii, were extremely beneficial, and speedily effected a cure. But in neglected, and in obstinate cases, opacities of the cornea frequently ensued, which reduced the patient to a partial, temporary, or absolute blindness. Some melancholy cases happened, in which the eye completely suppurated, and wasted away. In recent opacities, the ointment and laudanum were very useful. Although I found these remedies the most efficacious in removing the disease, yet I could not employ them very generally among the Ottomans, who do not comprehend the utility of remedies which give pain. It is true that there were exceptions to this remark among such of the Turks as entertained fewer prejudices, and who, possessing a greater degree of confidence, submitted to the stimulants and profited by them.

The collyrium, composed of the acetite of lead, water, and vinegar, alone cured great numbers of the Ottomans: indeed, this wash became so celebrated among them, that I was obliged to furnish the interpreter of the vizier with a quantity of the acetite of lead, with directions to make the collyrium for the use of his highness and others, on their return to Constantinople from Cairo.

In the early part of my practice I hesitated to apply the stimulants until the primary symptoms were sensibly alleviated: after three, four, or six days, when observing a peculiar fulness and relaxed state of the internal membrane of the eyelids, from the distended state of the vessels, and which was in many cases accompanied with small ulcerations of the tarci, this condition of the parts constituting the secondary stage of the disease, indicated and prompted me to apply stimulants earlier, and with much benefit.

A gaping, or an inversion of the eyelids, occasionally occurred in some violent, tedious, and obstinate cases of ophthalmy, producing deformity, and a temporary deprivation of sight, from the great relaxation and elongation of the internal surface of the palpebra. The most remarkable case of it which I saw, happened to a soldier at Giza, belonging to the Indian army. The internal membrane of the upper lid formed a flap of at least two thirds of an inch in depth, hanging down, and completely closing the eye. Various astringent collyriums were used to diminish and restrain its growth.

Irritability and weakness of the eye were relieved by astringent collyriums of vitriolated zinc, alum, &c. Frequent ablutions with cold water,

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and vinegar and water, and
ing the eye from strong light,
ound of advantage.
shunning of the night air, the
g of broad-brimmed hats, or
, in order to protect the eyes
the solar rays, and frequent
ns with cold water, constitute
ential part of the means of
tion of this disease.
Egyptians, &c. draw blood
the temples by scarifying the
They have likewise remedies
they occasionally employ in
isease.
ey take, for example, equal
ities of powdered galls, and
antimony, and mix these in-
ents with vinegar, into the con-
ce of a paste, with which they
t the eyes.
timony is one of the common
ents of the women to blacken
eyelids and eyebrows.
nother celebrated remedy with
is a collyrium, composed of
l parts of chizmeh powdered,
r candy, and alum mixed with
gar.
he French practitioners make
tion of a species of ophthalmy
nding upon a bilious state of
stomach; likewise another spe-
, accompanied with a spasmodic
tion of the globe of the eye. I
not recollect to have met with
er of these descriptions of oph-
mia in the country.

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ount of the Indigo-plant, and the Preparation of Indigo. By Citizen Bulley. (Read at a public Meeting of the Lyceum of Arts.)

INDIGO is known to be a precipitated fecula, dried and reduced to a solid mass, light, brittle, and of a very deep azure colour. This substance is of great utility in the arts. A great consumption is made of it in dyeing, painting, bleaching, and other processes of different manufactures.

The vegetable which produces this colouring fecula is termed the indigo-plant, *indigo-fera*. It is of the genus of the polypetal plants, of the family of the leguminous, and has much resemblance with the *galegas*.

There are twenty-seven species of indigo-plants. To enumerate their differences and describe their botanical characters would be superfluous. It will be sufficient to direct our attention to the most interesting species, namely, that which yields the best indigo. It is termed, *indigo-franc, indio-fera anil.* It is indigenous in America; and is cultivated with success in the southern parts of this country, and in the Antilles. In these islands is found a variety of the best species of indigo, which grows to twice the height of the indigo-franc. It is termed the wild indigo-plant or maron.

It is to be remarked, that in the French colonies in the Antilles, where fine indigo is prepared, the seed of the indigo-franc is purposely mixed with that of the indigo-maron, in order to obtain a more considerable and better product. The purposes for which this mixture is made, as well at all the operations belonging to the cultivation of the indigo-plant, are related in a detailed memoir that has been laid before the Lyceum of Arts. For the present we shall confine ourselves to giving an account of an essential improvement in the preparation of indigo.

It will undoubtedly be heard with astonishment, that though indigo has been manufactured during the space

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space of nearly a century, its preparation still consists in such imperfect approximations, that, even with the best manufacturer, generally ten, fifteen, and even to the number of twenty-five tubs fail, out of a hundred which he undertakes. Sometimes even, either owing to want of experience, or the contrarieties of temperature, a much larger number of tubs fail, and ruin the proprietor, who reckons upon large profits; hence, in part, arises the high price of indigo.

But should the proprietor of indigo-plants be secured, by means of a certain process, against the danger of losing the fruits of his expense and labour, he would then be able to sell his indigo at a cheaper rate. This would be a great advantage to the arts and manufactures, and consequently to the commerce of France.

This great advantage France will, at some future period, be able to enjoy, and she will owe it to the labours and intelligence of one of the colonial proprietors of St. Domingo, who is at present in France, and one of the free associates of the Lyceum of Arts, I mean citizen Nazon. Judicious observations and a long course of experience have convinced him that it is possible to ensure the success of all the tubs of indigo.

In order to obtain this colouring substance, the indigo-plant is cut when it is arrived at its maturity. The whole is put to macerate in a basin of brick-work, which is termed the tub (*cuve*). Its dimensions are generally twelve feet.

To bring the maceration to its ultimate point, requires from fifteen to thirty, and even thirty-six hours, more or less, according to the temperature of the atmosphere, at the time when the operation is performed; it is also necessary to take into consideration the quality of the indigo-plant, the nature of the soil that has produced it, and that of the water in which it is immersed.

The first indication from which it is judged that the maceration begins to approach its ultimate point, is the sinking of the scum, which elevates itself in the space of about half a foot, which has been left empty in the tub, including the plants. When this scum has become a kind of crust of a copper-blue colour, the moment is concluded to be near at hand, at which the plants will be sufficiently macerated. However, this indication is insufficient, and often even fallacious. There is another upon which greater reliance is placed: it consists in drawing off a small quantity of the water by means of a cock placed at the lower part of the tub. It is received into a silver cup, and it is observed whether the fecula tends to precipitate itself to the bottom of the cup: when this is the case, it is concluded that the plants have attained that degree of maceration which is requisite for obtaining the indigo from them.

Such was the process most generally practised; but it too often gave rise to error. To avoid this we have a sure means, which consists in accurately observing the water contained in the cup: five or six minutes after it has been poured into it, it forms round the sides of the cup a ring or edge of fecula, which at first is of a green colour, and afterwards becomes blue. As long as the maceration has not yet been carried to the proper pitch, this ring detaches itself with difficulty from the sides of the cup. But at

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last it is seen to precipitate and concentrate itself at the bottom of the vessel, always towards the centre, under the water, which has become limpid, though with a yellowish tinge.

When these appearances are observed, they infallibly indicate the success of this first operation. The water is then drawn off into a second basin or tub, placed beneath the first. This second tub is termed *batterie*, as its use is for beating the water, still charged with the fecula. In order that it may separate quickly, it is agitated. This operation is performed either by the labour of the hands, or by means of a mill. It is of essential consequence not to agitate it for too great a length of time: excessive agitation mixes anew the fecula with the water, from which it does not separate any more, and the tub fails. Instead of indigo, we obtain nothing but muddy water.

This latter inconvenience may easily be obviated by a little attention: when we have discovered that the fecula is sufficiently united, we draw off the water from the *batterie* into a third and smaller basin, which is termed the *diablotin*. We then find the bottom of the *batterie* covered with a very liquid blue paste; this is received into bags of coarse linen cloth, of the form of inverted cones, which suffer the watery part to run off. These bags are afterwards emptied of their contents upon tables in the drying rooms, where this blue paste is kneaded, and after it has acquired a denser consistence, it is spread out and cut into small squares, in order that it may dry the sooner. The manufacture of the indigo is now completed, and it is soon after sufficiently dry to be introduced into commerce.

I omit the details contained in a longer memoir, of which I confine myself to giving an extract. What was of importance to be made known, is, that there exists a certain process, by following which we may be secure against failure in the manufacture of indigo.

Experience has shown that this process has never failed of complete success; of this, more than fifteen hundred tubs of indigo, manufactured in different parts of St. Domingo, have furnished the proofs.

An Account of the Tea Tree. By Frederick Pigou, Esq.

THE Chinese all agree there is but one sort or species of the tea tree; and that the difference in tea arises from the soil and manner of curing.

Chow-qua, who has been eight times in the bohea country, and who has remained there from four to six months each time, says, that many people, among the tea-leaves, especially at Ankoy, near Amoy, put leaves of other trees; but that of these, there are but two or three trees, the leaves of which will serve that purpose; and they may easily be known, especially when opened by hot water, because they are not indented as tea-leaves are.

He says, that bohea may be cured as hyson, and hyson as bohea, and so of all other sorts; but that experience has shown, the teas are cured as best suits the qualities they have from the soils where they grow; so that bohea will make bad hyson, and hyson, though very

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very dear in the country where it grows, bad bohea. However, in the province of Tohyen, which may be called the bohea province, there has since a few years some tea been made after the hyson manner, which has been sold at Canton as such.

The bohea country, in the province of Tohyen, is very hilly, and since some years greatly enlarged; the length of it is four or five days journey, or as much again as it formerly was. The extent of the soil that produces the best bohea tea is not more than 40 li, or about 12 miles; in circumference it is from 100 to 120 li. Not only the hills in this country are planted with tea trees, but the valleys also; the hills, however, are reckoned to produce the best tea; on them grow congo, peko, and souchong; in the valleys or flat parts of the country, bohea. As to the true souchong, the whole place does not yield three peculs; Youngshaw says, not more than 30 catty. The value of it on the spot is 1½ or 2 tales the catty; about 10 or 12 shillings the pound. What is sold to Europeans for souchong is only the first sort of congo; and the congo they buy is only the first sort of bohea. Upon a hill planted with tea trees, only one shall produce leaves good enough to be called souchong; and of those only the best and youngest are taken; the others make congo of the several sorts, and bohea.

There are four or five gatherings, or bohea tea in a year, according to the demand: there is for it; but three, or at most four gatherings are reckoned proper; the others only hurt the next year's crop. Of souchong, there can be but one gathering; viz. of the first and youngest leaves; all others make inferior tea.

The first gathering is called tow-tchune, the second curl, or gee-tchune, the third san-tchune. If the first leaves are not gathered, they grow large and rank, and are not supplied by the second leaves, which only come in their room or place, and so on.

The first gathering is reckoned fat or oily, the second less so, the third hardly at all so, yet the leaves look young. The first gathering is from about the middle of April to the end of May; the second from about the middle of June till the middle of July; the third from about the beginning of August to the latter end of September. Tea is never gathered in winter. The first gathering or leaf, when brought to Canton, commonly stands the merchants in

11½ tales the pecul,
the 2d 11 or less,
the 3d 9.

The method of curing bohea tea of these three growths is, according to Chow-qua, thus:

When the leaves are gathered, they are put into large flat baskets, to dry, and these are put on shelves or planks, in the air or wind, or in the sun, if not too intense, from morning until noon, at which time the leaves begin to throw out a smell; then they are tatched *; this is done by throwing each time about half a catty of leaves into the tatche, and stirring them quick

* Tatche is a flat pan of cast iron.

with

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ie hand twice, the tatche be-
ry hot, and then taking them
ith a small short broom, if
ind is not sufficient. When
out, the leaves are again put
ie large flat baskets, and there
l by mens' hands to roll them;
which they are tatched in
quantities, and over a cooler
wer fire, and then put into
ts over a charcoal fire, as is
sed on some occasions at
n. When the tea is fired
gh, which a person of skill
s, it is spread on a table, and
d or separated from the too
leaves, yellow leaves, unrolled,
en, or bad leaves.

ungshaw says, bohea tea is
red, sunned in baskets, rolled
the hand, and then tatched,
h completes it.

nother says, it is gathered, then
in sieves, or baskets, about a
in each, and these put in the
till the leaves wither, or give;
which they are put into a
place out of the air, to pre-
their growing red, until the
ing or for some hours; the
ll then comes out of them.
y are after this tatched a little,
rolled, and then tatched again;
about a catty is tatched at one
e.

Congo, says Chow-qua, is tatched
ce, as is souchong; but Young-
w says, souchong and congo
not tatched, but only fired two
three times: the latter is most
bable, and yet the former may
true; for as tatching seems to
e the green colour to the leaves
the tea trees, so we may ob-
ve something of that greenness
the leaves of congo and souchong
is. Youngshaw further says, that
e leaves of souchong, congo,
hyson, and fine singlo trees, are beat with flat sticks or bamboos, after they have been withered by the sun or air, and have acquired tough-ness enough to keep them from breaking, to force out of them a raw or harsh smell.

Souchong is made from the leaves of trees three years old, and where the soil is very good; of older, when not so good, congou is made. The leaves of older trees make bohea. The tea trees last many years. When tea trees grow old and die, that is when the bodies of the trees fail, the roots produce new sprouts.

Peko is made from the leaves of trees three years old, and from the tenderest of them, gathered just after they have been in bloom; when the small leaves that grow between the two first, that have appeared, and which altogether make a sprig, are downy and white, and resemble young hair or down. Trees of four, five, and six years old may still make peko; but after that they degenerate into bohea, if they grow on the plains, and into congo if they grow on the hills.

Lintsessin seems to be made from very young leaves rolled up, and stalks of the tree; the leaves are gathered before they are full blown: this tea is never tatched, but only fired. Were the leaves suffered to remain on the trees, until they were blown, they might be cured as peko; if longer, as congo and bohea. This tea is in no esteem with the Chinese; it is only cured to please the sight; the leaves are gathered too young to have any flavour.

Tea trees are not manured, but the ground on which they grow is kept very clean and free from weeds.

Tea

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Tea is not gathered by the single leaf, but often by sprigs. Tea in general is gathered by men; however women and children also gather tea. Tea is gathered from morning till night, when the dew is on the leaves as well as when it is off.

Ho-fung tea is so called from the country where it grows, which is twelve easy days journey from Canton. This tea is cured after the manner of bohea, only in a more careless or slovenly way, on account of its little value, and with wood instead of charcoal fire, which is not so proper, and adds to the natural bad smell the tea has, from the soil where it grows.

Leoo-ching, (or Lootsia,) the name of a place eight days journey from Canton; it may produce about 1000 peculs of tea in a year. This tea is cured as bohea, or as green, as the market requires, but is most commonly made to imitate singlo, which suits it best.

Honan tea grows opposite to Canton; it is cured in April or May for the Canton market, that is, for the use of the inhabitants of Canton, especially the women, and not for foreigners. There is but little of it, about 200 peculs. The worst sort of it remains flat and looks yellow: it is tatched once to dry it, but not rolled; and is worth three candarines the catty. The best sort is tatched once, and rolled with the hand, and tatched again; it is worth twelve candarines the catty. These teas are not, like the bohea, after they are tatched, put over a charcoal fire. The water of Honan tea is reddish.

Ankoy tea is so called from the country that produces it, which is about twenty-four days journey from Canton. When gathered, the leaves are put into flat baskets to dry, like the bohea; they are then tatched, and afterwards rubbed with hands and feet to roll them, then put in the sun to dry, and sold for three or four candarines the catty. If this tea is intended for Europeans, it is packed in large baskets, like bohea baskets, and these are heated by a charcoal fire in a hot-house, as is often practised in Canton. Bohea tea is sometimes sent to Ankoy, to be there mixed with that country tea, and then forwarded to Canton.

The worst sort of Ankoy is not tatched, but Ankoy congo, as it is called, is cured with care, like good bohea or congo: this sort is generally packed in small chests. There is also Ankoy peka; but the smell of all these teas is much inferior to those of the bohea country. However, Ankoy congo of the first sort is generally dearer at Canton than the inferior growths of bohea.

As tatching the tea makes it sweat, as the Chinese term it, or throw out an oil, the tatche in time becomes dirty, and must be washed.

If bohea is tatched only twice, it will be reckoned slovenly cured, and the water of the tea will not be green but yellow; so that fine bohea tea must be cured as congo; the coarse is not so much regarded.

The ordinary tea used by common people in tea countries, is passed through boiling water before it is tatched, notwithstanding which it remains very strong and bitter. This, father Lefebure says, he has often seen. Tea is also sometimes kept in the steam of boiling water, which is called by some authors a vapour bath.

Singlo and hyson teas are cured in

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in the following manner: when the leaves are gathered, they are directly tatched, and then very much rubbed by mens' hands to roll them; after which they are spread to divide them, for the leaves in rolling are apt to stick together; they are then tatched very dry, and afterwards spread on tables to be picked; this is done by girls or women, who, according to their skill, can pick from one to four catty each day. Then they are tatched again, and afterwards tossed in flat baskets, to clear them from dust; they are then again spread on tables and picked, and then tatched for a fourth time, and laid in parcels, which parcels are again tatched by ten catties at a time, and when done put hot into baskets for the purpose, where they are kept till it suits the owner to pack them in chests or tubs; before which the tea is again tatched, and then put hot into the chests or tubs, and pressed in them by hand. When the tea is hot it does not break, which it is apt to do when it is cold. Singlo tea being more dusty than hyson tea, it is twice tossed in baskets, hyson only once.

It appears that it is necessary to tatche these teas, whenever they contract any moisture; so that if the seller is obliged to keep his tea any time, especially in damp weather, he must tatche it to give it a crispness before he can sell it.

It is to be observed that the quantity of leaves tatched increases with the times of tatching; at first only half or three quarters of a catty of leaves are put into the tatches.

Tunkey singlo tea is the best, which is owing to the soil; it grows near the hyson country. Ordinary singlo tea is neither so often tatched or picked as the above described.

There are two gatherings of the singlo tea; the first in April and May, the second in June; each gathering is divided into three or more sorts; the leaves of the first are large, fine, fat, and clean: of this sort there may be collected from a pecul, from forty to fifty-five catties, usually forty-five. The second sort is picked next, and what then remains is the third or worst sort.

Tunkey, like other singlo tea, is made into two or three sorts; the best is sometimes sold for hyson of an inferior growth.

Of hyson there are also two gatherings, and each gathering is distinguished into two or more sorts; but as great care is taken in gathering it, sixty catties may be chosen from one pecul, when only forty-five catties can be chosen from singlo.

Hyson skin, as it is called, has its name from being compared to the skin or peel of the hyson tea, a sort of cover to it, consequently not so good; it consists of the largest leaves, unhandsome leaves, bad coloured, and flat leaves, that are amongst the hyson tree. This tea is known in London by the name of bloom tea.

Gomi, (or gobee,) and ootsien, are also leaves picked from the hyson leaves. Those called gomi are small, and very much twisted, so that they appear like bits of wire. The ootsien are more like little balls.

There are many different growths of singlo and hyson teas, and also some difference in the manner of curing

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curing them, according to the skill or fancy of the curer; this occasions difference of quality in the teas, as does also a good or bad season: a rainy season, for instance, makes the leaves yellow; a cold season nips the trees and makes the leaves poor.

Bing tea is so called from the man who first made that tea; it grows four days journey from the hyson country. The leaves of bing are long and thin, those of singlo are short and thick.

The tricks in tea are innumerable. In the bohea country, when tea is dear, (and probably they use the same method in all tea countries,) they gather the coarse old leaves, pass them through boiling water, then cure them as other leaves are cured; after which they pound them, and mix them with other teas, putting five or six catties of this tea dust to ninety-five catties of tea.

To make Bohea Tea Green.

For this purpose coarse Ankoy tea is generally taken: the leaves should be large. (Ankoy is no other than the tea tree from the bohea country, propagated at Ankoy). Take ten catties of this tree, spread it, and sweat the leaves by throwing water over them, either hot or cold, or tea water. When the leaves are a little opened, and somewhat dry, put them into a hot tatche, together with a small quantity of powdered chico, a fat stone, and tatche them well, then sift the tea and it is done. If it happens not to be green enough, tatche it again; it is the frequent tatching that gives the green colour to the tea leaves.

To make Green Bohea.

First water it to open the leaves, then put them in the sun to dry a little, then tatche them once, and proceed to cure them as bohea leaves over a charcoal fire. This is seldom done, because it is seldom worth doing, green tea being generally the dearest; moreover, green tea does not make so good bohea as bohea does green.

Hoping tea, already described, and which is of the boltea kind, after being cured as bohea, is sometimes altered to green, and becomes like the leoo-ching, before mentioned, and is sold at Canton to foreigners for singlo.

It is to be observed, that all these worked up teas, as they may be called, and teas of improper growths, are more commonly mixed with true teas for the European market, than sold separate by themselves; so that the proportions in which they are mixed make combinations without end. The differences to be observed in teas arise from the soils; the methods of curing owing to the skill of the curer, sometimes to his caprice; neglect in the curing; using bad fires; wood, and that green, instead of charcoal; sometimes straw or broom for bad teas; and to the seasons, which should not be too wet or too dry, too cold or too hot. The Chinese also sell at Canton all sorts of old teas for new, after they have prepared them for that purpose, either by tatching or firing, and mixing them with new teas.

Clean singlo tea is called pi-cha, or skin tea. A custom formerly prevailed to put fifteen or eighteen catties of very bad singlo tea into the middle of a chest, which was covered

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ed on all sides by good tea; his was done by the means of pieces of board nailed to each , making four sides, or a well ie chest, whereon good tea was d, and also within two inches e top, was drawn out. The tea was called pi-cha, skin tea, e skin or covering to the bad, h the Chinese called the belly. method of packing singlo tea ong since been discontinued.

ie bohea country is about twen- ve easy days journey from Can-

The singlo about forty. The n much the same.

ohea usually comes to Can- at the cost of 9 to 11 tales the d.

nglo and second hyson 14 to 18. yson 30 to 38.

ongo, peko, and souchong, very ous.

o these prices must be added the ges of warehouse room, pack- the duties on exportation, and seller's profit, in a country where ey is often two per cent. per nth, and seldom less than 20 per per ann.

ohea, *Voo-yee*, the name of the ntry.

ongo, or *cong-foo*, great or much or trouble in the making or ga- ing the leaves.

eko, *pé-how*, white first leaf.

ouchong, *sé-ow-chong*, small d thing.

ee-oo-ching, the name of a place.

loping, ditto.

Honan, ditto.

Anhoy, ditto.

Song-lo, ditto.

Hyson, *he-tchune*, name of the t crop of this tea.

Bing-min, name of the man who t made this tea.

Estimate of the Quality of Tea made in China in a Year, taken in 1756.

Singlo -	60,000	peculs.
Hyson -	4,000	
Lock-ann, small bushels	20,000	not exported, bohea sort.
Mo-i-shan	2,000	not exported.
Bing-ba -	2,000	
Phow-ge-ba	2,000	lumps, bohea sort.
Bohea, including congo, peko, and souchong	120,000 to 130,000.	
Ankoy, bohea, and green sorts	50,000	
Openg -	15,000	
Ing-aan	400	bohea sort.
Cow-low, made either in bohea or singlo	2,000	
Loot-sien -	2,000	true sort.
	279,400	

Loot-sien, true sort, is what really grows in the Loot-sien country. Some tea is planted near Loot-sien, that passes for that tea, and that is the case in all the countries.

Besides the teas before enumerated, many other teas are planted, as in the Honan country, and the quantities they produce cannot be easily ascertained; but, upon the whole, it is reckoned, that in ten parts, not above three are exported.

In 100 Chinese, it is reckoned forty only can afford to drink tea; the others drink water only. Many,

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when they have boiled their rice, put water into the tatche in which the rice was boiled, to which some grains always adhere; the water loosens them, and is browned by the rice; that water they drink instead of tea.

The tea sent into Tartary is mostly green, perhaps in the proportion of seven to two.

Old bohea is reckoned good by the Chinese; in a fever they use it to cause perspiration, and put into it a little black or coarse sugar, with a little ginger.

Old hyson, one or two cups made strong, removes obstructions in the stomach, caused by over-eating or indigestion. It is to be used, if a weight is felt, some hours after eating, and it will remove it.

USEFUL

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USEFUL PROJECTS.

Patents for new Inventions, anted in the Year 1802.

EXANDER Bryce, of Glasgow, in North Britain, mer- for a method of drying all of yarn, whether linen, wool- otton, or silk, or composed of either of those articles, as ll kinds of cloth, or stuffs, only called piece goods. Dated ry 2.

mas Parkinson, of the parish George, Bloomsbury, Middle- ent.; for an apparatus to be l to engines for conveying therefrom. Dated January 2.

ier Cowell Lea, of the parish nton, near Birmingham, War- hire, manufacturer; for a d of manufacturing the fur- for umbrellas and parasols. January 2.

wis James Armand Estienne, of street, near Finsbury-square, lesex, gent.; for an invention, unicated to him by a foreigner, ducing human excrement into vder, divested of all nauseous , preserving at the same time rtilizing properties, in render- and infinitely more productive egetative than any other ma- hitherto discovered. Dated ary 9.

bert Brown, of New Radford, ingham-shire, lace-manufacturer; for a method of manufacturing nets of all kinds. Dated January 16.

Joseph Lewis, of Brimscomb, in the county of Gloucester, dyer; for certain improvements in the art of dyeing, by means of a new method of cooling the cloth, and other piece goods (particularly in dyeing black); and a new mode of applying the fire for the purpose of heating the boiler, or other vessels, and which may be also applied to the heating of other boilers, or vessels, where heat is required. Dated January 16.

Joseph Hall, of Pitt-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey; for a hammer for guns, pistols, and other fire-arms, which contains the prime, and effectually preserves it from damp and rainy weather. Dated January 16.

Richard Willcox, of the city of Bristol, engineer; for improvements on the steam-engine, furnace or boiler, and air-pump. Dated January 23.

Paul de Philipsthal, of the Lyceum, in the Strand, gent.; for an optical apparatus, whereby he is enabled to represent, in a dark space or scene, the human figures, in various characters, proportions, and sizes, and by which means painters and other artists may accurately enlarge or diminish with more cer-

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tainty and facility than has been known or done. Dated January 26.

James Sharples, of the city of Bath, gent.; for new-invented mechanical powers applicable to steam engines; part of which machinery may be applied to other useful purposes. Dated January 28.

Thomas Charles Baker, of Poplar, in the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, Middlesex, millwright; for vanes or sails for windmills. Dated January 28.

Joseph Barton, late of Old-street, in the parish of St. Luke, in the county of Middlesex, chemist; for a medicine which he denominates compound concentrated fluid vital air, of great use in the cure of putrid diseases, &c.; and another preparation, which he calls aërated preventive fluid, as a preventive from putrid infection, &c.; also aërated liquid balm, for preserving and beautifying the skin. Dated January 28.

Robert Dickinson, of Long-acre, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, proprietor of Gowland's Lotion; for a new or improved method of fixing the straps of and to saddles, to which the girths are usually made fast or buckle. Dated February 6.

John Southey, lord Somerville; for a double-furrowed plough fit and proper for ploughing of land in this kingdom. Dated February 6.

Charles Mercie, of the city of Bath, music-master; for slides, which he calls air-slides, to be fixed to windows, doors, and partitions of all descriptions, for preventing the external air from entering rooms, carriages, &c. Dated February 6.

Henry Peimeek, and Robert Dunkin, of the town of Penzance, in the county of Cornwall, gents.; for methods for improving the sailing and navigating of certain ships and vessels. Dated February 19.

Joseph Nelson, of Leeds, Yorkshire, clothier; for a method of making or manufacturing woollen cloth. Dated February 19.

Bryan Higgins, of the parish of St. Anne, Soho, Middlesex, doctor in physic; for an apparatus for heating air equally to any requisite degree, and methods of applying the air so heated with peculiar advantage, efficacy, and economy of the fuel, to the numerous purposes for which stoves and kilns have been heretofore employed. Dated February 19.

George Holland, of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, Middlesex, hosier; for a machine to be added to the stocking-frame, for the purpose of improving the manufacture, and expediting the manufacturing of fleecy hosiery, and various other kinds of hosiery. Dated February 23.

George Bodley, of Exeter, Devonshire, iron-founder; for a portable stove or kitchen for the purpose of dressing victuals. Dated February 27.

George Hodson, of the city of Chester, ash manufacturer; for a method of preparing or manufacturing fossil or mineral alkali, from various substances. Dated February 27.

Richard Pottinger, of the parish of Ealing, Middlesex, engineer; for an apparatus whereby persons riding in carriages may on occasions, and in circumstances of imminent danger, liberate themselves, and escape impending mischief, by

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freeing the horse or horses instantly from the carriage. Dated February 27.

John Lewis, of Lamb's-buildings, in the parish of St. Luke, Old-street, Middlesex, manufacturer; for a method of preventing accidents by a horse or horses drawing a carriage or carriages. Dated Feb. 27.

Mr. John Donaldson, of the city of Bristol, glass manufacturer; for a method of making all kinds of glass in a more expeditious manner than hitherto attempted. Dated March 5.

Mr. James Mitchell, the elder, and Mr. James Mitchell, the younger, of the hamlet of Poplar and Blackwall, in the county of Middlesex, rope-makers; for an improved method of manufacturing cables, hawsers, and other cordage. Dated March 9.

Obadiah Elliott, of the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, Surrey, coach-maker, for an eccentrical anti-labourist spring curricle bar, for one or more horses, upon a new and improved construction. Dated March 9.

Thomas Loud, of Hoxton, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Middlesex, musical instrument maker; for improvements in the action and construction of upright piano-fortes. Dated March 9.

Christopher Wilson, of the Grange Walk, in the parish of Bermondsey, Surrey, tanner; for a method of making and obtaining a vacuum or vacuums whereby powers are gained or obtained applicable to the improvement of hydraulical, pneumatical, and mechanical machines, or engines, or any others where fluids, steam, or vapour, may be used or applied. Dated March 9.

Peter Litherland, of Liverpool, Lancashire, watch-maker; for a mode of keeping musical instruments in tune, and of preserving the strings from breaking. Dated March 24.

John Williams, of Portsmouth, in the county of Hants, gent.; for a method or means of disengaging horses from carriages. Dated March 24.

James Ashworth, of Tottington, in the parish of Bury, in the county of Lancaster, dyer and colourman; for a method of making iron liquor for the use of dyers and printers. Dated March 24.

Sebastian Erard, of Great Marlborough-street, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, Middlesex, musical instrument-maker; for improvements in the musical instrument called a harp. Dated March 24.

Philip James Meyer, of Great Portland-street, Middlesex; for a machine to prevent danger to persons driving, or being in curricles, single-horse chaises, or other carriages, by horses being restive, breaking or running away with such carriages, or backing, in consequence of taking fright while harnessed thereto. Dated March 24.

Henry Grant, esq. of America-square, in the city of London; for a machine for the purifying and clarifying of water, whereby the most putrid or foul water may be rendered perfectly sweet and clean. Dated March 24.

Richard Frevithick, and Andrew Vivian, of the parish of Camborne, Cornwall, engineers and miners; for methods of improving the construction of steam-engines, and the application thereof for driving carriages, and for other purposes. Dated March 24.

Edward Massey the younger, of Stanley,

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Stanley, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, watch-maker; for an instrument or apparatus for taking soundings at sea with more certainty and correctness than heretofore, and for other nautical purposes, and matters connected with, or relating to, navigation. Dated March 24.

Thomas Connop, of Manchester, Lancashire, machine-maker; for a machine for batting, opening, and cleansing cotton, wool, and sheeps-wool. Dated March 30.

Elizabeth Duke, of Queen-square, Moorfields, Middlesex, and James Jacks, of Cornhill, in the city of London, merchant-taylor and draper; for an invention communicated to them by a person residing in America, whereby they are enabled to render all sorts of woollen, cotton, and linen cloths, canvas, silk, hats, paper, and other manufactures, water proof. Dated April 2.

Stephen Wells, of the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, Surrey; for hinges upon a new construction. Dated April 3.

John Leach, of Merton-abbey, calico printer; for a method of using madder in the dyeing of calicoes, linens, and stuffs, whereby a great saving is made in the consumption of that root or drug. Dated April 6.

James Power, of Baron's-buildings, St. George's-fields, gent.; for a machine for the purpose of raising weights, and for various other purposes. Dated April 7.

Thomas Parker, late of Broomward, Lanarkshire, and now of the city of Glasgow, in North Britain, William Telfer, and Alexander Affleck, of the said city, mathematical instrument-makers; for their further improvements in preparing and manufacturing flax, hemp, silk, and other materials. Dated April 8.

James Birch, of Abernant, in the county of Glamorgan, engineer; for improvements in, or additions to, the furnace, as hitherto used for smelting ore, and making pig-iron Dated April 8.

John Charlton, of Duckmanton, Derbyshire, agent to the Adelphi colliery; for a punch or prop for supporting the roofs of mines. Dated April 10.

John Harriott, of Wapping, Middlesex, esq., and Thomas Strode, of Wapping aforesaid, smith; for an engine for raising or lowering weights of all kinds, and for working mills and other similar purposes. Dated April 13.

James Pearson, of the township of Walton-le-dale, Lancashire, cotton-spinner; for a machine for beating and dressing cotton, wool, or flax. Dated April 15.

Henry Gardiner, of the city of Norwich, corn-merchant; for a method of preventing all sorts of corn and seeds, and various other merchandise, from receiving damage by heat on board ships and in warehouses, and of improving all such corn, seeds, or other merchandise, as may have received damage by heat or otherwise. Dated April 15.

Thomas Martin, of Goswell-street, Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, saddler, collar and harness-maker, and tawer; for improvements in the art of tanning and dressing hides and skins. Dated April 19.

John Thomas, of Withington, Lancashire, cotton-spinner; for a method, in addition to the machine and methods now in use for the batting or beating, and cleaning,

of

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of wool, cotton, and hose, preparatory to the carding and spinning hereof. Dated April 19.

George Frederick Bauer, of Swithin's-lane, in the city of London, doctor of physic; for improvements in the construction of carriages and the wheels of carriages. Dated May 5.

Lawrence Hollister, of Norfolk-street, St. Mary-le-bone, Middlesex; for machinery for improving roads. Dated May 5.

Edward Thomason, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, manufacturer; for an improvement on corkscrews. Dated May 7.

John Lawrence, of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, gent.; for a new method of tanning. Dated May 10.

Richard Hunt, of Bull-and-Mouth-street, London, fancy-hat manufacturer; for improvements of Leghorn and chip hats. Dated May 18.

Philip Rushet, of Banbury, in the county of Oxford, banker's clerk; for various improvements and alterations in the form of printing types, and the manner in which printing is to be performed therewith, so as to diminish the trouble and expense of printing, and to render it much more uniform and beautiful. Dated May 20.

Thomas Pritty, of Haughley, near Stowmarket, in the county of Suffolk, grocer and draper; for a method or invention of affixing or hanging certain springs, joints, and other apparatus to doors, by means whereof such doors may be opened from either jamb. Dated May 20.

John Whitley Boswell, of Dublin, gent.; for a method of building or fabricating ships or vessels for navigation. Dated May 20.

Archibald Blair, of Bayford, Herefordshire, esq.; for machinery, to be variously constructed, for pressing all sorts of substances to which it may be found applicable. Dated May 31.

John Cant Gate, of the town of Breechin, tanner; and John Millan, of the town of Montrose, tanner and leather dealer; both in Angusshire, in North Britain; for a new method of tanning leather. Dated May 31.

Matthew Wood, of Falcon-square, London, merchant; for preparing a colour from malt, for the purpose of colouring spirits, wines, and other liquors. Dated May 31.

John Wilson, of St. Alban's-street, St. James's, Westminster, Middlesex, gent.; for a method or methods of purifying, clarifying, reducing, separating, and decomposing fluids. Dated May 31.

Joseph Fryer, of Rastrich, in the county of York, surgeon; for a machine for the purpose of cutting, dressing, and finishing, of woollen cloth. Dated May 31.

Thomas Maltby, of the town of Nottingham; for a stirrup. Dated June 14.

William Lester, of Cotton-end, in the parish of Hardingstone, Northamptonshire, engineer; for an engine or machine, on an improved construction, for separating corn and seeds from the straw; part of which machinery may also be applied to other useful purposes. Dated June 19.

James Tate, of Tottenham-court-road, in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex, ironmonger; for improvements in the construction of wheel carriages. Dated June 26.

Thomas Richardson, of Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, tanner; for

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improvements in the art of preparing, colouring, and uniting, the skins of sheep and lambs. Dated June 26.

Matthew Murray, of Leeds, Yorkshire, engineer; for new-combined steam engines, for producing a circular power, and certain machinery thereunto belonging, applicable to the drawing of coals, ores, and all other minerals, from mines, and for spinning cotton, flax, tow, and wool, or for any other purpose requiring circular power. Dated June 28.

William Walmsley, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, machine-maker; for a machine for batting and opening cotton wool, sheeps' wool, tow, hemp, and flax. Dated July 2.

William Barclay, of Manchester-buildings, in the parish of St Margaret, Westminster, clerk; for a medicinal compound, called, *The Rev. Mr. Barclay's Antibilious Deobstruent Pills*. Dated July 14.

Thomas Wilson, of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, engineer; and Rowland Burdon, of Castle Eden, in the said county, esq.; for methods of uniting, combining and connecting the metallic patent blocks of the said Rowland Burdon, for the construction of arches. Dated July 23.

John Vancouver, of Brook-house, Warwickshire, esq.; for newly discovered materials, which, by certain new processes of manufacture, are capable of being rendered a substitute for soap. Dated July 23.

Thomas Sawdon, of the city of Lincoln, wire-worker and corn machine maker; for a machine for cutting straw for fodder for cattle, on principles entirely new. Dated July 23.

The right honourable Archibald, earl of Dundonald; for a method or methods of preparing a substitute or substitutes for gum Senegal, and other gums, extensively employed in certain branches of manufacture. Dated July 31.

George Elliott, of Rathbone-place, Middlesex, machine-maker; for a machine for the purpose of raising water and other fluids. Dated August 2.

Charles Wyatt, of New-Bridge-street, in the city of London, merchant and manufacturer; for his invention of certain improvements in the apparatus for, and mode of distilling and drying coffee and sugar. Dated August 2.

William Speer, of the city of Dublin, esq.; for an improvement in the construction of hydrometers. Dated August 2.

William Nicholson, of Soho-square, Middlesex, gent.; for machinery for the better and more expeditious manufacturing of files. Dated August 14.

Joseph Smith, of Red-lion-street, Holborn, Middlesex, smith; for a method of fixing and setting an alarum, or alarum-bell, so contrived as to alarm and awaken families in case of fires, &c. Dated August 19.

Archibald Blair, of Bayford, Hertfordshire, esq.; for a method of returning cotton and other elastic substances when pressed. Dated August 19.

Joseph de Oliveira Barreto, late of Lisbon, but now of Old Burlington-street, Middlesex, esq.; and Mary de Lima Barreto, his wife; for a method of treating and curing of ruptures. Dated August 30.

Joseph Hately, of Cradeley, Worcestershire, assayer of metals; for a method

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method of purifying metals. Dated ugust 31.

Joseph Brindley, of Rochester, ent, ship-builder; for a method f more effectually securing ships eams to their sides. Dated Sepember 20.

Joseph Landells, of Radcliffe, in he parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, Middlesex, shipwright; for a meiod of working pumps by mahinery. Dated September 20.

Robert Dickinson, of Long-acre, n the parish of St. Martin in the ields, Middlesex; for improvenents in the arts of working and naking of the furniture, accoutrenents, or apparatus, useful or ne-essary for the employment of orses, or otherwise relating to the ame. Dated September 27.

William Plees, of Chelsea, Middlesex, gent.; for a method of manufacturing paper for various purposes. Dated September 27.

William Forder, of Portsea, Hants, urser in his majesty's navy; for a living machine, to be used about hipping and in stopping holes and eaks in ships bottoms, and for other urposes. Dated October 2.

John Grimshaw, of Bishop Wearnouth, Durham, rope-maker, being one of the people called quakers; for improvements in machinery for aying ropes. Dated October 5.

Joseph Bramah, of Pimlico, Middlesex, engineer; for a machine for he purpose of producing straight, mooth, and parallel surfaces, on wood, and other materials. Dated October 30.

Augustus Frederick Thoelden, of St. Alban's-street, Pall Mall, Middlesex, esq.; for a mechanical apparatus for supporting the human body. Dated October 30.

James Smethurst, of St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, Surrey, lamp manufacturer; and Nicholas Paul, of Villiers-street, Strand, mechanician; for improvements in lamps and reflectors. Dated October 30.

James How, of Bovingdon, near Hemel Hempstead, Herts, farmer; for a plough upon an improved construction. Dated October 30.

Thomas Barnett, of East-street, Lambeth, Surrey, mathematical instrument-maker; for an invention whereby a requisite quantity of air will introduce itself into any vessel containing fluids, or a superabundant quantity of air therein discharge itself so as to preserve the fluid in a constant state for use. Dated November 6.

Robert Walker, of Union-street, St. Mary-le-bone, Middlesex; for dining tables upon an entire new construction. Dated November 6.

Henry Smith, lieutenant in his majesty's royal navy; for an improved vessel or barrel for a more safe and expeditious carriage and conveyance of gunpowder. Dated November 13.

Simon Hughenin, of Brook-street, Holborn, Middlesex; for a machine for accelerating motion with little friction, to be called The Universal Lever. Dated November 13.

Thomas Martin, of Brook-street, near Brentwood, Essex, saddler; for a method of applying fire, by means of certain machinery, for the purpose of heating liquors, and applying such liquors when heated to various useful purposes. Dated November 20.

Thomas Dawson, of James-street, Long-acre, Middlesex, tin-plate worker; for a lamp or lantern, upon an improved construction. Dated November 25.

William

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William Dobson, of St. Clement's Danes, Middlesex, hardwareman; for machinery for the purpose of chasing away flies and venomous insects. Dated November 25.

Marc Isambard Brunel, of Gerrard-street, Soho, Middlesex, gent.; for trimmings or borders of muslin, lawn, or cambric. Dated November 27.

James Roberts, of Portsea, Hants, mechanic; and Edward Brine, of the same place, coppersmith; for machinery for the purpose of dragging or locking the wheels of carriages of every description, and for instantaneously disengaging the horses therefrom. Dated November 29.

Alexander Ross, of Bishopsgate-street, London, perfumer; for gentlemen's peruques or wigs. Dated November 29.

Daniel Craanor, a native of Holland, but now of the city of London, merchant; for a method of making verdigris in lumps or powder, with ingredients the produce of Great Britain, which will not only answer every purpose of foreign verdigris, but can be used as a water colour upon paper, &c. Dated November 30.

William Beer, of Ely-place, in the city of London, medical professor and dealer in medicine; for a medicine, and method of administering the same, for the more effectually and expeditiously curing the gout, rheumatism, &c. Dated December 9.

John Barnett, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, toy-maker; and Joseph Barnett, of the borough of Warwick, in the said county, cutler; for a new and improved method of making parasols and umbrellas. Dated December 21.

Matthew Wyatt, of Queen Ann-street East, Middlesex, esq.; for a fire-grate upon an improved construction. Dated December 21.

Thomas Saint, of the city of Bristol, engineer; for a method of increasing the effect of steam engines, and saving fuel in the working thereof. Dated December 21.

John Lewell, of Gresse-street, Rathbone-place, Middlesex, stove-maker; for a register stove upon improved principles. Dated December 21.

John Scott, and James Clarkson, of Lower-street, Islington, brick-makers; William Tatham, of Staples-inn-buildings, Holborn, esq.; and Samuel Mellish, of Holborn-court, Grays'-inn, gent.; for new invented articles, which they have denominated "Tatham's Clumps," for the purpose of constructing water pipes, sewers, tunnels, wells, conduits, reservoirs, or other circular walls, shells, or buildings. Dated December 21.

Michael Billingsley, of Birkinshaw, Yorkshire, engineer; for an instrument, engine, or machine, to be worked by steam, water, or horses, for the purpose of boring cylinders, &c. Dated December 22.

Account of the Manufacture of Porcelain at Derby. From Britton and Brayley's Beauties of England and Wales.

THE manufacture of porcelain was originally established at Derby about the year 1750, by the late ingenious Mr. Duesbury; but the most considerable improvements have been effected since his decease, through the judicious methods employed

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loyed in preparing the paste, and ncreasing the beauty of the decora- ions. The ware itself is not of qual fineness with the French and axon; though its workmanship, nd ornaments, are far superior. The paintings are, in general, rich, nd well executed; and the gilding nd burnishing exceedingly beauti- ul.

The body of the semi-vitreous ware, called porcelain, is fine white lay, combined with different pro- ortions of fluxing matter. The est kind is absolutely infusible, and akes for its glaze a vitreous sub- tance, without a particle of lead: when the paste is duly prepared, by grinding, and other operations, it is consigned to the workman, whose dexterity produces a variety of beau- iful forms, from the shapeless mass delivered into his hands. Round vessels are usually made by a man called a *thrower*, who works them on a circular block, which moves horizontally on a *vertical* spindle. From him they pass to the lathe, nd are reduced to their proper hickness and form at the end of n *horizontal* spindle. Afterwards hey are *finished*, and *handled*, if necessary, by other persons, and are hen conveyed to a stove, where hey remain till the moisture is en- irely evaporated, when they be- ome fit for *baking*. Oval vessels, uch as tureens, teapots, &c. assume heir form through being *pressed* nto moulds of plaster, or gypsum, by hand. The *saggars*, or cases, in which the articles are burnt, are va- ious in shape and dimensions, as best regards convenience. These are *set* in the *kiln*, or oven, one upon the other, and when piled up nearly to the top, have somewhat the ap- pearance of piles of cheese. When the kiln is full, it is carefully closed, and the ware *baked*, by the admis- sion of heat through horizontal and vertical flues: this is the first bak- ing; and the porcelain in this state is vulgarly called *bisquit*. It is then dipped in *glaze* of about the consist- ence of cream, and carried to the *glaze kiln*, where it is again baked, but in a less intense degree of heat than before.

The ware is now delivered to the painters, who, with colours pre- pared from mineral bodies, orna- ment it with landscapes or figures, according to the required patterns. After this process, it is again con- veyed to the kiln, and the colours vitrified, in order to fix and give them a proper degree of lustre. Every coat, or layer of colouring, requires a fresh burning: once or twice is sufficient for the ornaments of the common porcelain, but the more elaborate decorations render it necessary for the colours to be laid on, and undergo the action of fire several times, before they obtain their full effect and beauty. This completes the process of those arti- cles that have no gold in their pat- tern; but where this addition is wanted, they are penciled with a mixture of oil and gold dissolved, or *thrown down*, by quicksilver, aided by heat; and once more committed to the kiln. Here the gold reas- sumes solidity, but comes out with a dull surface, which is quickly ren- dered brilliant by rubbing with blood stones, and other polishing substances. The procelain is now ready for use; but it should be ob- served, that the latter part of the process requires considerable care, as the gold, when not sufficiently burnt, will separate in thin flakes; and when over fired, will not receive a proper

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a proper polish. The highest finished ware in this manufactory is frequently returned to the enamel kiln, where the colours are fluxed six or seven times: the best only is here finished for sale.

The making of biscuit *figures*, or white ware, is peculiar to this manufactory; and the pieces themselves are supposed to be equal in beauty and delicacy to any others of a similar kind made in Europe. Here the lathe is of no use, the figures being all cast in moulds of plaster or gypsum, into which the materials are poured, having previously been reduced to a liquid of the consistence and appearance of thick cream. The water contained in the mixture is quickly absorbed by the plaster, and the paste becomes sufficiently hard and tenacious to part freely from the mould. The various parts of the figures, as the head, arms, legs, &c. are cast in separate moulds, and, when dried and repaired, are joined by a paste of the same kind, but thinner than the former. The articles are then sent to the kiln, and, after undergoing a regular and continued heat, come out extremely white and delicate.

This manufactory, though of five times the extent of the original building, is insufficient for the number of workmen now wanted; as the attention paid by the proprietors to the improvement and qualities of the porcelain has been deservedly rewarded by a very considerable increase of business. Additional buildings are erecting; and a variety of alterations are projected, which, if executed according to the comprehensive plan on which they are proposed, will render this manufacture not only a source of great individual emolument, but likewise occasion it to become an object of national importance. A steam-engine is now preparing; several new glaze and biscuit kilns have been erected; and many other improvements are making, to accelerate the production, and increase the durability and beauty of the ware. The manufactory, when the proposed buildings are completed, will occupy an area equal to 6000 square yards, and afford sufficient room for the employment of between 300 and 400 workmen; the front alone will extend nearly 170 feet.

The original silk mill, erected by Mr. Crochet, and now called the *Old Shop*, was afterwards converted into a cotton factory, but is at present in the occupation of Messrs. Brown and son, who employ it for cutting and polishing marble, and manufacturing the Derbyshire fluor spar, or blue John, and gypsum, into a variety of beautiful ornaments, as urns, vases, columns, obelisks, &c. The machinery applied to execute these purposes is of very ingenious construction; and the lathes are so contrived, by the assistance of a reverse motion, that they can readily be made to revolve either slower or faster, as the design or quality of the substance under manufacture may require. They may likewise be stopped at pleasure, without impeding the motion of any other part of the works.

When the *blue John* is to be made into a vase, or any other ornamental form that renders the use of the lathe necessary, it is carved, with a mallet and chissel, into a rude resemblance of the object intended to be produced, and being afterwards strongly cemented to a plug or *chock*, is screwed upon the lathe. A slow motion is then given to the work: and

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l a bar of steel, about two feet g, and half an inch square, pro- ly tempered, and pointed at each l, is applied to the fluor, on ich water is continually dropping keep the tool cold, preserve it m friction, and enable it more dily to reduce the substance upon ich it acts. As the surface be- nes smoother, the tool is applied th more freedom, and the motion the lathe accelerated till the fluor s assumed its destined elegance of m. When the turning is com- ted, pieces of grit-stone, of dif- ent degrees of fineness, are ap- ed, with water, to bring the arti- to a proper ground for polishing th fine emery, tripoli, and putty, calx of tin. These means are ntinued till the fluor is incapable receiving a higher degree of po- h; which is known when water rown on it will no longer increase lustre.

The advantage of the lathe set in otion by the water over those orked by the foot, is said to be rticularly conspicuous in forming llow vases, or articles of equal de- acy. By the use of the foot-lathe e fluor was frequently broken, and ithout extreme care its laminated xture always disturbed; but the reater steadiness given to the ma- inery by the water wheel, operates an effectual preservation from these nconveniences. The great ease with hich a slow or quick motion can be roduced by the use of the water- the, is also an additional advan- age, and tends considerably to in- rease the beauty and elegance of he ornaments.

The same wheel which gives mo- ion to the lathes for manufacturing he fluor spar, &c. is likewise ap- lied to work the machinery for sawing and polishing marble, and other purposes. On the vibrating poles to which the cranks are fixed, are sliding boxes, containing sets of saws, which are nothing more than thin plates of soft iron that drop as they cut the marble. These are supplied with sand and water; and being moveable with screws, may be arranged at different distances, so that the slabs may be cut of any thickness. A set of saws consists of a different number of plates, so that the block to which they are applied may be separated at one process into as many slabs as may be thought necessary.

The slabs thus sawn are taken to the polishing bed, which has four wheels, that move on a gangway with a very slow motion, given to it by a worm and crank. One of the slabs being fixed on this bed, another is fastened above it to an arm attached to a vibrating pole, that works with a quick motion in a transverse direction. The slabs thus moving in contact with each other, and being supplied with sand and water, soon acquire a level surface, when finer materials are employed, as in the working of the fluor spar, to increase their smoothness, and give them a high and beautiful polish.

On the destructive Effects of the Aphis and Blights on Fruit Trees; with useful Observations for preventing them. By Thomas Andrew Knight, esq. of Elton, near Ludlow. From the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

So many writers on gardening, and on general agriculture, have treated

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treated on blights, and so many different theories have been offered to the public, that the subject may appear to many to have been already sufficiently investigated. The society, however, entertained a contrary opinion; and having expressed a wish to receive further information, I avail myself of this opportunity to lay before them some remarks, which I have at different times made during several years of rather close attention to the subject.

What are usually termed blights, in the vague and extensive signification of that word, appear to me to originate from three distinct causes: from insects, from parasitical plants, and from unfavourable seasons.

The destructive effects of the aphis on wall trees are so well known, to every gardener, as scarcely to require description. The leaves curl up, the fruits drop off, and the progress of vegetation is almost totally suspended. Much ill-applied labour is often used by the gardener to destory these insects, though they are not very tenacious of life. Another more extensive, but less fatal disease in plants, the honey dew, is produced by this insect (as described by the abbé Boissier de Sauvages). It has, however, been contended, that the honey dew is not produced by the aphis, but that it is a morbid exudation from the plant; at least, that there are two kinds of it; because the leaves are often covered with honey on trees where the aphis is not found, and because the aphis is sometimes found without the honey dew. But to this it may be objected, that honey, not being a volatile substance, will remain on the leaves till it is washed off by the rain; and, when moistened by the dew, will have the appearance of a recent exudation: [illegible] aphis certainly does not [illegible] at any period of its [illegible] have frequently placed [illegible] and of talc under the [illegible] trees, on which differe[illegible] the aphis abounded, a[illegible] found these substances [illegible] hours covered with h[illegible] have at other times dist[illegible] the honey fall from the [illegible] of the leaves, where [illegible] abound, by the follow[illegible] Having placed a small [illegible] taining a numerous col[illegible] sects, in the window of [illegible] where the sun shone str[illegible] it, I closed the shutters [illegible] clude all the light, but th[illegible] fell directly on the branch. I[illegible] situation the descending d[illegible] honey became extremely v[illegible] refraction, and appeared [illegible] to be emitted from the ins[illegible] considerable force. Each d[illegible] tained many minute whi[illegible] which I considered as the [illegible] the aphis; but, as I knew [illegible] modes of generation in this [illegible] insect had much engaged the [illegible] tion of naturalists, I did not [illegible] with sufficient attention to [illegible] that point. This species of inse[illegible] pears to require a previous [illegible] tion in the tree to receive it; [illegible] first attacks may thence be con[illegible] ed as symptomatic of a previ[illegible] habit in the tree: for I have [illegible] that trees which have lately [illegible] transplanted, have totally esc[illegible] its attacks, when every other [illegible] of the same kind of fruit, grow[illegible] in the same situation, has [illegible] nearly destroyed. And I can [illegible] from many experiments, that if every peach and nectarine tree was [illegible] dug up once in every five or six years, and to be replanted [illegible]

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resh mould round the roots should be as little injured as), a much larger quantity of nd of very superior quality, be obtained. It is unnecessary rm the experienced gardener, tree should be removed early mn; that its branches should siderably retrenched, and that ld not be suffered to bear a crop of fruit in the succeed- ison. I have never found any amongst the numerous and genus of the aphis, which ot readily destroyed on the ee by covering it with a sheet vas, and under that introduc- ne smoke of tobacco. It is, er, necessary that the fumiga- should be repeated twice or , with intervals of four or five I have often seen the addi- f sulphur recommended, and known it tried, but always fatal consequences to the tree, ll as to the insects.

e blossoms of apple and pear are often said, by farmers, to ghted, when they are destroyed nsects, which breed within , or in their fruit; and the term is used, when the s have been eaten by the cater- : but as the insects themselves, ell as the manner in which their edations are made, are extremely ous, they do not properly come r our observation when treating ights.

he species of parasitical plants h are found in the form of dis- on other plants, appear to me tly to exceed the number of e I have any where seen de- bed by botanical writers. Of e the mildew is the most com- n and obvious. If a branch, in- ed with this disease, be struck by the hand in calm dry weather, a quantity of white powder will be found to fly from it; and if this be received on a plate of talc, or of glass, and examined by the micro- scope, it will be found to consist of very numerous oval bodies, evidently organized. There is another plant similar to this in every thing but colour (being of a tawney brown), which is not unfrequently found on the leaves of young apple trees. Both these plants appear to me to be evi- dently species of mucor; and as much the greater number of species of this genus of plants is found to flourish in damp air, and in situa- tions deprived of light, it may be supposed that the foregoing diseases might be prevented or removed, by placing the plants at proper distances; but I have not found this to be the case. They, however, abound most in low and sheltered situations; but they are not unfrequently seen in those of an opposite kind. The red and white mould on hops, and the black spots on stalks of wheat (the rubigo of Virgil), and many other diseases of plants, will, I think, be found to arise from the attacks of minute plants of this genus, which appears to me to possess qualities somewhat similar to the digestive powers of animals.

The most common and extensive causes of what are termed blights remain still to be described, and evidently exist in the defects and sudden variations of our unsteady climate. Whatever be the cause by which the sap is raised and propelled to the extremities of trees, it is well known, that its progress is accele- rated by heat, and that it is checked, or totally suspended, by cold; and it has been ascertained by others, as well as by myself, and indeed is known

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known to every experienced gardener, that a plant under the most skilful management, does not readily recover its former vigour, when it has been injured by exposure, for a few hours, to a temperature much below that to which it has been previously accustomed. It frequently happens in this climate, when the blossoms of our fruit trees are just expanding, that a very warm day succeeds a night whose temperature has been some degrees below the freezing point of water. In such a day the evaporation from the unfolding leaves and blossoms will be greatly increased by the agency of heat and light, whilst the supply of nourishment is in a great measure cut off by the ill effects of the preceding night. The blossoms will nevertheless unfold themselves, but will be unproductive, from the want of due nourishment; whilst the hazy appearance of the air, which almost always accompanies such weather in the spring, will induce the gardener unjustly to infer that the ill effects he observes have arisen from some quality in the air (distinct from excess of heat and cold), which he denominates a blight.

The best defence against this kind of weather for wall trees, that I believe has yet been tried, is a covering of a double and triple net; for by this the tree is in some degree protected from frost; and the excess of evaporation, in the succeeding day, is in a very considerable degree prevented. Lightning is supposed by many to be very highly injurious to the blossoms of trees; but I believe that the ill effects which appear sometimes to accompany it may be more justly attributed to excessive heat. The careful gardener often covers his trees with mats, or something of this kind; and by almost totally depriving the trees of light, creates that blight which he is anxious to exclude.

As the blossoms of every tree are formed during the preceding summer and autumn, they will evidently be more perfect in proportion as those seasons have been favourable, and as the management of the gardener has been judicious; and as the power of bearing unfavourable weather will be proportional to their vigour, and to the maturity of the annual wood, through which the sap passes to support them, the gardener should be (though he rarely is) extremely attentive to keep his trees in such a state, and the branches at such distances from each other, that they may receive the greatest possible benefit from the portion of light and heat which our shadowy climate affords them. It frequently happens in pruning, that too much bearing wood is left on the tree. Every gardener ought to know, that where a hundred fruits are a sufficient crop for a tree, he has a better chance to obtain that hundred from one thousand blossoms, to which the whole nourishment of the tree is directed, than when the same quantity of nourishment has to support a hundred thousand.

In standard fruit trees, where no advantages can be derived from covering them, much may be done by the judicious application of the pruning knife. The branches of a tree of this kind ought to be much thinned towards their extremities, so that the light may be admitted into the centre of the tree; but the internal parts of it should never be so thin as to admit of a free current of air through it. When a tree has been properly pruned, blossoms and fruit

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fruit will be found on every part of it; and, in unseasonable seasons, the internal blossoms will receive protection from the external branches, which will be unfruitful.

It is particularly the interest of every planter, to take care that the varieties of fruit which he plants be sufficiently hardy for the situation in which he places them; for if this be not attended to, little benefit will be derived from the foregoing observations.

Method of preserving fresh Water sweet during long Voyages. By Samuel Bentham, Esq. of Queen's-square, Westminster. From the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

THE mode in which I conceived fresh water might be preserved sweet, was merely by keeping it in vessels of which the interior lining at least should be of such a substance as should not be acted upon by the water, so as to become a cause of contamination. Accordingly, on board two ships, the greater part of the water was kept, not in casks, but in cases or tanks, which, though they were made of wood, on account of strength, were lined with metallic plates, of the kind manufactured by Mr. Charles Wyatt, of Bridge-street, under the denomination of tinned copper-sheets; and the junctures of the plates or sheets were soldered together, so that the lightness of the cases depended entirely on the lining, the water having no where access to the wood. The shape of these cases was adapted to that of the hold of the ship, some of them being made to fit close under the platform, by which means the quantity of water stowed was considerably greater than could have been stowed, in the same space, by means of casks; and thereby the stowage-room on board ship was very much increased.

The quantity of water kept in this manner on board each ship, was about forty tons, divided into sixteen tanks; and there was likewise, on board each of the ships, about thirty tons stowed in casks as usual.

As the stowing the water in tanks was considered as an experiment, the water in the casks was used in preference; that in the tanks being reserved for occasions of necessity, excepting that a small quantity of it was used occasionally for the purpose of ascertaining its purity, or when the water in the casks was deemed, when compared with that in tanks, too bad for use.

The water in thirteen of the tanks, on board one ship, and in all the tanks on board the other, was always as sweet as when first taken from the source; but in the other three of the tanks, on board one ship, the water was found to be more or less tainted as in the casks. This difference, however, is easily accounted for, by supposing that the water of these tanks was contaminated before it was put into them; for, in fact, the whole of the water was brought on board in casks, for the purpose of filling the tanks, and no particular care was taken to taste the water at the time of taking it on board.

After the water kept in this manner had remained on board a length of time, which was deemed sufficient for experiment, it was used out, and the tanks were replenished as occasion required: but in some

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of the tanks, on board one ship at least, the original water had remained three years and a half, as appears by the certificates herewith enclosed. About twenty-five gallons of the water, which had remained this length of time in the ship, are sent to the society, in two vessels made of the same sort of tinned copper with which the tanks were lined.

A certificate from captain Wm. Bolton, commander of the said vessel, dated Sheerness, 28th of June 1800, accompanied this letter, stating that the water delivered to the society was taken from a tank holding about 700 gallons, and which his predecessor, captain Portlock, had informed him had been poured into the tank in December 1796, except about thirty gallons added in 1798, and had remained good during the whole time.

The signatures to the above accounts were certified, on the 28th of June 1800, by the rev. C. Thee, minister of Sheerness.

In a letter, dated January 27, general Bentham also states, that the water which had been preserved sweet on board his majesty's sloops Arrow and Dart, and of which he had sent specimens to the society, was taken from the well of the king's brew house at Weevil, from whence ships of war, lying at or near Portsmouth, are usually supplied with water for their sea-store, as well as for present use.

Account of a Diving Boat.

CITIZEN St. Aubin, a man of letters at Paris, and member of the tribunate, has given the following account of the *Plongeur*, a diving boat, lately [illegible] by Mr. Fulton, an Ameri[illegible]

"I have," says he, "just [illegible] inspect the plan and [illegible] nautilus, or diving boat, [illegible] Mr. Fulton, similar to [illegible] which he lately made his [illegible] and interesting experiments [illegible] and Brest.

"The diving boat, in the [illegible] struction of which he is [illegible] ployed, will be capacious [illegible] contain eight men, and [illegible] enough for twenty days, [illegible] of sufficient strength and [illegible] enable him to plunge 100 [illegible] water, if necessary. He [illegible] trived a reservoir for air, [illegible] enable eight men to remain [illegible] water for eight hours. [illegible] boat is above water, it has [illegible] and looks just like a common [illegible] When she is to dive, the masts [illegible] sails are struck.

"In making his experiments [illegible] Havre, Mr. Fulton not only remained a whole hour under water [illegible] three of his companions, but [illegible] his boat parallel to the horizon [illegible] any given depth. He preserves [illegible] the compass points as correctly [illegible] der water as on the surface, and [illegible] while under water, the boat [illegible] way at the rate of half a league [illegible] hour, by means contrived for [illegible] purpose.

"It is not twenty years since [illegible] Europe was astonished at the [illegible] ascension of men in balloons; [illegible] haps in a few years they will [illegible] less surprised to see a floating [illegible] ing boats, which, on a given [illegible] shall, to avoid the pursuit of [illegible] ny, plunge under water, and [illegible] again several leagues from the [illegible] where they descended.

"The invention of balloons [illegible] hitherto been of no advantage [illegible]

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e no means have been found to t their course. But if such ns could be discovered, what ld become of camps, cannon, esses, and the whole art of war?

But if we have not succeeded steering the balloon, and even e it impossible to attain that ct, the case is different with the ng boat, which can be conducted er water in the same manner as n the surface. It has the advan- e of sailing like a common boat, also of diving when it is pur- d. With these qualities it is fit carrying secret orders, to succour ockaded port, and to examine the e and position of an enemy in ir own harbours. These are sure and evident benefits, which the diving boat at present promises. But who can see all the consequences of this discovery, or the improvements of which it is susceptible? Mr. Fulton has already added to his boat a machine, by means of which he blew up a large boat in the port of Brest; and if, by future experiments, the same effect could be produced on frigates or ships of the line, what will become of maritime wars, and where will sailors be found to man ships of war, when it is a physical certainty, that they may every moment be blown into the air by means of a diving boat, against which no human foresight can guard them?"

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ANTIQUITIES.

Account of the Establishment of regular Theatres in England, from their earliest Period to the Death of Queen Elizabeth. From the Prolegomena to Reed's Edition of Steevens's Shakespeare.

THE year 1574 is probably the epoch of the first establishment of a regular company of players. It was on the 10th of May 1574, that the influence of the earl of Leicester obtained for his servants, James Burbadge, John Parkyn, John Lanham, William Johnson, and Robert Wilson, a license, under the privy seal, "to exercise the faculty of playing throughout the realm of England." Leicester was not a man who would allow the queen's grant to be impugned, or his own servants to be opposed. And his influence procured, probably, directions from the privy council to the lord mayor, on the 22d of July 1574, "to admit the comedy players within the city of London; and to be otherwise favourably used."

But the zeal of the lord mayor neither darkened the gaiety of the city, nor obstructed the operations of the players, so much as did the plague; which, in that age, frequently afflicted the nation with its destructive ravages. During several years of Elizabeth's reign, the privy council often gave directions for restraining players within the city and its vicinage; on account of the frequent pestilence, which was supposed to be widely propagated, by the numerous concourse of people at theatrical representations. It is to this cause that we ought to attribute the many orders which were issued under the prudent government of Elizabeth with regard to players; and which are contradictory in appearance, more than in reality: when the city was sickly, the playhouses were shut, when the city was healthy, they were opened; though dramatic entertainments were not always allowed in the dog-days.

Among those expedient orders the privy council required the lord mayor, on the 24th of December 1578, "to suffer the children of her majesty's chapel, the servants of the lord chamberlain, of the earl of Warwick, of the earl of Leicester, of the earl of Essex, and the children of Paul's, and no companies else, to exercise plays within the city; whom their lordships have only allowed thereunto by reason that the *companies aforenamed* are appointed to play this Christmas before her majesty." Yet, it is said, that there were then, within the

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he *city, eight* ordinary places, for playing publicly, to the great impoverishment of the people.

No sooner was the drama protected by the wise ministers of Elizabeth, who distinguished, nicely, between the use, and the abuse, of every institution, than plays and players were persecuted by the puritans, whose enmity may be traced up to the publication of *The Laws of Geneva*, which prohibited stage plays as sinful. In 1574, *A Form of Christian Policy* was *drawn out of the French*, and dedicated to lord Burleigh, by Geoffry Fenton. Gosson printed his *School of Abuse*, in 1578, which was dedicated to sir Philip Sydney, by whom it was disdainfully rejected. In 1579, John Northbrooke published a treatise, wherein *dicing, dauncing, vaine plaies*, or *enterludes*, with other *idle pastimes were reprooved*. Stubbes exhibited his *Anatomie of Abuses*, in 1583; showing the *wickedness of stage playes* and *enterludes*. The churches continually resounded with declamations against the *stage*. And, in 1592, the *vanity* and *unlawfulness* of *plaies*, and *enterludes*, were maintained, in the university of Cambridge, by doctor Rainolds, against doctor Gager, the celebrated dramatist. This academical controversy was soon followed by a kind of theatrical *rescript* in the form of a Letter to the vice-chancellor of Cambridge, from the privy council, dated at Oatlands, on the 29th of July 1593; the same year, in which appeared the *first heir* of Shakespeare's *invention*.

From this outcry against the drama, loud as it was, and long as it continued, some good effects resulted; as there did from a similar outcry, which was raised by Collier against the stage in more modern times. As early as 1578, the privy council endeavoured, though not with complete success, to prevent the acting of plays during *Lent*. This solicitude, for the interests of religion, was soon after extended to the preventing of stage plays *on Sundays*. Yet this care did not extend to the court, where plays were presented, for queen Elizabeth's recreation, during her whole reign, on Sundays. This restriction against acting plays on Sundays was continued, by successive orders of the privy council, till it was at length enacted by parliament, that no plays should be presented on the Lord's day.

The players were also obstructed in the exercise of their profession by orders, which originated from a less pious source, and deprived of their profits by injunctions, which proceeded from a less disinterested motive. The royal *bear-ward* found, that the people who are entitled to praise for such a preference, took more delight in stage-playing than in *bear-baiting*; their *second sight* foreseeing, no doubt, that Shakespeare was at hand, to justify their choice: accordingly, in July 1591, an order was issued by the privy council, that there should be no plays, publicly, showed on *Thursdays*; because, on *Thursdays, bear-baiting*, and such like pastimes, had been *usually* practised. In this manner were the ministers of Elizabeth, at times, gravely and wisely occupied.

By those various causes were the players, who had no other profession, deprived of their livelihood; by the recurrence of pestilence, by the intervention of *Lent*, by the return of *Sunday*, and by the *competition*

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tition of *learwards*. On the 3d of December 1581, the players stated their case to the privy council; represented their *poor estates*, as having no other means to sustain their wives and children, but their exercise of playing; showed, that the *sickness* within the city *were well slacked*; and prayed that their lordships would grant them license to use their playing as heretofore: the privy council, thereupon, for those considerations, and recollecting also, "that they were to present certain plays before the queen's majesty, for her solace, in the ensuing Christmas," granted their petition; ordering the lord mayor to permit them to exercise their trade of playing, as usual. On the 22d of April 1582, this order was extended for a further time, and enforced by weightier considerations; *for honest recreation sake*, and in respect, that her *majesty sometimes taketh delight in these pastimes*. Yet the privy council did not, in their laudable zeal for *honest recreation*, depart in the least, from accustomed prudence; requiring, as essential conditions of removing those restrictions, that the *comedies* and *interludes be looked into* for matter, which might breed corruption of manners; and that fit persons might be appointed, for allowing such plays only, as should yield no example of evil. We shall find, in our progress, that regular commissioners were appointed in 1589, for reviewing the labours of our dramatists; for allowing the fit and rejecting *the unmannerly*; which appointment seems to be only a systematic improvement of queen Elizabeth's ecclesiastical injunctions in 1559.

Of such players, and such companies, that incited *amusement*, during Elizabeth's [illegible] were regarded as objects of consideration, by some of the ministers that have ever [illegible] England, who would not know a little more? The [illegible] of St. Paul's appear to have a company in very early [illegible] At the accession of Elizabeth Sebastian Westcott was the [illegible] of those children. With his actors he continued to [illegible] that great queen, and to be [illegible] ject of favour and reward, [illegible] year 1566. He was succeeded master of the children of St. Thomas Giles, who in the same manner tried to please, and equally rewarded for his [illegible] Thomas Giles was succeeded 1600, by Edward Piers, as master of the children of [illegible] who was to instruct them in theory of music and direct [illegible] "to hold, as 't were, the mirror to nature." The establishment the children of her majesty's *honourable chapel* seems to have formed on the plan of the choir of St. Paul's. Richard Bower had presided over this latter chapel under Henry VIII, continued to solace Elizabeth, by singing and acting of the children of the chapel, till 1572. Richard Bower was then succeeded in office, and in those modes of acting, by John Honnys. This was followed by William [illegible] one of the gentlemen of the chapel, who not only endeavoured to soften life by the acting of boys, but to improve it by the publication of the *penitential psalms* with appropriate music. The children of Westminster had for their director John Taylor, from [illegible]

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1565, for a long succession of ical seasons. And the children ndsor were, in the same man- employed by Richard Ferrant, g Elizabeth's residence there, ease the anguish of a torturing "

was from those nurseries that a cyon was grafted into the regular companies of players. ng the infancy of the drama, players were driven, by the lties of the statutes against bonds, to seek for shelter under ite patronage, by entering them- es, as servants, to the greater s, and even to the middling of gentlemen. At the acces- of Elizabeth, the lord Robert ley's players became conspi- us. When, by his influence, were incorporated into a re- r company in 1574, their lead- were, James Burbadge, John kyn, John Lanham, William nson, and Robert Wilson. None hese rose to eminence, or contri- ed much to the advancement of stage. When the earl of Leices- died, in September 1588, they re left to look for protection from ew master.

In 1572, sir Robert Lane had atrical servants, at the head of om was Laurence Dutton, who pears to have joined the earl of arwick's company; but Lane's rvants seem not to have long con- ued, either to profit by pleasing hers, or to please themselves by ofit.

In 1572, lord Clinton entertained amatic servants, who, as they id little, have left little for the storian of the stage to record. When the lord Clinton died, on the 5th of January 1584-5, those ervants found shelter probably from some other peer, who, like him, was ambitious of giving and receiving the pleasures of the stage.

In 1575, appeared at the head of the earl of Warwick's company Laurence Dutton, who, as they did not distinguish themselves, cannot be much distinguished by the historian of the theatre.

In 1575, the lord chamberlain had a company of acting servants; whether William Elderton, and Richard Mouncaster, were then the leaders of it is uncertain: but Shakespeare was, certainly, admitted into this company, which he has immortalized more by his dramas than by his acting. In 1597, John Heminges and Thomas Pope were at the head of the lord chamberlain's servants, who were afterwards retained by king James; and long stood the foremost for the regularity of their establishment, and the excellency of their plays.

In 1576, the earl of Sussex had a theatrical company which began to act at *the Rose*, on the 27th of December 1593, yet never rose to distinguished eminence.

In 1577, lord Howard had dramatic servants, who, as they did not distinguish themselves, have not been remembered by others.

In 1578, the earl of Essex had a company of players, who probably finished their career when he paid the penalty of his treason in 1601.

In 1579, lord Strange had a company of tumblers, who, at times, entertained the queen with *feats of activity*; and who began to play at *the Rose*, under the management of Philip Henslow, on the 19th of February 1591-2; yet were never otherwise distinguished, than like the *strutting player, whose conceit lay in his hamstring.*

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In 1579, the earl of Darby entertained a company of comedians, which had at its head, in 1599, Robert Brown, to whom William Slye devised, in 1608, his share in the Globe.

In 1585, the queen had certainly a company of players, which is said, without sufficient authority, to have been formed, by the advice of Walsingham, in 1581. The earliest payment which appears to have been made to the queen's company, was issued on the 6th of March 1585-6. And, in March 1589-90, John Dutton, who was one of lord Warwick's company, and John Lanham, who belonged to lord Leicester's, appear to have been at the head of Elizabeth's company, which must be distinguished from the ancient establishment of the household, that received a salary at the exchequer without performing any duty at court.

In 1591, the lord admiral had a company of comedians, who began to act at *the Rose*, on the 14th of May 1594; and who had at its head, in 1598, Robert Shaw and Thomas Downton. Connected with them, in the management and concerns of the company, were Philip Henslow and Edward Alleyn; two persons, who are better known, and will be longer remembered in the theatrical world. At the accession of king James, the theatrical servants of the lord admiral had the honour to be taken into the service of Henry-Frederick, prince of Wales.

In 1592, the earl of Hertford entertained a company of theatrical servants, who have left few materials for the theatrical remembrancer.

In 1593, the earl of Pembroke sheltered, in the like manner, under his protection, a company of persons, who equally made a profession of acting, as a mode of livelihood, and who were more desirous of profit than emulous of praise. This company began to play at *the Rose*, on the 28th of October 1600.

The earl of Worcester had also a company of theatrical servants, who, at the accession of king James, had the honour to be entertained by queen Anne in the same capacity.

Thus we see, in this slight enumeration, fifteen distinct companies of players; who, during the protected reign of Elizabeth, and in the time of Shakespeare, successively gained a scanty subsistence, by *lascivious pleasing*. The demise of the queen brought along with it the dissolution of those companies, as retainers to the great: and we shall find, that the accession of king James gave rise to a theatric policy of a different kind. The act of parliament, which took away from private persons the privilege of licensing players, or of protecting strolling actors from the penalties of vagrancy, put an end for ever to the scenic system of prior times.

Account of Haddon Hall, in Derbyshire. From Britton and Brayley's Beauties of England and Wales.

HADDON HALL, the truly venerable mansion of his grace the duke of Rutland, is situated about two miles south of Bakewell, on a bold eminence which rises on the east side of the river Wye, and overlooks the pleasant vale of Haddon.

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don. This is the most complete of our ancient baronial residences now remaining; and though not at present inhabited, nor in very good repair, is extremely interesting to the antiquary, from the many indications it exhibits of the festive manners and hospitality of our ancestors, and of the inconvenient yet social arrangement by which their mode of life was regulated.

The high turrets and embattlements of this mansion, when beheld from a distance, give it the resemblance of a strong fortress; and even on a nearer approach, it apparently confines the idea, but, though thus castellated, and assuming the forms of regular defence, it was never, even in its original construction, furnished with any means of effectual resistance. It consists of numerous apartments and offices, erected at different periods, and surrounding two paved quadrangular courts. The most ancient part is the tower over the gateway, on the east side of the upper quadrangle; this was probably built about the reign of Edward the Third; but there is no evidence by which its precise date can be ascertained. The chapel is of Henry the Sixth's time: and the tower at the north-west corner, on which are the arms of the Vernons, Pipes, &c. is nearly of the same period. The gallery was erected in the reign of queen Elizabeth, after the death of sir George Vernon: some of the offices are more modern; but not any portion of the building is of a date subsequent to the seventeenth century.

The principal entrance at the north-west angle, is under a high tower, through a large arched gateway, that leads, by a flight of angular steps, into the great court. Near the middle of the east side of the latter, is a second flight of steps, communicating with the great porch, over the door of which are two shields of arms carved in stone; the one containing those of *Vernon*, and the other, of *Fulco de Pembridge*, lord of Tong, in Shropshire, whose daughter, and heiress, Isabella, married sir Richard Vernon, and considerably increased the family estate by her own possessions. On the right of the passage leading from the porch is the *great hall*, having a communication with the grand staircase, and state apartments; and on the left, ranging in a line, are four large doorways, with great pointed stone arches, which connect with the kitchen, buttery, wine-cellar, and numerous small upper apartments, that appear to have been used as lodging-rooms, for the guests and their retainers. In the kitchen are two vast fireplaces, with irons for a prodigious number of spits: various stoves, great double ranges of dressers, an enormous chopping block, &c. Adjoining the kitchen are various lesser rooms, for larders and other purposes.

The hall must have been the great public dining-room, for no other apartment is sufficiently spacious for the purpose. At the upper end is a raised floor, where the table for the lord and his principal guests was spread; and on two sides is a gallery, supported on pillars. From the south-east corner is a passage leading to the great staircase, formed of huge blocks of stone, rudely jointed; at the top of which, on the right, is a large apartment

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apartment hung with arras, and behind it, a little door, opening into the hall gallery.

On the left of the passage, at the head of the great stairs, are five or six very large semicircular steps, framed of solid timber, that lead into the *long gallery*, which occupies the whole south side of the second court, and is 110 feet in length, and seventeen wide. The flooring is of oak planks, affirmed by tradition to have been cut out of a single tree which grew in the garden. The wainscotting is likewise of oak, and is curiously ornamented: on the frieze are carvings of boars heads, thistles, and roses; these, with the arms, &c. prove it, in the opinion of Mr. King, to have been put up *after* the house came into the possession of sir John Manners, yet *before* the title of earl of Rutland descended to that branch of the family. In the midst of the gallery is a great square recess, besides several bow-windows, in one of which are the arms of the earl of Rutland impaling Vernon, with its quarterings, and circled with the garter, &c.; and in another, the arms of England, similarly encircled, and surmounted with a crown. Near the end of the gallery is a short passage, that opens into a room having a frieze and cornice of rough plaster, adorned with peacocks and boars heads, in alternate succession: an adjoining apartment is ornamented in the same manner; and over the chimney is a very large bas-relief of Orpheus charming the beasts, of similar composition.

All the principal rooms, except the gallery, "were hung with loose arras, a great part of which still remains; and the doors were concealed every where behind the hangings, so that the tapestry was to be lifted up to pass in and out; only, for convenience, there were great iron hooks, (many of which are still in their places,) by means whereof it might occasionally be held back. The doors being thus concealed, nothing can be conceived more ill-fashioned than their workmanship; few of these fit at all close; and wooden bolts, rude bars, and iron hasps, are in general their best and only fastenings *."

The chapel is in the south-west angle of the great court; from which the entrance leads under a low sharp-pointed arch. It has a body and two aisles, divided from the former by pillars and pointed arches. In the windows are some good remains of painted glass; and the date Millesimo CCCCXXVII. By the side of the altar is a niche and basin for holy water. An ancient stone font is likewise preserved here. Near the entrance into the chapel stands a Roman altar, about three feet high, said to have been dug up near Bakewell. The inscription is nearly obliterated, but was given by bishop Gibson, as follows:

DEO
MARTI
BRACIACÆ
OSITTIVS
CÆCILIAN
PRÆFECT
TRO....
VS.

The park, originally connected

* Archæologia, vol. vi. page 353.

with

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s mansion, was ploughed
ultivated about thirty years
e gardens consist entirely of
, ranged one above another;
ing a sort of stone ballustrade.
ospects from one or two
is are extremely fine; and
vicinity of the house is
ping group of luxuriant old

manor of Haddon was, soon
ne conquest, the property of
enells, whose coheirs mar-
Vernon and *Basset*, in the
of Richard the First. The
continued to enjoy half the
in the time of Edward the
The heiress of Vernon
d to *Franceys*, who assumed
rname of Vernon; and the
of the estate was the entire
ty of sir Richard Vernon, in
the Sixth's time. This gen-
n was speaker of the parlia-
held at Leicester in the
425, and was afterwards con-
d governor of Calais, in which
he was succeeded by his son,
was appointed constable of
nd for life, and was the last
n that held that important
. Sir Henry Vernon, his son
successor, was governor to
e Arthur, heir apparent to
ry the Seventh; and is said
ave frequently entertained the
e at Haddon. Sir George
on, the last male heir of this
ly, became so distinguished
is hospitality, and magnificent
le of living, that he was locally
ed *King of the Peak*. On his
h, in the seventh year of queen
abeth, his possessions descended
his two daughters, Margaret
Dorothy: the former married
Thomas Stanley, knight, second
of Edward, the third earl of
Derby: and the latter, sir John Manners, knight, second son of Thomas, first earl of Rutland of that name. By this marriage, Haddon, and the other estates in this county, that had been held by the Vernons, became the property of the Manners', and have regularly descended to the present duke of Rutland.

Haddon Hall continued to be the principal residence of this family till the beginning of the last century, when it was quitted for Belvoir-castle, in Lincolnshire. In the time of the first duke of Rutland, (so created by queen Anne,) seven score servants were maintained here, and the house was kept open in the true style of old English hospitality, during twelve days after Christmas. Since that, it has occasionally been the scene of mirth and revelry; and the cheerful welcome of former ages, so far as the despoiled condition of the mansion would admit, has not been wanting to increase the pleasure of the guests. The last time its festive board was spread, was shortly after the conclusion of the late peace, when nearly 200 couple danced in the long gallery.

Description of Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre. From Witman's Travels in Egypt, 1801.

THE city of Jerusalem itself stands on an elevated rocky ground, capable of yielding but little produce: in the vicinity, however, we saw several spots, which the inhabitants had with great industry fertilized, by clearing away the stones, with which they had banked up the soil to prevent

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vent it from being washed away, and by resorting to every other expedient which could suggest itself.

This soil, which is a reddish clay, wherever it is of any depth, is essentially of a good quality; consequently their laborious efforts had been rewarded, in these partial and chosen spots, by an abundant produce of fruits, corn, and vegetables. The grapes which were presented to us at our repasts, were uncommonly fine and large: at the season of the vintage the vineyards must have had a pleasing aspect in this land of rocks and mountains.

We were told by the priests of an extraordinary threat made by Bonaparté, namely, that should he ever obtain possession of Jerusalem, he would plant the tree of liberty on the spot on which the cross of Jesus stood; and would bury the first French grenadier who should fall in the attack in the tomb of our Saviour.

From the terrace of the convent in which we were lodged, we had a fine view of the Mount of Olives, of Mount Sion, and indeed of every part of the city, the extent of which has been so much diminished in modern times, that the circumference is reckoned not to exceed four English miles. The walls and habitations are in excellent repair; and the former are provided with several small square towers. Near the entrance gate is a castle denominated David's Tower, the stones in the inferior part of which are very massive, and apparently of great antiquity.

About two o'clock we went to the church, called the Church of the Sepulchre, as being built over the holy sepulchre, in company with the superior of our convent, with whom, I should observe, we had made an arrangement to visit Bethlem on the following morning. Escorted by several of the reverend fathers, we passed through a solemn and grand entrance, into a lofty and capacious building (somewhat less than an hundred paces long, and not more than sixty wide), supported by several very large marble pillars of the Corinthian order, and the dome of which was built of the cedar of Lebanon. Preparations having been made for our visit to this sanctuary, it was lighted up with more than usual splendour, and had a very striking and awful effect. In the centre of the building is the holy sepulchre, which is now cased over with marble for its better preservation. But for this precaution, indeed, it would ere this have been broken into fragments, which the pilgrims would have carried off as so many precious relics. The sepulchre, we are told, was at first a cave hewn in the rock under ground; but the rock having been since cut away in every direction, it appears now in the form of a grotto above ground. In bestowing on it a close inspection, we met with the stone on which they told us the angel was seated when Mary sought the body of Jesus. This stone had been removed from the entrance. The small building, or chapel, in which the sepulchre is enclosed, was lighted by several large and handsome lamps, a certain number of which are always kept burning. We were next conducted to all the interesting places which respected our Saviour previously to his death; such as the spot where he was confined before his trial and condemnation;

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nation; that where he was scourged, and the crown of thorns placed on his head; that where he was nailed to the cross, &c. We saw the fissure in the rock which was rent by the earthquake at the time he gave up the ghost, together with the place where the soldiers cast lots for his garments, and the spot where his body was embalmed.

The whole of this very extensive building, in which the Greeks, Latins, Armenians, and Copts, have each respectively a chapel, stands on Mount Calvary. We visited each of these chapels. Near to that which was built by St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, in commemoration of the finding of the cross on which our Saviour was crucified, we saw the cavern which was formerly the grand reservoir of water that contained the cross. In the middle of the Greek chapel stands a marble basin fixed on the ground, which the Greek priests told us was not only placed in the centre of the pile of buildings, but in the centre of the universe. This beautiful chapel is built of yellow and white marble; and several of the columns are of verd antique. We next proceeded to the chapel where Mary visited Jesus, the pavement of which is of beautiful marble, inlaid and ornamented with much taste. In the course of our inquiries we saw the tomb of Baldwin, governor of Jerusalem, who was killed during the crusades.

The beauty and grandeur of these buildings do great credit to the age in which they were executed. Over the gate which led us to the elegant structure, erected by the order of St. Helena, in which the holy sepulchre, and the memorable spots I have noticed above, are enclosed, we saw the vestiges of several pieces of fine sculpture, together with a considerable number of marble and granite columns, of the Corinthian order, and other architectural decorations.

The Armenian church, a fine and elegant structure, was ornamented by several good scriptural paintings. The fathers pointed out to us the spot where the head of St. James was deposited, after he had been decapitated at Caissa.

We rose at five in the morning of the 18th, and went to the chapel, where mass was performing. We breakfasted shortly after, and at seven o'clock left Jerusalem on our way to Bethlem, accompanied by the superior and several of the monks belonging to the Latin convent, in which we had taken up our residence. On our quitting the city, we passed Mount Sion, on which the walls of the city are partly built, and which is separated by a valley from the hill where Judas Iscariot sold Jesus for thirty pieces of money. The road winds over a part of this hill. After an hour's journey, we reached a convent built by St. Helena, from whence we had a view of Bethlem, the road leading to which is extremely rocky, and of a very dreary appearance. On approaching, the Dead Sea was in our view. Bethlem stands on a lofty mountain, the soil of which abounds in chalk and marl. The inhabitants came out to welcome us on the road; and this was done by the women, by a most hideous shrieking noise, accompanied by gestures and distortions, which it would be difficult to describe. On our passage through

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through the streets, the houses were thronged with people.

As we approached the convent, in which we were received with great hospitality, we passed beneath the ruins of an ancient gateway, and afterwards entered a lofty building, erected by St Helena, anciently styled the temple, but now the convent of St. Catharine. It is ornamented with at least fifty lofty and beautiful columns of marble, of the Corinthian order; and has on its walls the remains of several fine paintings in *fresco* of scriptural subjects, representing the apostles, patriarchs, &c. The beauty and symmetry of the temple have been in some measure destroyed by a portion of it, which they have converted into a chapel, having been divided off by the Greeks, who received permission from the Turks to do so, on their consenting to pay an annual contribution.

After having partaken of an excellent breakfast provided by the superior of the convent, we went to see the three surprising basins built by Solomon, near to which he is said to have spent much of his time.

The pools, or basins of Solomon, are three in number, and situated in a sloping hollow of the mountain, one above another; so that the waters of the uppermost descend into the second, and those of the second the third. Their figure is quadrangular. The breadth is nearly the same in all, amounting to between eighty and ninety paces. In their length they differ; the first being about 160 paces long, the second 200, and the third 220. The depth of each is considerable. They are lined with stone, plastered, and in a tolerable state of repair. They contained, however, but little water when I visited them.

The monks, by whom we were accompanied, considered these pools or basins, as one of the greatest antiquities in the country.

They are distant two hours journey from Bethlem; and the road which leads to them, consisting entirely of rocks, is almost impracticable. These basins supplied the inhabitants of Bethlem and Jerusalem with water by means of aqueducts, which appeared, however, at the time of our visit, to be somewhat out of repair. In the vicinity of the pools we noticed a Turkish fort; and, not far from it, the source or spring, by which the basins are supplied with water, as well as by the rains which occasionally fall upon the neighbouring mountains during the winter season.

In returning, we passed through a valley, in which was a garden, entitled the garden of Solomon. Its irrigation having been favoured by the water which at times issues from the rocks above into the valley, the vegetables it contained had a very promising appearance. We saw in the valley the ruin also of a building, which we were told had been inhabited by Solomon's concubines.

On approaching Bethlem, the general made a sketch of the town; and we found, on our arrival, a sumptuous dinner prepared for us at the convent. After this repast, we visited the birth-place of our Saviour, a deep cavern hewn out of the solid rock, and lighted up by a considerable number of lamps, in which the manger was, as well as

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every other interesting particular, pointed out to us. The manger was, for the same reason as the sepulchre, cased over with marble, to prevent the pilgrims from mutilating it, and carrying off with them fragments of such precious relics. We were afterwards conducted to a variety of memorable spots, and, among them, to the deep and immensely large cistern, into which the bodies of the infants, murdered by the command of Herod, were thrown. Near to this cistern the tomb of St. Jerome was situated.

The convent of St. Catharine, in which at one time twenty monks resided, but the number of whom was now reduced to eight, and the Greek and Armenian convents, being all of them within the same walls and enclosure, so as to constitute one large and entire building only, all the ever memorable places within Bethlem which the sacred writings have recorded, are in this way built over and preserved.

The inhabitants of Bethlem consist, for the greater part, of Greeks, Armenians, and Arabs converted to Christianity. Among its population but few Turks are to be found. The dress of the men, like that of the neighbouring peasants, is extremely simple, and consists of a long white chemise, or frock, with a girdle fastened round the waist. Very few of the poorer sort, whether males or females, wear shoes. The women are dressed in a blue chemise, with a cotton belt or girdle, and cover the head with a long white veil, which flows loosely down the back. Their complexion is very dark, approaching almost to black. They are very laborious, and submit to every description of drudgery. They are betrothed as soon as they come into the world; and marry at the early age of twelve years.

Bethlem standing on an eminence, and on a chalky soil, is justly considered by the inhabitants as possessing a very salubrious air; in proof of which I observed but few among them who had a sickly appearance. There were indeed some cases of ophthalmia, but very rare. The sides of the mountain on which this town is situated were, as well as the summit, interspersed with fine vineyards, banked in with stones, which must have cost a prodigious labour to the cultivators. The grapes they yielded were remarkably large, and finely flavoured. In addition to these we saw figs, pomegranates, and an abundance of olives, on which fruits the inhabitants in a great measure subsist. In the vallies some corn is produced; and the bread made from it is of an excellent quality. The dews, which fall in great abundance, are highly favourable to the vegetation in general.

On the 19th, at eleven in the morning, we left the convent at Jerusalem, on our way to the Mount of Olives, situated at about a mile's distance from the walls of the city. Our attention was then directed to the sepulchres of the kings, which the monks consider as the third wonder in that part of the world. To inspect them, we entered at the east side, through an opening cut out of the solid rock, which brought us into a spacious court of about forty paces square, cut down into the rock, with which it is encompassed instead of walls. On the south side of this court there is a portico, nine paces long, and about

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about four broad, in like manner hewn out of the natural rock. It has a kind of architrave running along its front, and although time has certainly deprived it of some of its beauties, yet it still exhibits the remains of excellent sculpture of flowers, fruits, &c. On the left hand within this portico, we entered a small aperture upon our knees and hands; the passage was become difficult on account of the accumulation of rubbish collected at its mouth.

We reached at the commencement a large square chamber, cut with great neatness and exactness out of the solid rock. From this chamber we entered a second, which led to several more, five or six in all, one within the other, nearly of the same description as the first, except that in the interior chambers there were niches or sepulchres, for the reception of the dead. Each of these caverns or chambers had niches for four, six, or eight bodies. The mutilated portions of the sarcophagi, ornamented with fine sculpture, lay scattered upon the ground, as well as the fragments of the stone doors by which these chambers had been anciently closed.

The lid of one of the sarcophagi, seven feet in length, having on it grapes, leaves, acorns, and various other devices, very beautifully sculptured, was in an entire state.

A door of one of the chambers was still hanging. It consisted of a mass of solid stone, resembling the rock itself, of about six inches in thickness, but in size less than an ordinary door. It turned upon the hinges contrived in the manner of axles. These hinges were of the same entire piece of stone with the door, and were received into two holes of the immovable rock, one at the top, the other at the bottom.

In some of these chambers the dead bodies were laid upon benches of stone; others had sepulchres cut in the form of ovens. In the different chambers which I entered, I imagine from forty to fifty bodies might have been deposited. Whether the kings of Israel or of Judah, or any other kings, were the constructors of them, they have certainly been contrived with infinite ingenunity, and completed with immense labour.

Having withdrawn from these interesting mausolei, or caverns, we proceeded to the sepulchres of the Virgin Mary, of her mother, and of Joseph, all of them situated in the valley of Jehoshaphat, and over which was erected a large stone building, reconstructed by the Armenians about forty years before. It was in the vicinity of this spot that St. Stephen was stoned. To reach the sepulchres, which were in the interior part of a cavern, dug from the solid rock, we had to descend a flight of forty-eight steps. The Virgin's sepulchre was lighted by lamps, which were constantly kept burning at the joint expense of the Greeks, Armenians, and Copts. I brought away with me several small pieces of the rock, cut in squares, which the inhabitants take care to provide for the gratification of the curious traveller. Contiguous to the building erected over the sepulchres, we entered a cave, in which our Saviour is said to have sweated blood. The monks by whom we were accompanied, pointed out to us several large, and apparently ancient, olive trees, which, they assured us, were in existence in the time of our Saviour,

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viour, and which stood in the front of the building. We did not presume to question their erudition on this point of natural history; but could not help admiring the attention they bestowed on them, in encompassing their roots by stones, and filling up the cavities of their decayed trunks with the same materials, for their better preservation.

On our quitting this spot, we went to the Mount of Olives, a very steep hill, on the east side of Jerusalem, the valley of Jehoshaphat lying between the mount and city. On our reaching its summit, we were conducted to a small circular building, in which the reverend fathers pointed out to us the impression of our Saviour's foot in a stone, when he ascended into Heaven. The Christian inhabitants, when they visit the Mount of Olives, do not content themselves with saluting this cavity in the stone, but also rub on it the fragments of marble taken from the rock beneath, at the sepulchre of the Blessed Virgin. The small building erected over the place of ascension is contiguous to a Turkish mosque, and is in the possession of the Turks, who derive a profit from showing its contents; and who also subject the Christians to an annual contribution for a permission to officiate within it, according to their ritual, on Ascension-day. At the distance of about an hundred yards from the mosque is the spot where the angel appeared to Jesus, warning him to ascend, as his place was not on earth, but above; and where the apostles were assembled at the moment of his ascension. From the mosque itself we had a fine and commanding view of Jerusalem, Mount Sion, and the Dead Sea.

In descending the mountain, and in passing afterwards through the valley of Jehoshaphat, we were gratified by the view of several memorable spots. We saw, among others, the tombs of Absalom and Zechariah, and visited the place where the apostles concealed themselves when Jesus was led by. We were next conducted to the well of St. Barb, at the foot of Mount Sion, where the vestments of Jesus were washed; and, at an inconsiderable distance from it, inspected the wells of Nehemiah.

On leaving the valley of Jehoshaphat, we passed to the right of the place where the body of the prophet Isaiah was separated into two parts. In ascending Mount Sion, we saw, on the acclivity of an opposite mountain, a building erected on the spot where Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus for thirty pieces of silver. On reaching the summit of the mount, a church and convent, belonging to the Armenians, were pointed out to us, situated at a small distance from the entrance gate, leading to the back part of the city. It was there, the monks informed us, that the cock crew when Peter denied Christ. Without the city walls, and on Mount Sion, there is a Turkish mosque standing on the ground where king David was buried, and where our Saviour instituted the Lord's supper.

Description of Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Alexandria, with a particular Account of Cleopatra's Needle, and of Pompey's Pillar. By Sir R. Wilson.

THE exterior walls of Old Alexandria, flanked with many old mouldering towers, form beautiful

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ruins, pleasing the eye even in the midst of desolation. The circumference of the wall must be near four miles.

In the centre of the sides, in a regular line, and fixed in horizontally at the distance of about ten yards from each other, are large pillars of granite, but whether so placed for ornament, or to strengthen the wall, is not evident: the inference is, however, direct, that these divided columns formerly belonged to a city much more ancient, and which probably was the magnificent Alexandria, founded by Alexander the Great, a city without a rival in the world before or since. At a distance these projecting ends resemble guns run out from the broadside of a ship.

Within this wall are the massive ruins of the Temple of the Sun; and many gigantic pillars of granite remain, which impress with the highest idea of its former grandeur: there are also many large fragments lying in every part, of which Sçavans attempt an appropriation to their original buildings.

The gate of Rosetta is an elegant specimen of the Saracen taste in architecture. On the space between the walls and the sea are lying innumerable blocks and pillars of granite, porphyry and marble, the ruins also, probably, of the ancient Alexandria, and which seem to have been made use of by the Turks as monumental stones, since this ground formed their burial place.

About thirty yards in the rear of the French entrenchment, as before represented, stands Cleopatra's needle, and one of equal magnitude is lying close by horizontally. The French uncovered this since their arrival, the apex being only visible before. The form of these obelisks is of considerable elegance, and their magnitude is enormous, considering that each is only one piece of granite; their height is sixty-three feet, and base seven feet square; their sides are covered with hieroglyphics, which on the eastern front of the one that is upright are much effaced by the wind.

Tradition affirms that they ornamented the gate of Cleopatra's palace. From the quantities of marble, &c. &c. found near the spot, probably the residence of the sovereigns of Egypt was placed there. Much is it to be lamented, that such a superb monument of the Egyptian expedition has not been already brought to England. The zeal of lord Cavan urged an attempt, but the swell of the sea destroyed the quay he had constructed to embark it from, and the funds are so exhausted as not to admit the formation of others; yet surely this is a project worthy the cooperation of government, and the country at large.

This obelisk would worthily record an illustrious campaign, and animate with emulous pride the rising generation. Nor could the possession be regarded by other nations with those sentiments of regret and aversion which the pillaged treasures in the museum at Paris, notwithstanding their excellence, inspire. This trophy could not be deemed, like those, an emblem of national shame, perpetuating the memory of nefarious crimes and horrible devastation.

Humanity would rather exult on seeing a monument erected, which might convey instruction and example

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ble to future British armies, whilst the arts and sciences would have no cause to mourn the removal *.

The next remarkable object is Pompey's pillar, which stands on the south-west of Alexandria, within 100 yards of the inundation, and on the exterior of which runs the canal of Alexandria. At a distance the appearance is noble; approached closer, the pillar is lovely beyond description. The dimensions are so stupendous, as would in a rude stone excite wonder, but when the elegance of the capital, the beauty of the shaft, and the proportioned solidity of base are combined, the eye rests on this pillar with delight, as the chef d'œuvre of the arts. Let imagination be raised to the utmost conception of perfection, and this perhaps is the unique excellence, which would answer such expectation.

Pompey's pillar is of the Corinthian order, and eighty-eight feet six inches in height: the shaft formed of a single block of granite, retaining the finest polish, except where the wind on the north-east front has chased a little the surface, is sixty-four feet in height, and eight feet four inches in diameter. At the base of the pedestal is an aperture made by the Arabs, who, in the hopes of finding money buried underneath (the only idea attached by them to the admiration of Europeans), endeavoured to blow up the column. Not understanding

* Lord Cavan, during his subsequent command at Alexandria, directed a working party to remove the ground near the needles, when the pedestals of both were discovered. The obelisk which is upright was found to stand upon a pedestal of six feet in height, but immediately resting on four brass blocks, or what properly are called dogs. When lord Cavan was deterred from again prosecuting his design of embarking the obelisk, which was lying down, by the commander in chief in the Mediterranean declining to sanction and patronize the measure, he raised it horizontally on a block of granite, so that a man can walk upright under it. The original pedestal which he found reversed, he had raised on its outward angle, and excavating the granite sufficiently to place in a piece of all the coins of George the Third's reign and the present sultan, he restored the surface by the marble slab, on which was sculptured the inscription to be seen in the appendix. It is to be hoped, however, that the government and the country will second his intention of still securing this noble monument for England. The expense of bringing it home is estimated at about 15,000*l.*; a sum which the two services alone would with pleasure raise, although the officers of both are not over well paid.

The measurement of the obelisk is accurately ascertained, and is as follows:

	Ft.	*In.*		*Ft.*	*In.*
Extreme length	68	3			
Length to the commencement of the slope	61	0			
Length of the slope through the centre	7	3			
Width of the base	7	7	by	7	0
Ditto, at the narrow end	5	1	by	4	9
PEDESTAL.					
Height	6	6			
Breadth	9	0	by	8	5
Length of the first step	11	11			
Length of the second step	14	7			
Height of steps	1	4½			
Width	1	4			

A female head sculptured in marble was found near the pedestal, and is brought home by lord Cavan.

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the principle of mining, the explosion did no mischief to the great fabric, only exposed some loose stones under the pedestal, on one of which hieroglyphics are to be seen. These stones appear to have been placed there to form a solid foundation.

The French, fearing that in time this removal of support might injure, at all events, the perpendicular elevation of the pillar, filled up the vacuity with cement, which, to the disgrace of the English, they broke away again, and a sentinel was at last stationed to guard a monument, which had remained amongst barbarians unprotected for ages, since some officers even attempted to gratify an highly censurable vanity, by knocking off pieces of the pedestal, to present to their friends in the united kingdoms; a destructive mania, which occasioned also the fracture of the sarcophagus in the great pyramid of Cairo *.

From several grooves and pieces of iron found by a party of English sailors, who, in order to drink a bowl of punch, ascended to the top, by flying a kite and fastening a rope round the capital, scarcely a doubt can remain of a statue having been formerly erected there, and Septimius Severus is supposed to have had that honour. A cap of liberty was substituted by the French; which, probably, is by this time taken down; the colours they removed themselves †.

Although this pillar was so near to the town, the French never could venture so far, in less than parties of twenty armed men; even some of these detachments were surprised, by the Arabs, disarmed, stripped, abused, and sent in scorn back to their comrades in Alexandria.

A French officer, who superintended the manufactories of Giza, proposed removing this column to France: probably the attempt would have proved beyond his or any other man's abilities.

Sonnini strongly recommends the project, and predicted that this monument would only be recognised in after-ages by the name of the pillar of the French. Animated with illusions, he describes the names of the soldiers who fell in the *glorious* storm of Alexandria, as being engraved on the column already by order of Bonaparté. Unfortunately, not a character is to be discovered, and imagination can scarcely trace any remains of the Greek inscription, which is supposed to have been formerly sculptured on the shafts ‡.

The

* This observation ought not to give offence. Individuals are not alluded to. Such remarks are only intended to excite in future a more disinterested respect for such monuments.

† An English officer of marines afterwards ascended and took the cap down.

‡ It has, however, at length been traced, and this pillar will be hereafter recognised as a monument of British ingenuity and talent. France sent her scavans to procure the honour of these discoveries, which might interest mankind by promoting science and establishing historical data, but their efforts to mark the period when this superb column was erected, or to whose fame it was consecrated, proved altogether fruitless. They even pronounced the decyphering impossible. But this rest against further enterprises did not daunt the inquiring genius of two British officers, Captain Dundas of the royal engineers, and lieutenant Desade of the queen's German

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The city of Alexandria is very mall: the population never exceeded six thousand nine hundred ouls, and since the arrival of the rench it is considerably diminished.

General Menou was encamped on n open place behind his new wall, hich certainly was the most agreeble and cleanly situation. The ouses being all white, the general ppearance of the city is more vely than of any other in Egypt. here is nothing very remarkable o be seen in the town, excepting he mosque of St. Athanasius, hich is a superb structure, whose olonnades are formed of pillars of ranite, marble, &c.

There are no buildings so good s in Cairo. The quay of Alexandria is commodious; many antiquities were laying ready for embarkation, an account of which is n the appendix, serving as another vidence of general Reynier's correctness: a beautifully ornamented iece of cannon was also found eady to be embarked, and is since rought home by general Lawson.

The inner harbour was full of hipping, but in a ruinous state; even the vessels of war were not in good order; the Egyptienne, however, must be excepted, and mentioned as one of the finest frigates in any service.

On the isle des Figuiers, or houlder of land forming the flank of the inner harbour, is built the azarette, to which several heavy batteries defend the approach every way. At the extremity of a dyke or causeway (apparently elevated by art), of about half a mile in length, and three yards in breadth, with walls on each side, stands the pharos, which is built upon a rock, and which originally was a light-house, of such construction as to be called one of the wonders of the world. The present castle is of considerable strength, defended by thirty-five very fine pieces of French cannon, with two tiers of batteries. This fort perfectly commands the eastern harbour, and would resist any attack by sea. Here the English officers taken prisoners had been confined by general Menou; but they had not found, although the situation was healthy, that the residence was very agreeable; upon the whole, their treatment had not been good; close confinement, perhaps, was justifiable, rigour was never necessary, and therefore the officers had some reason to complain.

Description of Pompey's Pillar and Cleopatra's Needle. By Captain Walsh.

SOUTH of the city of Alexandria, and nearly in a line with the pharos, stands that great piece of antiquity, Pompey's pillar. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this fine monument of ancient architecture: it is in the highest state of preservation, except on the north-west quarter, which I imagine has suf-

nan regiment, determined on the attempt. For one hour only in each day, whilst the sun cast a shade on the inscription, could they at all discern the characters; but after a labour of three weeks, success crowned their perseverance, and they traced the inscription to be seen in the appendix, except seventeen letters, which the ability of Mr. Hayter, an English clergyman at Naples, employed in decyphering the ancient manuscripts at Herculaneum, supplied.

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fered from the constant and violent winds blowing from that point the greater part of the year.

The remains of a Greek inscription are plainly visible on the western face of the pedestal.

The French have repaired the foundation supporting the pedestal, which had formerly been destroyed in part by the brutal rapacity of an Arab; who, imagining some treasure lay concealed under it, attempted, but happily in vain, to blow up this beautiful column. A cap of liberty was erected upon a pole on the top, having been placed there by the French, a short time after their arrival in the country. Close to the sea-side, south by east of the pharos, is Cleopatra's needle. Near it lies its fellow obelisk, which had always been supposed to be broken, part of it being buried in the sand; but the French cleared away the ground all around it, and found it to be perfectly whole. It is exactly the same as the one now standing, both as to size and the hieroglyphics with which it is covered. Those on the north and on the west faces of the obelisk standing are in a very good state of preservation; those on the other sides are nearly obliterated.

These two obelisks are supposed to have stood at the entrance of some temple. Each is of one entire piece of granite, sixty-five feet high. Round the summit of that which is erect we perceived the remains of a rope, most probably put there for the purpose of pulling it to the ground, preparatory to the transporting of both of them to France.

MISCEL-

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MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

On the Atrocities of Bonaparté in Syria and Egypt. By Sir R. Wilson.

GENERAL Hutchinson was very angry with the Turks for still continuing the practice of mangling and cutting off the heads of the prisoners; and the captain pacha, at his remonstrance, again issued very severe orders against it; but the Turks justified themselves for the massacre of the French by the massacre at Jaffa. As this act, and the poisoning of the sick, have never been credited, because of such enormities being so incredibly atrocious, a digression to authenticate them may not be deemed intrusively tedious; and had not the influence of power interfered, the act of accusation would have been preferred in a more solemn manner, and the damning proofs produced by penitent agents of these murders; but neither menaces, recompenses, nor promises, can altogether stifle the cries of outraged humanity, and the day for retribution of justice is only delayed. Bonaparté having carried the town of Jaffa by assault; many of the garrison were put to the sword; but the greater part flying into the mosques and imploring mercy from their pursuers, were granted their lives; and let it be well remembered, that an exasperated army, in the moment of revenge, when the laws of war justified the rage, yet heard the voice of pity, received its impression, and proudly refused to be any longer the executioners of an unresisting enemy. Soldiers of the Italian army, this is a laurel wreath worthy of your fame, a trophy of which the subsequent treason of an individual shall not deprive you.

Three days afterwards, Bonaparté, who had expressed much resentment at the compassion manifested by his troops, and determined to relieve himself from the maintenance and care of three thousand eight hundred prisoners *, ordered them to be marched to a rising

* Bonaparté had in person previously inspected the whole body, amounting to near 6000 men, with the object of saving those who belonged to the towns he was preparing to attack. The age and noble physiognomy of a veteran Janissary attracted his observation, and he asked him sharply, "Old man, what did you do here?" The Janissary, undaunted, replied, "I must answer that question by asking you the same; your answer will be, that you came to serve your sultan; so did I mine." The intrepid frankness of the reply excited universal interest in his favour. Bonaparté even smiled. "He is saved," whispered some of the aids-de-camp. "You know not Bonaparté," observed one who had served with him in Italy, "that smile, I speak from experience, does not proceed from the sentiment of benevolence; remember what I say." The opinion was too true. The Janissary was left in the ranks, doomed to death and suffered.

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ground near Jaffa; where a division of French infantry formed against them. When the Turks had entered their fatal alignment, and the mournful preparations were completed, the signal gun fired. Vollies of musquetry and grape instantly played against them; and Bonaparté, who had been regarding the scene through a telescope, when he saw the smoke ascending, could not restrain his joy, but broke out into exclamations of approval; indeed, he had just reason to dread the refusal of his troops thus to dishonour themselves.

Kleber had remonstrated in the most strenuous manner, and the officer of the etat major who commanded (for the general to whom the division belonged was absent) even refused to execute the order without a written instruction; but Bonaparté was too cautious, and sent Berthier to enforce obedience.

When the Turks had all fallen, the French troops humanely endeavoured to put a period to the sufferings of the wounded, but some time elapsed before the bayonet could finish what the fire had not destroyed, and probably many languished days in agony. Several French officers, by whom these details are partly furnished, declared, that this was a scene, the retrospect of which tormented their recollection, and that they could not reflect on it without horror, accustomed as they had been to sights of cruelty.

These were the prisoners, whom Assalini, in his very able work on the plague, alludes to, when he says, that for three days the Turks showed no symptom of that disease, and it was their putrefying remains which contributed to produce the pestilential malady which he describes as afterwards making such ravages in the French army. Their bones still lie in heaps, and are shown to every traveller who arrives; nor can they be confounded with those who perished in the assault, since this field of butchery lies a mile from the town.

Such a fact should not, however, be alleged without some proof, or leading circumstance stronger than assertion, being produced to support it; but there would be a want of generosity in naming individuals, and branding them to the latest posterity with infamy, for obeying a command when their submission became an act of necessity, since the whole army did not mutiny against the execution; therefore to establish further the authenticity of the relation, this only can be mentioned, that it was Bonn's division which fired, and thus every one is afforded the opportunity of satisfying themselves respecting the truth, by inquiring of officers serving in the different brigades composing this division.

The next circumstance is of a nature which requires indeed the most particular details to establish, since the idea can scarce be entertained that the commander of an army should order his countrymen (or if not immediately such, those amongst whom he had been naturalized), to be deprived of existence, when in a state which requires the kindest consideration. But the annals of France record the frightful crimes of a Robespierre, a Barrere, and historical truth must now recite one equal to any which has blackened its page.

Bonaparté finding that his hospitals at Jaffa were crowded with sick, sent for a physician, whose

name

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should be inscribed in letters
l, but which, from important
s, cannot be here inserted;
arrival he entered into a long
rsation with him respecting
nger of contagion, concluding
with the remark, that some-
must be done to remedy the
and that the destruction of the
it present in the hospital was
nly measure which could be
ed. The physician, alarmed
: proposal, bold in the cause
tue and the cause of humanity,
nstrated vehemently, repre-
ng the cruelty as well as the
ity of such a murder; but
ng that Bonaparté persevered
menaced, he indignantly left
ent, with this memorable ob-
ation: "Neither my principles,
the character of my profession,
allow me to become a mur-
r; and, general, if such qua-
s as you insinuate are necessary
orm a great man, I thank my
l that I do not possess them."
Bonaparté was not to be diverted
n his object by moral considera-
is: he persevered, and found
apothecary, who (dreading the
ght of power, but who since
made an atonement to his mind
unequivocally confessing the
t) consented to become his agent,
l to administer poison to the sick.
ium at night was distributed
gratifying food, the wretched
unsuspecting victims banqueted,
and in a few hours 580 soldiers,
who had suffered so much for their
country, perished thus miserably
by the order of its idol.

Is there a Frenchman whose
blood does not chill with horror at
the recital of such a fact. Surely
the manes of these murdered un-
offending people must be now ho-
vering round the seat of govern-
ment, and . . . . . .

If a doubt should still exist as to
the veracity of this statement, let
the members of the institute at
Cairo be asked, what passed in their
sitting after the return of Bonaparté
from Syria: they will relate, that
the same virtuous physician, who
refused to become the destroyer of
those committed to his protection,
accused Bonaparté of high treason
in the full assembly, against the
honour of France, her children, and
humanity: that he entered into the
full details of the poisoning of the
sick, and the massacre of the garri-
son, aggravating these crimes by
charging Bonaparté with strangling
previously, at Rosetta, a number of
French and Copts, who were ill of
the plague; thus proving that his
disposal of his sick was a preme-
ditated plan, which he wished to
introduce into general practice. In
vain Bonaparté attempted to justify
himself *; the members sat petrified
with terror, and almost doubted

* Bonaparté pleaded that he ordered the garrison to be destroyed, because he had
t provisions to maintain them, or strength enough to guard them; and that it was
dent if they escaped, they would act against the French, since amongst the prisoners
re 500 of the garrison of El Arish, who had promised not to serve again, (they had
en compelled in passing through Jaffa by the commandant to serve); and that he
stroyed the sick to prevent contagion, and save themselves from falling into the hands
the Turks: but these arguments, however specious, were refuted directly, and Bona-
rté was at last obliged to rest his defence on the positions of Machiavel. When he
terwards left Egypt, the scavans were so angry at being left behind contrary to pro-
ise, that they elected the physician president of the institute, an act which spoke for
self fully.

whether

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whether the scene passing before their eyes was not illusion. Assuredly all these proceedings will not be found in the minutes of the institute; no, Bonaparté's policy foresaw the danger, and power produced the erasure; but let no man, calculating on the force of circumstances, which may prevent such an avowal as is solicited, presume on this to deny the whole: there are records which remain, and which in due season will be produced. In the interim, this representation will be sufficient to stimulate inquiry; and, Frenchmen, your honour is indeed interested in the examination.

Let us hope also that in no country will there be found another man of such Machiavelian principles, as by sophistry to palliate those transactions; nor must the judgment abuse itself by bringing to recollection the horrors of the French revolution, and thus diminishing the force of those crimes by the frequency of equal guilt in France, during her contest for liberty or slavery*.

Narrative of the March of the Indian Army destined to cooperate with the English Army in Egypt, from Cossir by the Route of Kinneh, across the Desert. By Sir R. Wilson.

GENERAL Baird had sailed from India in the latter end of the month of December, with the view of cooperating with the army from Europe, destined to invade Egypt, and a division of troops from the Cape were ordered to join him in the Red Sea. His object was to land at Suez, and act according to those circumstances

* An anecdote, after what has been said against, should, however, be related, as a proof of the commanding genius of Bonaparté, and will be told as repeated by a Frenchman of high consideration. "Bonaparté, notwithstanding his successes and fame, was considered, by those who knew him best, as not in himself possessing the great qualities ascribed to him. We regarded him as indebted more to an extraordinary peculiar good fortune, forcing irresistible circumstances to his advantage, than to his own abilities and exertions. After his disasters and repulse at Acre, our opinion was confirmed, and we expected to see him return dejected, conscious of disgrace, his shame aggravated by the recollection of his having sent a messenger with a dispatch, and which was read in the institute, in which he expressed himself. "In three days I shall be in Acre; when you open this, be assured that Dgezzar Pacha is no more." The day before he entered Cairo, we received orders, to our astonishment, to prepare illuminations, triumphal arches, &c. for honour to the conquerors of Syria, and of Dgezzar Pacha. The troops who had despondingly anticipated a different reception, whose murmurs against the man who had planned their expedition amounted to mutiny, whose expressions even menaced death to him as an atonement for their seven thousand comrades who had perished, saw with surprise, the honours paid to them, heard their chief and themselves styled conquerors; and, in the delirium of vanity, forgot their injuries and defeats. The next morning, Bonaparté, assured of the intoxication still continuing, assembled his army on parade, distributed rewards, then moved forwards a battalion of grenadiers, whom he upbraided with having refused to make another assault on Acre, and sentenced them to carry their arms slung behind till their character was retrieved." It was then, said the narrator, we pronounced Bonaparté really a great man. We confessed his knowledge of human nature, who in a few hours could so improve his situation, and reassume his influence, as to disgrace those very men, who the day before would, with the applause of their comrades (now approving of their dishonour), had he uttered a word of censure, have instantly assassinated him.

he

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e should become acquainted with here, since at such a distance no ositive operations could have been rescribed. The hope was, however, always entertained, that he would arrive in time to assist the European army, even in debarkation, by dividing the French force. Unfortunately, the monsoon had ommenced before his entrance into he Red Sea, in the month of April, nd it was found impossible to gain is destination; but learning at Jedda the successes of the English n the 21st of March, which intelligence had been transmitted to him by Admiral Blanket*, he determined to land at Cossir, and brave he difficulties of the desert, in the hopes of affording a considerable support to general Hutchinson, and contributing to the final conquest of the country.

On the 8th of June he arrived at Cossir, and found colonel Murray, the adjutant-general, who had preceded him, and reached that port with a very small advanced guard on the 14th of May; but the greater part of the army was still missing, and none of the troops from the Cape had arrived. Anxious, however, to promote the general service, he employed himself in preparing the means for enabling his army to pass the desert, in which he was assisted by the vizir's firmans, and in a short time he saw himself provided with 5000 camels.

Having made the necessary dispositions, he set out for Cunei (or Kinnéh), where he arrived on the 30th of June, and immediately arranged the march of the remaining divisions, facilitating their passage by establishing posts at the different wells in the desert, and digging others; issuing at the same time the orders to be seen in the appendix of this work, for the regulation of the march of each succeeding column. It was not till the latter end of July that his army had assembled, and even then several detachments were missing: the collected force, including the troops from the Cape, amounted to 5226 rank and file, and was composed of the following regiments and corps:

Royal artillery,
Bengal horse artillery,
Bengal foot ditto,
Madras ditto,
Bombay ditto,
Royal Engineers,
Bengal ditto,
Madras ditto,
Bombay ditto,
} no men.
Madras pioneers,
His majesty's 8th light dragoons
10th foot,
6th ditto,
80th ditto,
86th ditto,
88th ditto,
Bengal volunteers, native infantry,
1st Bombay regiment,
7th ditto, ditto,

The respective quota furnished by the different establishments to which these corps belonged, is thus to be divided:

	Men.
East India comp. artillery, &c.	448
Ditto ditto native troops	1940
King's troops - -	2838
	5226

* A constant communication had been maintained with admiral Blanket, and a naval officer twice passed from lord Keith to Suez. The first letter written by the admiral to sir Ralph Abercrombie, but which general Hutchinson received at Rosettà, was in cyphers, the key of which was lost, and therefore could not be translated.

To

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To which must be added
277 officers, of which 53 were natives,
331 sergeants,
125 drummers,
440 lascars,
270 servants not soldiers,
572 public followers,
305 private ditto.

2320

which makes a general total of 7546 persons, including sick, &c.

As the march across the desert, which separates Egypt from the Red Sea, must offer peculiar interest to those who peruse the detail, with their attention at the same time directed to India, an account chiefly furnished by colonel Carruthers, of the 61st, follows, which it was thought better to insert here, that the ideas might not be interrupted, and particularly as no event of moment occurred to general Moore's army during the period which this narrative, in some degree, too soon introduces.

The effective force ordered from the Cape to Egypt, was to consist of about 1200 men. The 61st regiment, a troop of the 8th light dragoons (dismounted), and a company of English artillery, formed this strength.

Sir Home Popham, with the Romney and Sensible, sailed from the Cape on the 28th of February 1801, having on board the two flank companies, and one battalion company of the 61st, the dismounted troop of the 8th, and a company of artillery.

The remaining seven companies of the 61st did not leave the Cape until the 30th of March, in consequence of the jail fever having broke out in the ships Sheerness and Wilhelmina, which brought out the 88th regiment, composed chiefly of boys, and which distemper carried off a great number of them, as well as of the sailors. The admiral, sir R. Curtis, apprehensive of contagion, would not allow fresh troops to be embarked in these ships until they had been properly fumigated and cleared out, the good effects of which precaution the 61st experienced, as they landed at Cossir on the 10th of July, then having been near sixteen weeks on board, without having one sick man, although the strength of the regiment exceeded 900 men. At Cossir was found the Sensible, which had arrived near three weeks. The troops were disembarked, and encamped with part of the army from India, and with whom they had originally been destined to co-operate.

At Cossir the heat was very intense, the thermometer 96, and upwards; the water very bad, being impregnated with a salt-petre taste, causing violent vomiting and a species of dysentery, with excessive thirst.

This complaint almost every one on first landing was attacked with, but it did not prove fatal, and indeed was thought rather eventually to render service.

General Baird had arrived from Jedda with sir Home Popham at Cossir about three weeks before, had crossed the desert, and was at this time at Kinnéh, awaiting the arrival of his army, of which a great part had not yet made their way up the Red Sea.

The 20th of July, colonel Carruthers left Cossir with a division of 600 men of the 61st. Camels were appointed for the baggage and provisions,

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rovisions, from those bought by neral Baird; but when water at ght was not to be had, camels om the last wells accompanied ith it, and then returned again ie next day to their post.

The three first days march the oops passed in a ravine, which emed to be the old bed of a river, id which commenced a little way om Cossir, and terminated at oilah. At Moilah, and also Leaitta, were posts of seapoys, which eneral Baird had stationed, and epôts of provisions, from whence ie troops in passing were supplied ith sheep and biscuits. The wells, xcepting two or three which the rabs had formed, had been dug y the seapoys; they were not eep. The soil was clayish, the ater brackish, yet had not the ffect of that at Cossir.

Although the troops marched by ight, on account of the diminuon of heat, as during the day ie thermometer rose to 110 and 15 degrees, still they suffered reatly from thirst; for unless the equent inclination to drinking was esisted, however painful the effort, was soon ascertained that the inulgence but augmented the desire. Water alone, or infused with a ttle vinegar, was found the best llayer of thirst; a very small quanity taken at a time, and kept as ong as possible in the mouth, only ccasionally wetting the throat, afarded the greatest relief.

The men suffered also considerbly from an almost irresistible opression of sleep, which might be ccounted for from heat, slowness f the marching, and its duration, enerally eight or ten hours being equired to perform the allotted istances: for although the road from Cossir to Kinnéh is stated at only 120 miles, there cannot be a doubt but that the actual extent exceeds that calculation considerably.

From Moilah to Barimba the desert was generally of a very hard gravelly soil, with a very uneven surface. The route of the march continued in the ravines, but which preserved no longer the appearance of any river having ever flowed in them.

Every where the cannon passed with facility, the principal part of which was drawn by bullocks, brought with the army from India.

Barimba, or Bahcoura, is the first habitable spot which is to be met with after leaving Cossir; not even the smallest hut had been previously seen. This little town lies on the borders of the desert, and is rated at ten miles distance from Kinnéh, yet in fact it is nearer twenty. Here the Arabs sold milk, eggs, and poultry, in great plenty, and very cheap.

On the 29th of July, colonel Carruthers arrived at Kinnéh, with the loss only of one drum boy, which good fortune must be attributed to the positive orders given to the officer commanding the rearguard not to allow of any man's stopping behind, to ensure which necessary regulation, camels were left with his party to bring on those who might fall sick. The soldiers, notwithstanding they knew their imprudence must be dreadfully fatal to them, often attempted to conceal themselves on the march, that they might lie down and sleep.

Altogether many men were lost in this miserable way, for miserable indeed must have been the manner of their deaths, and horrible the sufferings

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sufferings they experienced previous to their dissolution.

The route of the army from Cossir to Kinnéh was thus prescribed:

	Miles.	
Cossir to the new wells . . .	11	water.
Half way to Moilah	17	no water.
Arabs post called Moilah . .	17	provisions and water.
Advanced wells .	9	water.
Half way to Legaitta . . .	19	no water.
Arabs post called Legaitta . .	19	provisions and water.
Barimba . . .	18	water.
Kinnéh	10	the Nile.
	120*	

An important observation must be added, that there is good reason to believe water may be obtained in any part of the desert, and that it is in such quantities as to ensure a constant supply to the wells; for when drank perfectly dry, in twelve hours they were replenished again.

The troops from India brought muskatts or leather bags to contain the water in, which perished, and frequently occasioned much distress. Water kegs or barrels alone were found to resist the heat. With the Turkish army these muskatts, or rather a pig-skin sewed together, were used, and proved of vast service. Being constantly dipped in the Nile, they were kept always wet, which preserved them.

When the English army was on its march to Cairo, the soldiers were frequently suffering the most extreme thirst, whilst the Turks had always abundance of water, as to each company was a water carrier, who affixed one of these skins on each side of a horse, and every man as he pleased helped himself. Indeed this was the best arranged and conducted department in the Turkish service.

A true Narrative† of the melancholy Situation of his Majesty's Store Ship, Chichester, of 44 Guns, Capt. Steven, on her Passage from Jamaica to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the Months of October and November 1802. *(Never published.)*

AFTER the Chichester, (captain John Stevens,) from England, had delivered her stores at Port Royal, Jamaica, she laid alongside the quay for some time, getting her rigging, yards, sails, &c. examined; or, (according to the sea phrase) overhauled; she was ordered home, and to put in at Halifax. She was

* A dromedary can pass this distance in twenty-four hours, but thirty-six is the general time taken.

† In laying before the public this very interesting narrative, we cannot avoid remarking upon the modesty, presence of mind, and magnanimity of the gallant relator of it, (then lieutenant of the 85th infantry, now captain Norman Douglass, of the 61st,) in terms of the highest admiration and praise. His conduct in the hour of the severe trials, it shows him to have undergone, was marked by the humanity and reliance on Providence of the Christian, and by the steadiness and decision of the British soldier. It is here given in his own words, which it would be the height of injustice to alter, and it is hoped that he will consider its insertion in a work which has been the depository of the most valuable and interesting narratives to be found in the English language for nearly forty years, as no trifling tribute of praise to his very meritorious character and conduct.—Editor.

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ort of her complement of
and the 85th regiment then
island, being ordered to be
to the peace establishment,
f the healthiest of the men
ere to be discharged, were
on board, and embarked,
ay the 8th of October, under
mand of lieutenant Douglass
regiment. The ship got out
ne quay, to an anchoring in
bour a few days before this,
three of the midshipmen, a
a marine and a woman, died
fever. This created some
but it soon vanished on
ymptom of that dreadful dis-
sappearing, and every coun-
e glowed at the prospect of
seeing the land of liberty

weighed anchor and got out
harbour on the morning of
th. We got clear out from
nd that day, and the next
ng lieutenant Miller, first
ant of the ship, and several
ship's crew and of the sol-
attended the surgeon and his
complaining of headachs,
her symptoms, of an alarm-
ppearance, of the yellow

re was very little wind, and that
gainst us for seven days; we
ght of St. Domingo on Satur-
orning the 10th. That night
nen and two boys died. We
nued tacking between Cape
on and Navara island for
or three days, during which
two lieutenants (Miller and
), and the only midshipman
left, died, as also four of
85th regiment, two of the
s, and two marines. On Wed-
y morning a fine favourable
e sprung up, and upon the
captain being saluted in the morn-
ing, according to custom, upon
deck, he expressed his regret at
the loss he had already suffered in
officers and men, and said, "I
have lost my two lieutenants, all
my midshipmen, and the master is
now taken ill; I have hardly any
body to trust to the watch, and my
men getting and likely to get too
few for the task that is before
them," and was himself obliged to
take to his bed in the afternoon.
We passed Cape St. Nicola Mole
about eleven o'clock, and in the
evening took our departure from
Tortuga, a little island on the
north-west coast of St. Domingo.
It is impossible to describe the dis-
tressing sufferings of the sick; no-
thing could be heard between decks
but the most dreadful screeches
and howlings of delirious men in
the last agonies of death. The me-
dical gentlemen, (surgeon Miller
and his mate Mr. Varley,) exerted
themselves to the utmost of their
power, in performing the duties of
their profession, and of humanity,
to afford every means they could
invent for the relief or ease of the
distressed. It was particularly re-
commended to them, before we
left Jamaica, to use calomel in every
case of the yellow fever. They at-
tended to this in too strict a man-
ner until they had convincing proofs
of its inefficacy. Mr. Miller had,
among his collection of medical
books, the Treatises of Dr. Jack-
son on Fevers and other Diseases,
which led them according to that
eminent physician's advice to try
bleeding.

The symptoms from the begin-
ning to the end of this dreadful
malady were such as Dr. Jackson
recommends bleeding for. The
first

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first trial of this specific was rather as an experiment upon a very desperate case. Indeed, Mr. Miller entertained very little hopes of the effect; he was therefore averse from it, but was prevailed upon by others to give it a trial, when one of the quarter-masters had been seized with every symptom that hitherto had proved fatal. Before he was done bleeding he said he was greatly relieved, but such was his imprudence that he was found by the surgeon upon deck next day, smoking his pipe, after taking more than a moderate glass of some spirits, which checked his recovery, yet it continued slowly until he was perfectly well. And the effects of bleeding decided indisputably in favour of further trials. But both the surgeon and his mate were taken ill very soon after this, and were in such a deranged state that they did not know the relief and benefit it afforded.

The intellectual feelings of all who died were, for about twenty-four hours before their death, succeeded by a turbulent distraction of mind, and they all emitted a great quantity of blood directly before or after their last breath.

It is already observed, that on Wednesday evening we took our departure from the island Tortuga. Died this day five men and a boy.

Thursday, 21st, got in sight of the island Henegar. Died four men.

Friday, made the island Mayaguany, and in the evening took our departure, it being the most northerly land in our intended course. Died five men.

The master (Roger Taylor) had been till now able to look after the duty of the ship; his disorder was a bilious one, and which at this time reduced him to the necessity of keeping his bed. Every day now increased our despair.

Saturday, latitude 25° 16′ N. Died captain Steven, and two men. The remains of the captain were committed to the deep with military honours, at twelve o'clock at night.

Monday, died three men. This day the surgeon, after suffering long from severe headachs, occasioned, as was thought, by want of rest, was found lying under the table of the ward-room, from whence he was brought to his cabin, where he was locked up or attended by some of the men, to prevent him from running distracted through the ship. His indefatigable attention to the sick as long as he was able to stand, deserves the grateful recollection of those who witnessed it. And so far was he prejudiced against bleeding, though he saw something of the good effects of it, that he would not submit to the operation.

Our prospects were now very gloomy. In an immense wide ocean, the ship full of a contagious fever, deprived of every medical assistance, and also of those who were entrusted, or in the practice of navigating the ship.

The purser (James Hatton) was the only one on board, except the master, whose life was now despaired of, that understood any thing of navigation. Perhaps one who would only think of the situation we were in, may say, Why did you not put back or put into one of those islands you have passed? and; probably, one may suppose that the captain, as above, insinuated

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inated a wish to have advice on subject, but no such thing d be thought of; for, were we ut back to Jamaica, it would timid, or, in plain terms, be ed cowardly. To put in at St. ningo or Cuba, (which latter on our larboard side as we ed the other,) we could not ex- to recover from the unfor- ate state we were in, for no ommodation or comfort would afforded us, and we could get ody to come near us, and much get any one to supply the place my of those we had lost. The last nds we passed are commonly called Turtle islands, and are thinly in- ited by turtle fishers only, so that re was no alternative, but to pro- d, and trust to Providence.

To supply the place of the me- al gentlemen, now, became one the most serious considerations: is observed, that bleeding has, fore this, been tried with appa- nt success, and lieutenant Doug- s of the 85th, who understood thing more of the profession an how to use the lancet, found mself under the necessity of un- rtaking the treatment of the sick. he place allotted for them was ow full, and others thought it ngerous to go near them; but it d not appear, in the least, that ose who were inseparably con- ected with the sick were more bject to the disease than those ho took every precaution possible keep away from them. Not- withstanding the fate of the sur- eon and his mate, there are a reat many more instances in favour f this argument than against it, hich for the sake of brevity we ass over.

Tuesday, 26th, latitude 28° 13′. Died four men. Thirteen men having the most unfavourable symptoms of the fever were bled this and the preceding day.

Wednesday, latitude 39° 9′. Died five men. It evidently appeared that the men were, till now, prejudiced against bleeding; but seeing that all who had been bled, except two, (who had concealed their illness until the disease was too far confirmed to give way to the remedy,) commenced their recovery from the first moment of the operation, they resigned themselves with a degree of confidence to it. Lieutenant Douglass observed some shyness in the sailors and marines; when any of them was taken ill, one of the 85th, or sergeant of marines, would come to report it, and ask if Mr. Douglass could be expected to take the trouble of bleeding him. But he took the earliest opportunity of removing their foolish ideas, and gave particular orders to the petty and non-commissioned officers, that the moment a man was seized with any of the leading symptoms of fever, he should be informed of it, and, that at any hour, whether in bed, at dinner or at breakfast, no consideration would induce him to delay his affording any assistance to a sick person, and that it was absolutely necessary to inform him on the first appearance of the disease. This had the desired effect, for no shyness appeared afterwards, and there was hardly a night, until the fever began to disappear, but Mr. Douglass was called up three or four times; and to the inexpressible happiness of every one his attention was well rewarded with

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the recovery of all (the two before mentioned, and one other, excepted), who came under his hands. It appeared evident, that if the patient had not been bled on, or very near, the first appearance of the leading symptoms of the fever, there could be but very little hopes of his recovery, and such was the ill consequence of trusting to the mode of curing by calomel, that out of seventy-nine whose fate had been entrusted to it, four only recovered. No fewer than sixty-five had been bled by Mr. Douglass, and so powerful was the good effects of it, that the greatest part of them would be found, the next or second day after they had undergone the operation, attending the work of the ship. They hardly felt any inconvenience from the incision after the second day at farthest. The faculty recommend large incisions on the few occasions they agree to bleeding on, but Mr. Douglass, from want of practice in that way, has been more timid, and was always careful to cut only sufficiently large to bleed freely, and if the first did not give relief, to repeat it by drawing the same quantity; in some instances three times were found necessary. The quantity drawn at a time from a strong able man was half a pint.

Thursday, died six men. Since we had lost the use of the master, how to supply his place in navigating the ship was a matter of very serious consideration. All were equally exposed to the fatal foe, and Mr. Hutton, seeing all his companions, with whom he had been a long time, and in many a perilous situation, taken away in so short a time, appeared to have an idea that he must very soon follow: and he often said he had no wish to live after them. Lieutenant Douglass, for some days before this, applied the most of the time he could spare from the sick to the study of the practical parts of navigation, in which he soon made a tolerable good progress; and keeping Mr. Hutton's mind a good deal engaged in explaining the most difficult parts, was of itself very useful: this way we passed the time until affairs began to take a turn. There were two other gentlemen, passengers on board (lieutenant Franchisin, of the 60th, and ensign Richard Longfield, of the 85th regiment); and thus, forming a small society of four, endeavoured at all times, when it was possible, to drive away all melancholy thoughts, and speak of the happy days we were yet to see in old England.

Friday, 29th, latitude 31° 30'. Died the surgeon, the boatswain, and three men. Mr. Taylor now began to get better.

Saturday, died the surgeon's mate, Mr. Varley, one of the three women on board, and three men.

Sunday, latitude 33° 6'. Died four men. The sick by this time were getting few by deaths, and some were still in a desperate state.

Monday, 1st of November, died three men. Hard gale all day and night with rain and lightning, going our course at the rate of nine to ten knots an hour. The rage of the disease now began to abate. The hard gale, which continued for nine days, though against us, except the first day, must have greatly eradicated the disease, for now

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now every day lessened the complaints.

Tuesday, died two men. Latitude 37° 55'. Wind squally and changed against us.

Wednesday, died one man. Mr. Taylor was now able to come out of his cabin supported by two men; his recovery was slow, but he attended his duty from this time.

Thursday, strong gales continued with rain. Died Mr. Steven, master's mate, a fine lad of about thirteen years old, son to the deceased captain; he was taken ill on the last Sunday, but concealed it until the next day, when he was bled twice: he was thought to be better that night, but the next morning he was so ill that bleeding a third time was thought necessary, but to no effect.

Friday, strong gales and rain. No death this day, for the first since the 16th of October; and only three men died after this, who had lingered a long time under something of the bad effects of the fever. We had a continuance of the same unpleasant stormy weather until Thursday, November 11. Latitude 42° 16'.

Friday 12, moderate and fair. Made soundings in ninety-five fathom water.

Saturday, at nine, saw the land. South coast of Nova Scotia. Sounded in fifty fathoms. The men of the 85th were now suffering severely from the cold; they had no kind of bedding, but slept in a bare hammock, nothing of the kind being allowed them on embarking from Jamaica, notwithstanding that application had been made, and the captain having represented the likely ill consequence of men changing at that time of the year from the West Indies to the neighbourhood of Newfoundland; but they were most humanely treated by general Bowyer, upon our arrival in Halifax, where they were immediately supplied with a sufficient quantity of bedclothing, and money to buy them other warm articles. We hardly lost sight of land after this, and got into Halifax harbour on Wednesday the 17th, when we met with so generous a reception as to make us forget our late distresses. We were put under quarantine to the 30th of this month, but were supplied with every article that would make us comfortable, from the shore; and the admiral, sir A. Mitchell, who was there, as well as the general, regretted the necessity of keeping us so long confined from any other society.

The necessary officers were now appointed to the ship by the admiral; a surgeon was the most necessary one in our present situation; though there were very few seized with any thing like the yellow fever, we had several sick, and we got a gentleman on Friday, that is, the second day after we came into the harbour, well deserving the charge.

After we got out of quarantine the sick were put into the navy hospital, which is an uncommon comfortable one, and where they all recovered before we sailed. We got several articles put in, particularly spars for Portsmouth dockyard, and left Halifax under the command of captain Joseph Spear, on Sunday the 16th of January. Nothing particular occurred on this passage. We arrived at Spithead on Sunday the 13th of February, where we performed a quarantine of four days.

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The Pratique master, according to his orders, got all the wearable articles belonging to the deceased officers, and took them to some distance from the anchoring places, where they were sunk *.

Letter from Edmund Burke to Col. Vallaney (never published).

I WAS obliged to make amends for the loss of your conversation by your book, for which I give you my best thanks: it is indeed a work of uncommon sagacity and erudition, and as entertaining as it is instructive. I often thought I was reading Warburton.

Your industry in collecting such a body of matter does you great credit: by the relations you have discovered, and the new combinations you have made; and what you have brought from the remotest quarters to bear naturally on the subject, a true distinctive character of genius appears in the work. This is as much as I am qualified to say. Whether your system is fully established is beyond my decision. I know that for the first time you have interwoven and connected, in a manner not easy to be hereafter separated, the "Irish Antiquities," with those of polite and learned nations, which are not a whit less uncertain than those of their new ally. By showing their conformity and connection, you, perhaps, give some better authority to both, than either were before possessed of. Your system of solving many difficulties by the disposition of colonies, to apply the events and personages of the ancient country to their new settlement is very ingenious; and, when supported by strong analogies of fact, very probable. However, we must not forget that in this system we set out by admitting one of the fundamental parts of the story to be enfeebled by the fabulous and the forged, so far as it is said in the local particulars. We are in this system obliged to establish the credit of our witness by falsifying the circumstances of his testimony; and to prove that the things are true in some respect, though the relaters mean to deceive in others! This may leave some doubt even in a mind like mine, which, in all matters of interesting research, does certainly not like to be disappointed. But whether we readers can even assure ourselves perfectly that we shall ever arrive at the end of our journey, we have all the reason to be pleased with the guide and the companion. Will you have the goodness to pardon me for reminding you of what I once before took the liberty to mention; my earnest wish that some of the

* The reader is referred to No. 52, page 581, of the Medical and Physical Journal, 1802, for doctor Harness's report on this successful and *new* mode of treating the yellow fever at its commencement. In a note, which does honour to the editor of that valuable work, is the following passage:

"Our admiration of the uncommon merit of this officer (lieut. D.) naturally led us to inquire whether his conduct had been properly represented to those who have the power to reward it; and we were assured that it had. We also learned, that apprehending the duties of captain and master of the ship might possibly devolve on him as well as those of the surgeon and mate, he devoted himself to the study of navigation, and in a short time made such a progress in the practical part of it, as would have enabled him to conduct the ship home with safety!—We hope this note will induce his friends to gratify us with more particular information respecting him and his future promotion."

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ancient Irish historical monuments should be published as they stand, with a translation in Latin or English. Until something of this kind be done, criticism can have no secure anchorage. How shall we be enabled to judge of histories or historical discussion on English affairs, when references are had to Bede, to the Saxon Chronicle, to Ingulphus, and the rest, whilst those authors lurked in libraries, or, what is worse, lay in the hands of individuals? If nothing else could be done, I should wish to see complete, that remaining morsel of the Brehon laws in sir John Sebright's M.S.

You have published enough as a specimen, to excite curiosity, and the world has given credit to your labours, and are petitioners for the whole to the bounty which has given us a part.

There is no doubt of a subscription sufficient to defray the expense. I assure you, when I borrowed those books upwards of twenty years ago, I had first leave to transmit them to Ireland. I did it with a hope and view that something of the kind which I recommended should be done, if any person of ability should be found to do it. That ability has been found. But if any accident should happen to you and to Mr. O'Connor, what security have we that any other like you should start up?

You will have the condescension to give me the pardon I once more request for the liberty I take in proposing trouble to you, which nothing but the high honour and esteem I have for you could induce me to, as well as the desire I have, that I and the rest of the world should be under fresh obligations to your ability and public spirit, which has done so much for making the new and old Ireland better known to its inhabitants.

I am, dear sir, &c.

Edmund Burke.

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POETRY.

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR, 1802.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, *Esq. Poet-Laureat.*

LO, from Bellona's crimson car
At length the panting steeds unbound;
At length the thunder of the war
In festive shouts of peace is drown'd:
Yet, as around her monarch's brow
Britannia twines the olive bough,
Bold as her eagle-eye is cast,
On hours of recent tempest past;
Through the rude wave and adverse gale,
When free she spread her daring sail,
Immortal glory's radiant form
Her guiding load-star through the storm;
Directed by whose golden ray,
Through rocks and shoals she kept her steady way:
"My sons," she cries, "can honour's guerdon claim,
"Unsoil'd my parent worth, unstain'd their sovereign's fame?"

Albion! though oft by dread alarms
Thy native valour has been tried,
Ne'er did the lustre of thy arms
Shine forth with more refulgent pride
Than when, while Europe's sons, dismay'd,
Shrunk recreant from thy mighty aid;
Alone, unfriended, firm you stood,
A barrier 'gainst the foaming flood.
When mild and soft the silken breeze,
Blows gently o'er the rippling seas,
The pinnace then may lightly sweep,
With painted oar the halcyon deep:

But

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But when the howling whirlwinds rise,
When mountain billows threat the skies;
With ribs of oak the bark must brave
The inroad of the furious wave;
The hardy crew must to the raging wind
Oppose the sinewy arm, th' unconquerable mind.

In every clime where ocean roars,
High though thy naval banners flew;
From where by Hyperborean shores
The frozen gale ungenial blew,
To sultry lands that Indian surges lave,
Atlantic isles, and fam'd Canopus' wave;
Though from insulted Egypt's coast
Thy armies swept the victor host,
From veteran bands where British valour won,
The lofty walls of Ammon's godlike son:
Useless the danger and the toil
To free each self-devoted soil,
Auxiliar legions from thy side
Recede to swell the Gallic conqueror's pride:
While on Marengo's fatal plain,
Faithful to honour's tie, brave Austria bleeds in vain.

Not fir'd by fierce Ambition's flame,
Did Albion's monarch urge his car
Impetuous through the bleeding ranks of war,
To succour and protect his nobler aim.
His guardian arm, while each Hesperian vale,
While Lusitania's vine-clad mountains hail
Their ancient rights and laws restor'd,
The royal patriot sheaths th' avenging sword;
By heaven-born Concord led, while Plenty smiles,
And sheds her bounties wide to bless the sister isles.

ODE *for his Majesty's* BIRTH DAY, 1802. *By the Same.*

NO more the thunders of the plain,
The fiery battle's iron show'r,
Terrific, drown the duteous strain
That greets our monarch's natal hour;
Peace, soaring high on seraph wings,
Now strikes her viol's golden strings;
Responsive to the thrilling note,
Symphonious strains of rapture float.
While grateful myriads in the pæan join,
And hail her angel voice, and bless her form divine.

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Through many a whirlwind's blast severe,
The rage of elemental war,
Stern heralds of the op'ning year,
Sol urges on his burning car;
Though dark the wint'ry tempest lours,
Thou,h keen are April's icy show'rs,
Still, still his flaming coursers rise,
Till high in June's refulgent skies
'Mid the blue arch of heav'n he victor rides,
And spreads of light and heat the unextinguish'd tides.

Glory's true sons, that hardy race,
Who bravely o'er the briny flood,
Smiling serene in danger's face,
Uncheck'd by tempest, fire and blood,
Britain's triumphant flag unfurl'd,
The terror of the wat'ry world,
Now freely to the fav'ring gale
Of commerce spread the peaceful sail,
And friendly waft from ev'ry shore,
Where ocean's subject billows roar,
The gifts of Nature, and the works of toil,
Produce of ev'ry clime and ev'ry soil.
The genius of the sister isles
On the rich heap exulting smiles,
" Mine the prime stores of earth's remotest zone,
" Her choicest fruits and flow'rs, her treasures all my own."

Nor second you 'mid glory's radiant train,
Who o'er the tented field your ensigns spread:
Whether on Lincelles' trophied plain
Before your ranks superior numbers fled;
Or on Ierne's kindred coast
Ye crush'd invasion's threat'ning host;
Or on fam'd Egypt's sultry sands
The banner tore from Gallia's vet'ran bands;
Your sinewy limbs with happier toil
Now till your country's fertile soil,
Mow with keen scythe the fragrant vale,
Or whirl aloft the sounding flail,
Or bow with many a sturdy stroke,
King of our groves, the giant oak;
Or now the blazing hearth beside,
With all a soldier's honest pride,
To hoary sires and blooming maidens tell
Of gallant chiefs who fought, who conquer'd, or who fell.

Yet

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Yet in the arms of peace reclin'd,
Still flames the free, the ardent mind;
And should again sedition's roar,
Or hostile inroad threat our shore,
From labour's field, from commerce' wave,
Eager would rush the strong, the brave,
To form an adamantine zone
Around their patriot monarch's throne.
But long with plenty in her train
May Concord spread her halcyon reign,
And join with festive voice the lay sincere
Which sings th' auspicious morn to Britain ever dear.

PROLOGUE *to the First Part of Shakespeare's Henry the Fourth.*

Spoken in the Character of Falstaff, at Drury-Lane Theatre, by Mr. Stephen Kemble, whose remarkable Obesity precluded the Necessity of stuffing.

A FALSTAFF here to-night, by nature made,
Lends to your favourite bard his *pond'rous* aid;
No man in buckram he! no stuffing gear!
No feather-bed—nor e'en a pillow-bier!
But all good honest flesh and blood, and bone,
And weighing, more or less, some *thirty* stone.
Upon the Northern coast, by chance, we caught him,
And hither, in a *broad-wheel'd waggon*, brought him;
For in a chaise the varlet ne'er could enter,
And no mail-coach on such a fare would venture:——
Blest with unwieldiness, at least, his *size*
Will favour find in every critic's eyes;
And should his humour, and his mimic art,
Bear due proportion to *his outward part*,
As once 'twas said of MACKLIN, in the *Jew*——
This is the very Falstaff Shakespeare drew.
To you, with diffidence, he bids me say,
Should you approve, you may command his stay,
To lie and swagger here another day.
If not, to better men he'll leave his sack,
And go, as ballast in a collier, back.

PROLOGUE *to Urania, a Drama written by the Hon. Mr.* SPENCER, *and acted at Drury Lane with considerable Applause.*

By the Right Hon. Lord JOHN TOWNSHEND.

THO' rigid Truth in narrow bounds confine
The tame historian's limited design;
Tho' hence the cold philosopher may draw
Sage maxims founded upon reason's law;

Not

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Not so the poet checks his bolder fires;
Full is the bard whom sober sense inspires!
Th' unshackled Muse disdains such vulgar rule,
And claims prescriptive right—to play the fool.

Shall then fastidious spleen, with critic spite,
Presume to censure what it *fears* to write?
Shall captious wits, to *modern* genius foes,
The rich improvements of the stage oppose?
The public palate, saucily 'tis said,
Glutted with offal, is on garbage fed:
And soon, cry these alarmists of the stage,
(Who hope the mischiefs that their fears presage)
Soon, one and all, Box, Gallery, and Pit,
The stage itself, will loathe the name of wit;
Day after day, our Spectre dramas cramm'd
With heav'nly spirits, or with goblins damn'd—
Of tame extravagance a cumb'rous mass,
That barren brains on patient fashion pass—
By low Phantasmagoria farce debas'd,
The dull Lyceum of degenerate taste!

With these, a flimsy, flippant tribe combine—
Authors—who blush to throw their pearls to swine;
Vain of the triumphs of *rejected* plays,
And talents, never mortified by praise:
Humbly who vaunt, who haughtily confess
Their tasteful toils uninjur'd by success;
Seldom insulted by a *three days run*,
And complimented often with—*not one*.
Who, lur'd by dreams of posthumous applause,
With *preface*-pertness reassert their cause!
Or, rash forestallers of disgraceful fame,
With bolder zeal anticipate their shame:
Glow-worms of wit, expos'd to light, they fade;
But shine and sparkle in their native shade!
Their boast, their proud distinction, *not* to please,
Hooted and hiss'd, they calmly sit at ease;
While conscious genius happily supplies
Th' impartial justice that the world denies.

We modest play'rs, by your protection nurst,
Who hope the best, yet always fear the worst,
Prudent, we venerate the public voice;
The standard of our judgment is your choice.
Our piece to-night may brave the critic host;
In truth, URANIA is but *half* a ghost;

Of

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Of *fairy form*, but not of *spectre brood*,
A living vision, warm with vital blood!
Critics, ungentle critics, be polite!
O, if not fond, be *civil* the *first* night!
Then comes the test!—then comes URANIA's danger!
Then—when the lady is no more a stranger!

By the late Right Honourable W. HUSSEY BURGH, *Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer of Ireland. (Never published.)*

WHY yes, this busy scene, my friend,
Were curs'd without its destin'd end,
Which reason ought to give;
From wisdom we should learn at last,
To taste the fruits of labour past,
And for ourselves to live.

For riches who?—or, who for power?
Wou'd trifle with his latest hour,
And toil till life's extreme;
Nor mark, to passion still a prey,
The little evening of his day
With one indulgent gleam?

The laurel who would cultivate,
When flames the summer's scorching heat,
Or wintry storms invade;
If some fond hope he did not breathe,
Calmly at length to rest beneath
Its honourable shade?

LINES,

Recited at the London Tavern, on Mr. PITT's *Birth Day*, 1802, *attributed to the Right Honourable* GEORGE CANNING.

IF hush'd the loud whirlwind that ruffled the deep,
The sky if no longer dark tempests deform;
When our perils are past, shall our gratitude sleep?
No—Here's to the pilot that weather'd the storm!

At the footstool of power let flattery fawn;
Let faction her idols extol to the skies;
To virtue, in humble retirement withdrawn,
Unblam'd may the accents of gratitude rise!

And

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And shall not *his* mem'ry to Britain be dear,
Whose example with envy all nations behold?
A statesman, unbiass'd by int'rest or fear,
By pow'r uncorrupted, untainted by gold!

Who, when terror and doubt through the universe reign'd,
While rapine and treason their standards unfurl'd,
The heart and the hopes of his country maintain'd,
And one kingdom preserv'd 'midst the wreck of the world.

Unheeding, unthankful, we bask in the blaze,
While the beams of the sun in full majesty shine;
When he sinks into twilight with fondness we gaze,
And mark the mild lustre that gilds his decline.

So Pitt, when the course of thy greatness is o'er,
Thy talents, thy virtues, we fondly recall;
Now justly we prize thee, when lost we deplore;
Admir'd in thy zenith, but lov'd in thy fall!

O! take, then—for dangers by wisdom repell'd,
For evils, by courage and constancy brav'd—
O! take, for a throne by thy counsels upheld,
The thanks of a people thy firmness has sav'd!

And, O! if again the rude whirlwind should rise,
The dawning of peace should fresh darkness deform;
The regrets of the good, and the fears of the wise,
Shall turn to the pilot that weather'd the storm!

SONG,

Upon the same Occasion, supposed to be written by Mr. GEORGE ROSE.

TO the statesman, whose genius and judgment matur'd,
From Gallic ambition, 'midst anarchy's cry,
To his country her laws and her commerce secur'd;
Can Briton's the grateful memorial deny?
No! just to his claim
Of a patriot's name,
They trust not his merit to *posthumous* fame;
Remember with pride what by Chatham was done,
And hallow the day that gave birth to his son.

Rome's

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Rome's senate decreed to her worthies ovations,
With civic rewards she encircled their brows;
To a true British worthy we pour our libations,
While our senate her *order of merit* bestows:
Amidst Europe's alarms,
With persuasion's blest charms,
Britain's councils he led, rous'd her heroes to arms;
In the dread wreck of nations her empire maintain'd,
Her spirit unconquer'd, her credit unstain'd.

No Jacobin rites in our fête shall prevail,
Ours the true feast of reason—the soul's social flow;
Here we cherish the friend, and his virtues we hail,
But the Gallic fraternal embrace disavow:
Impress'd with his worth,
We indulge in our mirth,
And bright shines the planet that rul'd at his birth;
Round the orbit of Britain, O! long may it move
Like attendant satellites circling their Jove.

To the counsels of Pitt, in an æra that's past,
Her high rank 'midst the nations this city may trace;
Though his statue may moulder, his mem'ry will last;
"The great and the good live again in their race."
Ere to time's distant day
Our marble convey
The fame that now blooms, and will know no decay;
Our fathers' example our breasts shall inspire,
And we'll honour the son, as they honour'd the sire.

LOCHIEL'S WARNING.

By THOMAS CAMPBELL, *Esq. Author of the "Pleasures of Hope."*

WIZARD.

LOCHIEL, Lochiel, beware of the day,
When the Lowlands shall meet thee in battle array!
For a field of the dead rushes red on my sight,
And the clans of Culloden are scatter'd in fight:
They rally, they bleed, for their kingdom and crown;
Woe, woe to the riders that trample them down!
Proud Cumberland prances, insulting the slain,
And their hoof-beaten bosoms are trod to the plain.—
But hark! through the fast flashing lightning of war,
What steed to the desert flies frantic and far?
'Tis thine, oh Glenullin! whose bride shall await,
Like a love-lighted watch-fire, all night at the gate.

A steed

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A steed comes at morning: no rider is there;
But its bridle is red with the sign of despair.
Weep, Albin! to death and captivity led!
Oh weep! but thy tears cannot number the dead:
For a merciless sword on Culloden shall wave,
Culloden, that reeks with the blood of the brave.

LOCHIEL.

Go, preach to the coward, thou death-telling seer!
Or, if gory Culloden so dreadful appear,
Draw, dotard, around thy old wavering sight,
This mantle, to cover the phantoms of fright.

WIZARD.

Ha! laugh'st thou, Lochiel, my vision to scorn?
Proud bird of the mountain, thy plume shall be torn!
Say, rush'd the bold eagle exultingly forth,
From his home, in the dark rolling clouds of the north?
Lo! the death-shot of foemen outspeeding, he rode
Companionless, bearing destruction abroad:
But down let him stoop from his havoc on high!
Ah! home let him speed—for the spoiler is nigh.
Why flames the far summit? Why shoot to the blast
Those embers, like stars from the firmament cast?
'Tis the fire-show'r of ruin, all dreadfully driven
From his eyrie, that beacons the darkness of heaven.
Oh, crested Lochiel! the peerless in might,
Whose banners arise on the battlements' height,
Heav'n's fire is around thee, to blast and to burn;
Return to thy dwelling! all lonely return!
For the blackness of ashes shall mark where it stood,
And a wild mother scream o'er her famishing brood.

LOCHIEL.

False wizard, avaunt! I have marshall'd my clan:
Their swords are a thousand, their bosoms are one!
They are true to the last of their blood and their breath,
And like reapers descend to the harvest of death.
Then welcome be Cumberland's steed to the shock!
Let him dash his proud foam like a wave on the rock!
But woe to his kindred, and woe to his cause,
When Albion her claymore indignantly draws;
When her bonnetted chieftains to victory crowd,
Clanranald the dauntless, and Moray the proud;
All plaided and plum'd in their tartan array—

WIZARD.

—Lochiel, Lochiel, beware of the day!

For,

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For, dark and despairing, my sight I may seal,
But man cannot cover what God would reveal:
'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before.
I tell thee, Culloden's dread echoes shall ring
With the bloodhounds, that bark for thy fugitive king.
Lo! anointed by Heaven with the vials of wrath,
Behold, where he flies on his desolate path!
Now, in darkness and billows, he sweeps from my sight:
Rise! Rise! ye wild tempests, and cover his flight. . . . .
. . . 'Tis finish'd. Their thunders are hush'd on the moors;
Culloden is lost, and my country deplores:
But where is the iron-bound prisoner? Where?
For the red eye of battle is shut in despair.
Say, mounts he the ocean wave, banish'd forlorn,
Like a limb from his country cast bleeding and torn?
Ah no! for a darker departure is near;
The war-drum is muffled, and black is the bier;
His death-bell is tolling: Oh! mercy, dispel
Yon sight, that it freezes my spirit to tell!
Life flutters convuls'd in his quivering limbs,
And his blood-streaming nostril in agony swims.
Accurs'd be the faggots, that blaze at his feet,
Where his heart shall be thrown, ere it ceases to beat,
With the smoke of its ashes to poison the gale——

LOCHIEL.

——Down, soothless insulter! I trust not the tale:
For never shall Albin a destiny meet,
So black with dishonour, so foul with retreat.
Tho' my perishing ranks should be strew'd in their gore,
Like the ocean weeds heap'd on the surf-beaten shore,
Lochiel, untainted by flight or by chains,
While the kindling of life in his bosom remains,
Shall victor exult, or in death be laid low,
With his back to the field, and his feet to the foe!
And, leaving in battle no blot on his name,
Look proudly to Heav'n from the death-bed of fame.

THE BEECH TREE'S PETITION.

By THO. CAMPBELL, *Esq.*

OH! leave this barren spot to me—
Spare, woodman, spare the beechen tree.
Though shrub or flow'ret never grow
My dark unwarming shade below;

Nor

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Nor fruits of autumn, blossom-born,
My green and glossy leaves adorn;
Nor murm'ring tribes from me derive
Th' ambrosial treasure of the hive;
Yet leave this little spot to me—
Spare, woodman, spare the beechen tree.

Thrice twenty summers I have stood
In bloomless, fruitless, solitude—
Since childhood in my rustling bower
First spent its sweet and sportive hour—
Since youthful lovers in my shade
Their vows of truth and rapture paid;
And on my trunk's surviving frame
Carv'd many a long-forgotten name;
Oh! by the vows of gentle sound,
First breath'd upon this sacred ground;
By all that love hath whisper'd here,
Or beauty heard with ravish'd ear:
As love's own altar, honour me—
Spare, woodman, spare the beechen tree.

HOHENLINDEN.

By THO. CAMPBELL, *Esq.*

ON Linden, when the sun was low,
All bloodless lay th' untrodden snow,
And dark as winter was the flow
Of Iser, rolling rapidly.

But Linden saw another sight,
When the drum beat, at dead of night,
Commanding fires of death to light
The darkness of her scenery.

By torch and trumpet fast array'd,
Each horseman draw his battle-blade,
And furious every charger neigh'd,
To join the dreadful revelry.

Then shook the hills, with thunder riven;
Then flew the steed, to battle driven;
And, louder than the bolts of Heaven,
Far flash'd the red artillery.

But

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But redder yet that light shall glow,
On Linden's hills of stained snow;
And bloodier yet, the torrent flow
Of Iser, rolling rapidly.

'Tis morn; but scarce yon level sun
Can pierce the war-clouds, rolling dun,
Where furious Frank, and fiery Hun,
Shout in their sulph'rous canopy.

The combat deepens. On, ye brave,
Who rush to glory, or the grave!
Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy chivalry!

Few, few, shall part, where many meet!
The snow shall be their winding sheet,
And every turf, beneath their feet,
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre.

Extract from the PLEASURES OF HOPE, *4to Edition, by* THOMAS CAMPBELL, *Esq.*

TILL Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bow'r!
In vain the viewless Seraph, ling'ring there,
At starry midnight, charm'd the silent air;
In vain the wild bird carol'd on the steep,
To hail the sun, slow-wheeling from the deep;
In vain, to soothe the solitary shade,
Aerial notes in mingling pleasure play'd;
The summer wind that shook the spangled tree,
The whispering wave, the murmer of the bee;—
Still slowly pass'd the melancholy day,
And still the stranger wist not where to stray,—
The world was sad! the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smil'd!

True, the sad power to generous hearts may bring
Delirious anguish on his fiery wing!
Barr'd from delight by Fate's untimely hand,
By wealthless lot, or pitiless command;
Or doom'd to gaze on beauties that adorn
The smile of triumph, or the frown of scorn;
While Memory watches o'er the sad review
Of joys that faded like the morning dew;

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Peace may depart—and life and nature seem
A barren path—a wildness, and a dream!

But, can the noble mind for ever brood,
The willing victim of a weary mood,
On heartless cares that squander life away,
And cloud young genius bright'ning into day?—
Shame to the coward thought that e'er betray'd
The noon of manhood to a myrtle shade!—
If Hope's creative spirit cannot raise
One trophy sacred to thy future days,
Scorn the dull crowd that haunt the gloomy shrine
Of hopeless love to murmur and repine!
But, should a sigh of milder mood express
Thy heart-warm wishes, true to happiness,
Should Heav'n's fair harbinger delight to pour
Her blissful visions on thy pensive hour,
No tear to blot thy memory's pictur'd page,
No fears but such as fancy can assuage;
Though thy wild heart some hapless hour may miss,
The peaceful tenor of unvaried bliss,
(For love pursues an ever devious race,
True to the winding lineaments of grace);
Yet still may Hope her talisman employ
To snatch from Heaven anticipated joy,
And all her kindred energies impart
That burn the brightest in the purest heart!

When first the Rhodian's mimic art array'd
The Queen of Beauty in her Cyprian shade,
The happy master mingled on his piece
Each look that charm'd him in the fair of Greece;
To faultless Nature true, he stole a grace
From every finer form and sweeter face;
And, as he sojourn'd on the Ægean isles,
Woo'd all their love, and treasur'd all their smiles;
Then glow'd the tints, pure, precious, and refin'd,
And mortal charms seem'd heav'nly when combin'd!
Love on the picture smil'd! Expression pour'd
Her mingling spirit there—and Greece ador'd!

So thy fair hand, enamour'd Fancy! gleans
The treasur'd pictures of a thousand scenes!
Thy pencil traces on the lover's thought
Some cottage-home, from towns and toil remote,
Where love and lore may claim alternate hours,
With peace embosom'd in Idalian bow'rs!

Remote

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Remote from busy life's bewilder'd way,
O'er all his heart shall taste and beauty sway!
Free on the sunny slope, or winding shore,
With hermit steps to wander and adore!
There shall he love, when genial morn appears,
Like pensive beauty smiling in her tears,
To watch the bright'ning roses of the sky,
And muse on Nature with a poet's eye!—
The woods, and waves, and murm'ring winds asleep,
And when the Sun's last splendour lights the deep,
When fairy harps th' Hesperian planet hail,
And the lone cuckoo sighs along the vale,
His path shall be where streamy mountains swell
Their shadowy grandeur o'er the narrow dell,
Where mouldering piles and forests intervene,
Mingling with darker tints the living green;
No circling hills his ravish'd eye to bound,
Heaven, earth, and ocean, blazing all around!

The moon is up—the watch-tow'r dimly burns—
And down the vale his sober step returns;
But pauses oft, as winding rocks convey
The still sweet fall of music far away;
And oft he lingers from his home awhile,
To watch the dying notes!—and start, and smile!

Let winter come! let polar spirits sweep
The dark'ning world, and tempest-troubled deep!
Though boundless snows the wither'd heath deform,
And the dim sun scarce wanders through the storm;
Yet shall the smile of social love repay,
With mental light, the melancholy day!
And, when its short and sullen noon is o'er,
The ice-chain'd waters slumb'ring on the shore,
How bright the faggots in his little hall
Blaze on the hearth, and warm the pictur'd wall!

How blest he names, in love's familiar tone,
The kind fair friend, by Nature mark'd his own;
And, in the waveless mirror of his mind,
Views the fleet years of pleasure left behind,
Since Anna's empire o'er his heart began!
Since first he call'd her his before the holy man!

Trim the gay taper in his rustic dome,
And light the wint'ry paradise of home:
And let the half uncurtain'd window hail
Some way-worn man benighted in the vale!

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Now, while the moaning night-wind rages high,
As sweep the shot-stars down the troubled sky,
While fiery hosts in Heav'n's wide circle play,
And bathe in livid light the milky way,
Safe from the storm, the meteor, and the shower,
Some pleasing page shall charm the solemn hour—
With pathos shall command, with wit beguile,
A generous tear of anguish, or a smile—
Thy woes, Arion! and thy simple tale,
O'er all the heart shall triumph and prevail!
Charm'd as they read the verse too sadly true,
How gallant Albert, and his weary crew,
Heav'd all their guns, their foundering bark to save,
And toil'd—and shriek'd—and perish'd on the wave!

Yes, at the dead of night, by Lonna's steep,
The seaman's cry was heard along the deep;
There, on his funeral waters, dark and wild,
The dying father blest his darling child!
Oh! Mercy, shield her innocence, he cried,
Spent on the pray'r his bursting heart, and died!

Or will they learn how generous worth sublimes
The robber Moor, and pleads for all his crimes?
How poor Amelia kiss'd, with many a tear,
His hand blood-stain'd, but ever, ever dear!
Hung on the tortur'd bosom of her lord,
And wept, and pray'd perdition from his sword!
Nor sought in vain! at that heart-piercing cry
The strings of nature crack'd with agony!
He, with delirious laugh, the dagger hurl'd,
And burst the ties that bound him to the world!

Turn from his dying words, that smite with steel,
The shuddering thoughts, or wind them on the wheel—
Turn to the gentler melodies that suit
Thalia's harp, or Pan's Arcadian lute;
Or, down the stream of Truth's historic page,
From clime to clime descend, from age to age!

Yet there, perhaps, may darker scenes obtrude,
Than Fancy fashions in her wildest mood;
There shall he pause, with horrent brow, to rate
What millions died—that Cæsar might be great!
Or learn the fate that bleeding thousands bore,
March'd by their Charles to Dneiper's swampy shore;

Faint

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Faint in his wounds, and shivering in the blast,
The Swedish soldier sunk—and groan'd his last!
File after file, the stormy showers benumb,
Freeze every standard-sheet, and hush the drum!
Horsemen and horse confess'd the bitter pang,
And arms and warriors fell with hollow clang!
Yet, ere he sunk in Nature's last repose,
Ere life's warm torrent to the fountain froze,
The dying man to Sweden turn'd his eye,
Thought of his home, and clos'd it with a sigh!
Imperial pride look'd sullen on his plight,
And Charles beheld—nor shudder'd at the sight!

Speech of the Host's Son in HERMAN *and* DOROTHEA. *From the German. (Original.)*

——— WHEN thus
Replied the noble youth, collected firm
In virtue's dignity———
" That man indeed
" Were base and heartless, whose obdurate breast
" Were steel'd against his fellow-creatures' wrongs,
" In these tempestuous times.—Senseless the wretch
" That for the welfare of his father's land
" Feels not, his anxious passions watch alarm'd——
" For me the actings and the sight to-day
" Lay hold upon my soul—I walk'd abroad,
" And o'er the spacious plains beheld,
" Cluster'd with vines, the terminating hills;
" The sunny corn-field waved its granary
" Ripeness, that woo'd the sickle—and the trees
" Held out their loaded arms, with promise fair
" Of fruitful treasure for the harvest store.
" But woe to fruitful fields and peaceful plains,
" The spoiler is at hand——True, the broad Rhine
" Protects us with his flood—but what are floods,
" Or mountains, to the dreadful enemy—
" Whose coming is a whirlwind——Old and young
" The people rise—to battle thousands rush
" On thousands to resist th' invading foe,
" Reckless of death and danger—fits it now
" A German quietly to rest at home,
" Or hope the general danger to escape?——
" Believe me, mother, I am griev'd to find,
" In the last levy of our gallant townsmen,
" My name exempt—true I'm your only son;
" The custom of our house is flourishing,

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" Our trade extensive—but in such an hour,
" Oh, were it better tamely waiting here,
" A robber's yoke, a tyrant's confiscation,
" Than nobly fighting in the public cause,
" To guard our native borders?—Yes, my spirit
" Informs me of the power, and gives the will
" To live or perish for my country's sake;
" That brave example I will teach to others.——
" Oh! could the flower of German gallantly,
" Our youth, assembled on our fair frontiers,
" Uphold an oath, that never hostile foot
" Should tread unpunish'd on our fertile fields,
" Then should no proud destroyer ever spoil
" Our land beneath the ruin'd owner's eyes*!"

WAR SONG OF THE R. EDINBURGH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

By WALLER SCOTT, *Esq.*

TO horse! to horse! the standard flies,
The bugles sound the call;
The Gallic navy stems the seas,
The voice of battles on the breeze,
Arouse ye, one and all!

From high Dunedin's towers we come,
A band of brother's true;
Our casques the leopard's spoils surround,
With Scotland's hardy thistle crown'd;
We boast the red and blue†.

Tho' tamely crouch to Gallia's power
Dull Holland's tardy train;
Their ravish'd toys tho' Romans mourn,
Tho' gallant Switzers vainly spurn,
And foaming, gnaw the chain:

O! had they mark'd th' avenging call
Their brethren's murder gave,
Disunion ne'er their ranks had mown,
Nor patriot valour, desperate grown,
Sought freedom in the grave!

* The above is a translation from the " Herman and Dorothea" of Goéthé, one of the most popular productions of the present day in Germany. It is valuable as it expresses, in nervous and poetical language, the horror of the ravages of the French invaders, throughout the desolated country on the banks of the Rhine! What Herman (whose speech it is) wishes should be done in Germany, is actually the case in England at this moment. EDIT.

† The royal colours.

Shall

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Shall we too bend the stubborn head,
In Freedom's temple born,
Dress our pale check in timid smile,
To hail a master in our isle,
Or brook a victor's scorn?

No! though destruction o'er the land
Come pouring as a flood,
The sun, that sees our falling day,
Shall mark our sabre's deadly sway,
And set that night in blood.

For gold let Gallia's legions fight,
Or plunder's bloody gain;
Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,
To guard our king, the fence our law,
Nor shall their edge be vain.

If ever breath of British gale
Shall fan the tri-colour,
Or footstep of invader rude,
With rapine foul, and red with blood,
Pollute our happy shore,——

Then farewell home! and farewell friends!
Adieu each tender tie!
Resolved we mingle in the tide,
Where charging squadrons furious ride,
To conquer, or to die.

To horse! to horse! the sabres gleam;
High sounds our bugle call;
Combined by honour's sacred tie,
Our word is laws and liberty!
March forward, one and all!

THE MERMAID.

By J. LEYDEN. *Dedicated to the Right Honourable Lady* CHARLOTTE CAMPBELL.

TO brighter charms depart my simple lay,
Than graced of old the maid of Colonsay,
When her fond lover, lessening from her view,
With eyes reverted, o'er the surge withdrew!

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But happier still should lovely Campbell sing
Thy plaintive numbers to the trembling string.
The Mermaids melting strains would yield to thee,
Though poured diffusive o'er the silver sea;
Go boldly forth—but ah! the listening throng,
Rapt by the Siren, would forget the song!
Lo! where they pause, nor dare to gaze around,
Afraid to break the soft enchanting sound,
While swells to sympathy each fluttering heart,
'Tis not the poet's, but the Syren's art.
Go forth, devoid of fear, my simple lay!
First heard returning from Iona's bay,
When round our bark the shades of evening drew,
And broken slumbers prest our weary crew;
While round the prow the sea-fire flashing bright,
Shed a strange lustre o'er the waste of night;
While harsh and dismal screamed the diving gull,
Round the dark rocks that wall the coast of Mull;
As through black reefs we held our venturous way,
I caught the wild traditionary lay.
A wreath, no more in black Iona's isle
To bloom—but graced, by high-born beauty's smile.

ON Jura's heath, how sweetly swell
The murmurs of the mountain bee,
How softly mourns the writhed shell
Of Jura's shore, its parent sea!

But softer floating o'er the deep,
The Mermaid's sweet sea-soothing lay,
That charm'd the dancing waves to sleep,
Before the bark of Colonsay.

Aloft the purple pennons wave,
As parting gay from Crinan's shore,
From Morven's wars the seamen brave
Their gallant chieftain homeward bore.

In youth's gay bloom, the brave Macphail
Still blamed the lingering bark's delay;
For her he chid the flagging sail,
The lovely maid of Colonsay.

"And raise," he cried, "the song of love;"
The maiden sung with tearful smile,
When first o'er Jura's hills to rove,
We left afar the lonely isle!

"When

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"When on this ring of ruby red
Shall dye," she said, "the crimson hue,
Know that thy favourite fair is dead,
Or proves to thee and love untrue."

Now lightly poised, the rising oar
Disperses wide the foamy spray,
And echoing far o'er Crinan's shore,
Resounds the song of Colonsay.

"Softly blow, thou western breeze,
Softly rustle through the sail,
Soothe to rest the furrowy seas,
Before my love, sweet western gale!

"Where the wave is tinged with red,
And the russet sea-leaves grow,
Mariners, with prudent dread,
Shun the shelving reefs below.

"As you pass thro' Jura's sound,
Bend your course by Scarba's shore,
Shun, O shun, the gulf profound,
Where Corrivrekin's surges roar!

"If from that unbottomed deep,
With wrinked form and writhed train,
O'er the verge of Scarba's steep,
The sea-snake leaves his snowy mane;

"Unwarp, unwind his oozy coils,
Sea-green sisters of the main,
And in the gulf, where ocean boils,
Th' unwieldy wallowing monster chain.

"Softly blow, thou western breeze,
Softly rustle through the sail,
Soothe to rest the furrowed seas,
Before my love, sweet western gale!"

Thus all soothe the chieftain's woe,
Far from the maid he loved so dear,
The song arose, so soft and slow,
He seemed her parting sigh to hear.

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The lonely deck he paces o'er,
Impatient for the rising day,
And still, from Crinan's moon-light shore,
He turns his eyes to Colonsay.

The moonbeams crisp the curling surge,
That streaks with foam the ocean green;
While forward still the rowers urge
Their course, a female form was seen.

That sea-maid's form of pearly light
Was whiter than the downy spray,
And round her bosom, heaving, bright
Her glossy, yellow ringlets play.

Borne on a foamy-crested wave,
She reached amain the bounding prow,
Then clasping fast the chieftain brave,
She, plunging, sought the deep below.

Ah! long beside thy feigned bier,
The monks the prayers of death shall say,
And long for thee, the fruitless tear
Shall weep the maid of Colonsay!

But downward like a powerless corse,
The eddying waves the chieftain bear;—
He only heard the moaning hoarse
Of waters murmuring in his ear.

The murmurs sink by slow degrees;
No more the surges round him rave;
Lulled by the music of the seas,
He lies within a coral cave.

In dreamy mood reclines he long,
Nor dares his tranced eyes unclose,
Till warbling wild, the sea-maid's song,
Far in the crystal cavern, rose.

Soft as the harp's unseen controul,
In morning dreams that lovers hear,
Whose strains steal sweetly o'er the soul,
But never reach the waking ear;

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As sunbeams through the tepid air,
When clouds dissolve in dews unseen,
Smile on the flowers, that bloom more fair,
And fields that glow with livelier green:

So melting soft the music fell;
It seemed to soothe the fluttering spray—
"Say, heardst thou not these wild notes swell;
Ah! 'tis the song of Colonsay."

Like one that from a fearful dream
Awakes, the morning light to view,
And joys to see the purple beam,
Yet fears to find the vision true;

He heard that strain, so wildly sweet,
Which bade his torpid languor fly;
He feared some spell had bound his feet,
And hardly dared his limbs to try.

"This yellow sand, this sparry cave,
Shall bend thy soul to beauty's sway;
Can'st thou the maiden of the wave
Compare to her of Colonsay?"

Roused by that voice of silver sound,
From the paved floor he lightly sprung,
And glancing wild his eyes around,
Where the fair nymph her tresses wrung,

No form he saw of mortal mould;
It shone like ocean's snowy foam;
Her ringlets waved in living gold,
Her mirror crystal, pearl her comb.

Her pearly tomb the Syren took,
And careless bound her tresses wild;
Still o'er the mirror stole her look,
As on the wondering youth she smiled.

Like music from the greenwood tree,
Again she raised the melting lay;
"Fair warrior wilt thou dwell with me,
And leave the maid of Colonsay?

"Fair

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" Fair is the crystal hall for me,
With rubies and with emeralds set,
And sweet the music of the sea
Shall sing, when we for love are met.

" How sweet to dance with gliding feet,
Along the level tide so green,
Responsive to the cadence sweet,
That breathes along the moonlight scene!

" And soft the music of the main,
Rings from the motley tortoise shell,
While moonbeams, o'er the watery plain,
Seem trembling in its fitful swell.

" How sweet, when billows heave their head,
And shake their snowy crests on high,
Serene in Ocean's sapphire bed,
Beneath the trembling surge to lie,

" To trace, with tranquil step the deep,
Where pearly drops of frozen dew,
In concave shells, unconscious, sleep,
Or shine with lustre, silvery hue!

" Then shall the summer sun, from far,
Pour through the wave a softer ray,
While diamonds, in bower of spar,
At eve shall shed a brighter day.

" Nor stormy wind, nor wintry gale,
That o'er the angry ocean sweep,
Shall o'er our coral groves assail,
Calm in the bosom of the deep.

" Through the green meads beneath the sea,
Enamour'd, we shall fondly stray;
Then, gentle warrior, dwell with me,
And leave the maid of Colonsay!"

" Though bright thy locks of glistering gold,
Fair maiden of the foamy main!
Thy life-blood is the water cold,
While mine beats high in every vein.

" If

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" If I, beneath thy sparry cave,
Should in thy snowy arms recline,
Inconstant as the restless wave,
My heart would grow as cold as thine."

As cygnet down, proud swell'd her breast,
Her eye confest the pearly tear;
His hand she to her bosom prest—
" Is there no heart for rapture here?

" These limbs sprung from the lucid sea,
Does no warm blood their currents fill,
No heart-pulse riot, wild and free,
To joy, to love's delirious thrill?"

" Though all the splendour of the sea
Around thy faultless beauty shine,
That heart that riots wild and free
Can hold no sympathy with mine.

" These sparkling eyes, so wild and gay,
They swim not in the light of love:
The beautious maid of Colonsay,
Her eyes are milder than the dove!

" Even now, within the lonely isle,
Her eyes are dim with tears for me,
And canst thou think that Syren smile
Can lure my soul to dwell with thee?"

An oozy film her limbs o'erspread;
Unfolds in length her scaly train;
She tossed, in proud disdain, her head,
And lashed, with webbed fin, the main.

" Dwell here alone!" the Mermaid cried,
" And view far off the sea-nymphs play;
Thy prison wall, the azure tide,
Shall bar thy steps to Colonsay.

" Whene'er, like ocean's scaly brood,
I cleave, with rapid fin, the wave,
Far from the daughter of the flood,
Conceal thee in this coral cave,

" I feel

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" I feel my former soul return;
It kindles at thy cold disdain:
And has a mortal dared to spurn
A daughter of the foamy main!"

She fled; around the crystal cave
The rolling waves resume their road,
On the broad portal idly rave,
But enter not the nymph's abode.

And many a weary night went by
As in the lonely cave he lay,
And many a sun roll'd through the sky
And pour'd its beams on Colonsay;

And oft beneath the silver moon,
He heard afar the Mermaid sing,
And oft to many a melting tune,
The shell-form'd lyres of ocean ring;

And when the moon went down the sky,
Still rose, in dreams, his native plain,
And oft he thought his love was by,
And charm'd him with some tender strain.

And heart-sick oft he wished to weep,
When ceas'd that voice of silver sound,
And thought to plunge him in the deep,
That wall'd his crystal cavern round.

But still the ring of ruby red
Retained its vivid crimson hue,
And each despairing accent fled,
To find his gentle love so true.

When seven long lonely months were gone,
The Mermaid to his cavern came,
No more mishapen from the zone,
But like a maid of mortal frame:

" O give to me that ruby ring
That on thy finger glances gay,
And thou shalt hear the Mermaid sing,
The song thou lovest, of Colonsay."

" This

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"This ruby ring of crimson grain
Shall on thy finger glitter gay,
If thou wilt bear me through the main
Again to visit Colonsay."

"Except thou quit thy former love,
Content to dwell for aye with me,
Thy scorn my finny frame might move
To tear thy limbs amid the sea."

"Then bear me swift along the main
The lonely isle again to see,
And when I here return again,
I plight my faith to dwell with thee."

An oozy film her limbs o'erspread,
While slow unfolds her scaly train;
With gluey fangs her hands were clad,
She lash'd with webbed fin the main.

He grasps the Mermaid's scaly sides
As, with broad fin, she oars her way;
Beneath the silent moon she glides,
That sweetly sleeps on Colonsay.

Proud swells her heart! she deems at last
To lure him with her silver tongue,
And, as the shelving rocks she past,
She rais'd her voice and sweetly sung.

In softer, sweeter strains she sung,
Slow gliding o'er the moonlight bay,
When light to land the chieftain sprung
To hail the maid of Colonsay.

O sad the Mermaid's gay notes fell,
And sadly sink, remote at sea!
So sadly mourns the writhed shell,
Of Jura's shore, its parent sea.

And ever as the year returns,
The charm-bound sailors know the day:
For sadly still the Mermaid mourns
The lovely chief of Colonsay.

THE

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THE EIGHTH LECTURE ON CONDUCTING A SUIT AT LAW.

(From the Second Edition of the PLEADER'S GUIDE, *attributed to Mr.* ANSTEY, *Jun.)*

Examination of Witnesses for the Plaintiff.

Mr. Simon Trout, Dissenting Preacher, Schoolmaster, examined by Mr. Bother'um—cross-examined by Mr. Bore'um. Evidence of Dr. Tench, Surgeon and Apothecary.

Bother'um whispers his Attorney.

PRAY, are our witnessess all here,
Our scaly friends, from Toadland Meer?
Att. Here's Dr. Tench and preacher Trout,
And farmer Chubb will come, no doubt.
Bother. Call Simon Trout—we'll first begin
With Mr. Trout; come, swear him in.
Crier. Here, Simon, you shall *(Silence there)*
The truth, and all the truth declare,
And nothing but the truth be willing
To speak, so help you G—d,—(a shilling)—*(aside.)*
Trout's sworn,——
Bother. Pray, sir, did you attend
Th' election feast at Toadland's End?
The feast I mean before the poll-day?—
Trout. Yes, sir, I tarried there the whole day.
Albeit I never go to dinners,
To feast with publicans and sinners,
And ever it hath been my rule
On no account to quit my school,
As in my absence, I'm aware,
Satan will not be idle there!
I own, sir, I for once transgress'd it,
The inward light so strongly press'd it,
A call I never could withstand!
But touching the affair in hand,
As it regards the late election
I've but a feeble recollection—
Bore. (aside.) } (Your inward light must fail you greatly,
If you've forgot what pass'd so lately.—)
Trout. There was a squabble and some oaths,
And liquor spilt on plaintiff's clothes;

'Squire

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'Squire Gudgeon's face was bruis'd, I've heard;
His Sunday raiment much besmear'd;
And doctor Tench inform'd me——

Bore. Pooh!——
Don't tell us, sir, what Tench told you.

Bother. Stop, Mr. Bore'um, by your leave,——

Bore. My lord, I humbly do conceive——

Bother. These interruptions, I declare,
Would almost make a parson swear——

Bore. Do, Mr. Bother'um, let me speak——

Bother. Now he's begun, he'll talk this week——

Bore. Well, Mr. Trout, so all you know then,
Is what you heard of plaintiff's clothing?
All hear-say is it?

Trout. No, sir, no,——
I lifted up mine eyes, and lo!
I did behold, in wrath, 'squire Gull,
Smite Mr. Gudgeon on the skull;
And doctor Tench, a wise, and wary,
And learned fen-apothecary,
Doubted, he said,——

Bore. Do stop, my friend,
Cannot I make you comprehend?——

Bother. Come, sir, we won't detain you.—Gull,
You're sure, smote Gudgeon on the skull.

Trout. He did.——

(Cross examined by Mr. Bore'um.)

Bore. Stay, Mr. What-d'ye-call him,
You say, you saw Gull bruise and maul him.

Trout. Yes.

Bore. And you never go to dinners
To feast with publicans and sinners?
What, was the bludgeon pretty thick?——

Trout. I cannot say I saw the stick.——

Bore. Stay, sir. I think that you're a teacher,
A spiritual pastor, and a preacher.
Now recollect you're on your oath, sir.
Was there no boxing match?—Speak out—
Nothing like fighting, master Trout?

Trout. Why, verily, much strife arose,
Divers and sundry kinds of blows,
Much provocation too, albeit
I was not there at first to see it:
A song was humm'd which caus'd dissension,
And seem'd of heathenish invention;
Which, though it lack'd both wit and keenness,
Savour'd of malice and uncleanness;

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And, sung with loud vociferation,
Rous'd the defendant's indignation,
Who seem'd to think it cast reflections
On him and all the Gull connexions.
This song, tho' spiritless, and dull,
Did sorely trouble Mr. Gull;
And, oft repeated in his ear,
Did cause him to blaspheme and swear,
'Till, G—d forgive him for't! he rose,
And seizing on 'squire Gudgeon's nose,
He squeez'd it 'twixt his thumb and finger——
Stampt on the song, and d——d the singer.
Now, when much strife and wrath ensu'd,
Both which I always have eschew'd,
I fled——but soon return'd to pray,
That Heaven would stop this sinful fray,
And we like brethren might agree,
And live in peace and unity.

Bother. Swear Dr. Tench.

Crier. Doctor, look,
Take off your glove, and kiss the book.
The doctor's sworn.

Bother. Good doctor Tench,
Pray tell the jury and the bench,
All that you saw and heard that day——

Tench. Sir, I know nothing of the fray;
I was call'd in at the conclusion,
T' inspect a vertical contusion:
Gudgeon was then without his shirt,
His body much besmear'd with dirt;
There was an ugly aukward cut
Ran quite athwart the occiput,
He'd have been comatose, I'm sure,
And far beyond my skill to cure,
Had I been call'd ten minutes later—
I trembled for the dura mater:
The cuticle, or outward skin,
Portended something wrong within.
The fauces in a sad condition!
Betwixt the nares no partition!
But both so forc'd into conjunction—
Th' olfactories declin'd their function;
Some teeth were broke and some were lost,
The incisores suffer'd most;
Much mischief done to the molares,
And, what a very strange affair is,
Not the least symptom could I see
Of dentes sapientiæ.

In

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In all my pugilistic cases,
At feasts, elections, fairs, and races,
A worse than this I never met,
Nor ever saw an instance yet,
In all that branch of my profession,
Where blows have made so much impression:
Optics, my lord, a perfect jelly!
One large contusion on the belly,
Two on the costæ, and, as I guess,
A kick upon the os coccygis,
Had caused a tuber, or a bump,
Around the region of the rump.

Bother. You took some blood, sir, from him?

Tench. Plenty,
Phlebotomiz'd him ounces twenty,
Order'd, in lieu, one ounce, good weight,
Magnesia vitriolat.
Subinde gave, when faint or sick, sir,
My renovating fen-elixir;
Then clapp'd my patent plaster on,
My genuine icthupharmacon.——

Bother. Sir, of your practice we've no doubt,—

Bore. So much for Tench—Come hand him out.

THE DYING DAUGHTER TO HER MOTHER.

By Mrs. Opie.

"MOTHER! when these unsteady lines
Thy long averted eyes shall see,
This hand that writes, this heart that pines,
Will cold, quite cold, and tranquil be.

That guilty child, so long disowned,
Can then, blest thought! no more offend;
And, shouldst thou deem my crimes atoned,
O, deign my orphan to befriend:

That orphan, who, with trembling hand,
To thee will give my dying prayer;
Canst thou my dying prayer withstand,
And from my child withhold thy care?

O, raise the veil, which hides her cheek,
Nor start her mother's face to see;
But let her look thy love bespeak,
For once that face was dear to thee.

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Gaze on—and thou'lt perchance forget
The long, the mournful lapse of years,
Thy couch with tears of anguish wet,
And e'en the guilt which caused those tears.

And in my pure and artless child,
Thou'lt think her mother meets thy view;
Such as she was when life first smiled,
And guilt by name alone she knew.

Ah! then I see thee o'er her charms
A look of fond affection cast;
I see thee clasp her in thine arms,
And in the present lose the past.

But soon the dear illusion flies;
The sad reality returns;
My crimes again to memory rise,
And, ah! in vain my orphan mourns:

Till suddenly some keen remorse,
Some deep regret her claims shall aid;
For wrath that held too long its course;
For words of peace too long delayed.

For pardon (most, alas! denied,
When pardon might have snatched from shame)
And kindness, hadst thou kindness tried,
Had checked my guilt, and saved my fame.

And then thou'lt wish, as I do now,
Thy hand my humble bed had smoothed,
Wiped the chill moisture off my brow,
And all the wants of sickness soothed.

For, oh! the means to sooth my pain
My poverty has still denied;
And thou wilt wish, ah! wish in vain,
Thy riches had those means supplied.

Thou'lt wish, with keen repentance wrung,
I'd closed my eyes upon thy breast,
Expiring, while thy faultering tongue
Pardon in kindest tones expressed.

O sounds,

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O sounds, which I must never hear!
Through years of woe my fond desire!
O mother, spite of all most dear!
Must I, unblest by thee, expire?

Thy love alone I call to mind,
And all thy past disdain forget;
Each keen reproach, each frown unkind,
That crushed my hopes when last we met;

But when I saw that angry brow,
Both health and youth were still my own:
O mother! couldst thou see me now,
Thou wouldst not have the heart to frown.

But see! my orphan's cheek displays
Both youth and health's carnation dies,
Such as on mine, in happier days,
So fondly charmed the partial eyes.

Grief o'er her bloom a veil now draws,
Grief her loved parent's pang to see;
And when thou think'st upon the cause,
That paleness will have charms for thee.

But wilt thou thus indulgent be?
O! am I not by hope beguiled?
The long long anger shown to me;
Say, will it not pursue my child?

And must she suffer for my crime?
Ah! no;—forbid it, gracious Heaven!
And grant, oh! grant, in thy good time,
That she be loved, and I forgiven!"

SONG.

(*From the* METRICAL MISCELLANY.)

THE tears I shed must ever fall;
I mourn not for an absent swain;
For thoughts may past delights recall,
And parted lovers meet again.
I weep not for the silent dead,
Their toils are past, their sorrows o'er;
And those they lov'd their steps shall tread,
And death shall join to part no more.

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Tho' boundless oceans roll'd between,
If certain that his heart is near,
A conscious transport glads each scene;
Soft is the sigh, and sweet the tear.
Even when by death's cold hand removed,
We mourn the tenant of the tomb,
To think that e'en in death he loved,
Can gild the horrors of the gloom.

But bitter, bitter are the tears
Of her who slighted love bewails,
No hope her dreary prospect cheers,
No pleasing melancholy hails.
Hers are the pangs of wounded pride,
Of blasted hope, of wither'd joy;
The flattering veil is rent aside,
The flame of love burns to destroy.

In vain does memory renew
The hours once ting'd in transport's dye;
The sad reverse soon starts to view,
And turns the past to agony:
Even time itself despairs to cure
Those pangs to ev'ry feeling due;
Ungenerous youth! thy boast how poor,
To win a heart, and break it too.

No cold approach, no altered mien,
Just what would make suspicion start,
No pause the dire extremes between;
He made me blest, and broke my heart.
From hope, the wretched's anchor, torn,
Neglected, and neglecting all,
Friendless, forsaken, and forlorn,
The tears I shed must ever fall!

Account

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Account of Books for the Year 1802.

History of the British Expedition to Egypt, &c. By Sir Robert Wilson.

THERE is no subject in the annals of English history which more deserves to fix the attention of a British reader, than this ever memorable expedition, which completely defeated the boldest project of ambition that the mind of Bonaparté had ever conceived, and at the same time recovered and supported the ancient character of the British army, which had perhaps been somewhat clouded in the course of the last war by ill success upon the continent. The vast importance of Egypt as a colony had been long understood by the French government, and the possession of it was one of the principal objects of Gallic ambition; it remained for the enterprising genius of Bonaparté to endeavour to realize the wishes of France in this respect, and to rival the fame of the Alexanders and the Cæsars. From the moment of his landing in Egpyt he gave his army the name of "The Army of the East," and his invasion of Syria proved that he intended that it should deserve that title. The danger to which the whole Turkish empire was exposed by the French expedition was perfectly understood by our gallant countryman, sir Sidney Smith, who in his official account of the defence of St. Jean D'Acre expresses this just and heroic sentiment: "I was resolved to defend the town to the last extremity; not because I judged the fortifications strong enough to be defended regularly, or that I thought the town in itself of great importance, but because I was convinced that through that town the French armies intended to march to the conquest of all Turkey. Had St. Jean D'Acre been suffered to fall, Constantinople and all Europe must have felt the shock." The mind of Bonaparté could never be satisfied by the acquisition of a colony: intoxicated with his victories in Italy and in Germany, having astonished Europe with his fortune, and gained the highest military reputation, it cannot be doubted but that he conceived the East would be an easy conquest; but in this expedition that fortune completely failed him, and after being himself defeated in Syria by sir Sidney Smith, and determining to quit his army and return to France, his whole "Army of the East" were obliged to capitulate, by the British expedition, of which sir Robert Wilson has undertaken the task of writing the history. Hitherto almost all the information which we had respecting Egypt, was derived from French authors. The accounts

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given by Volney, Savary, Sonini, Denon, and Reignier, have all engaged a considerable degree of attention. If Egypt has been considered so interesting a country to French readers, both when they hoped that it would be a French colony, and when they found those hopes destroyed, it cannot now be a less interesting one to English readers, since it has been the great theatre of the highest military glory which has crowned the British army during the course of the present reign. Englishmen must take at least as much pleasure in reading the account given by sir R. Wilson of the conquest of Egypt, as Frenchmen can do in reading general Reignier's account of the loss of it, and the defeat and capture of the French army. This account was professedly written for the purpose of asserting the well merited glory of the British army, and doing away the effect of that misrepresentation with which general Reignier, after his defeat, hoped to tarnish the well earned laurels of the British army, and the spotless fame of its commanders. Sir Robert Wilson has written with the frankness and spirit of a soldier, and, without aiming at all the graces of style, his work is so strongly marked with the characters of truth, and its subject is so important and interesting, not only to this country but to the universe, that few publications have been read with such avidity or have produced a stronger sensation. In his plain but interesting narrative of those events, of which he was either an eye witness, or else derived his information on the spot from the most authentic sources, he has stated to the world that which no French historian has dared to state, but which neither the ingenuity or effrontery of the consular writers could ever pretend to confute or justify. In his faithful account of the massacres of Alexandria and of Jaffa, and of the poisoning the wounded French soldiers at the hospital by the express orders of Bonaparté, he has torn away that veil of glory in which the character of the now first consul of France had before been covered, and has held him up to mankind in his true colours: a man as ferocious, cruel, and unprincipled, as he is daring and enterprising; who sets at nought the lives of either enemies or fellow soldiers, and who would not hesitate to commit any crime or enormity, however atrocious, that could hold out any promise of promoting the projects which his restless mind and insatiable ambition have once conceived. Lord Nelson, sir Sidney Smith, Abercrombie, and Hutchinson, have convinced the Egyptians and the Turks that a French army, even though headed by Bonaparté, is not invincible: they have also shown them the vast difference between the protecting genius of the British nation and the destroying arms of France. It remained for sir R. Wilson to enter the lists against the consular writers, and "with a plain tale to put them down." He has given the most important information to mankind, and unmasked the first consul. Nothing can show more strongly how true the statement of Bonaparté's massacres and poisonings was, than the rage of the first consul at his crimes being so exposed to the general censure and abhorrence of Europe. When our government justly complained of the hostile mission of colonel Sebastiani, as evidenced by his official report published in the Moniteur, he felt so strongly the effect

of

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of sir Robert Wilson's narrative, that he had the absurdity to say that it was this misrepresentation of his character by an English colonel which made it necessary to send a French colonel to Egypt, in order to justify his conduct to the world, forgetting at the time that not only the mission of Sebastiani, but the report itself, was published before sir Robert Wilson's book had appeared. In this answer to the remonstrance of the British cabinet, the first consul has not only confessed the necessity of justifying his character, if it could be done, but has also tacitly admitted that it could not be justified. Sir R. Wilson, in stating to the civilized world, crimes almost passing belief, felt it necessary, both in justice to the character he impeached and to his own honour, to state expressly what his information was, and to give the consular writers a fair opportunity of justifying their master if they could. As to the massacre of the Turks at Jaffa, he refers not only to the authority of the French writers themselves, who admit, that the number of killed that day and left unburied produced a plague in the neighbourhood, which was destructive to the French armies. Assclini, one of the principal physicians of the French army of Egypt, expressly mentions the fact in his excellent Treatise on the Plague, and sir Thomas Wilson names the French brigade who, by the express orders of Bonaparté himself, fired upon the unarmed defenceless Turks. If the consul wished to persuade the world that he was not guilty of that barbarity, he might have appealed to better witnesses than colonel Sebastiani; he might have called upon Assclini to retract what he had stated in his book as the cause of a plague breaking out in Jaffa; he might have called upon all the officers of the demi-brigade, named by sir Thomas Wilson, who would doubtless have contradicted it if it was not true. If Bonaparté can deny the poisoning of his own wounded soldiers in the hospitals, he has also the means of disproving the fact, if it is untrue. This narrative expressly states, that the conduct of Bonaparté in this instance was seriously canvassed by the "National Institute of Egypt," before whom he attempted to justify the measure. Those members of the Institute are now in Paris, and might be called upon to tell what they know upon the subject, if it was convenient to the consul to call such witnesses.

Those facts indeed were well known in France before they were ever mentioned by sir R. Wilson, but he has been the first writer who has entered them in the records of his country as an indelible stain on the character of Bonaparté: in so doing he has rendered an essential service to mankind, by showing in the true light this "Gallic idol" that all nations are called upon to bow to.

Having conceived the importance of the subject which called for those preliminary observations, we shall now proceed to consider the work itself. In this volume, which has been written professedly to vindicate the character of the British officers from the misrepresentation of general Reignier, and to inspire the British army to emulate the conduct of the army of Egypt and to rival their glory, the reader must expect to find a journal of military operations, rather than a book of travels; nevertheless he is sometimes very happy in his descriptions, and frequently in

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in a few sentences destroys those false pictures of Egypt which the French writers had drawn more from their own lively imaginations than from reality. His description of Rosetta and the Nile is totally different from Savary's, and is as follows: "Filth, musquitoes of the most dreadful sort, vermin of every kind, women so ugly that, fortunately for the Europeans, their faces are covered by a black cloth veil in which two eye holes are cut, stench intolerable, houses almost uninhabitable, form the charms of Rosetta and Savary's *Garden of Eden*. The Nile, the celebrated Nile, uncombined with its bounties and wonderful properties, afforded no pleasure to the sight: the muddy stream, the rotten banks, putrefying with the fatness of the slime left from the waters, its breadth which was not more than a hundred yards across, impressed us with no idea of majesty; but a reflection on the miraculous qualities of the river, an anticipation of the luxuries which the very kennelly waters would afford, rendered it an object of considerable gratification."

At the same time that he differs completely from Savary in this respect, he by no means impeaches his veracity, but supposes that the first sight of verdure which he had, after crossing a bleak sandy desert, enchanted him, and that he wrote his account more from the impression then on his imagination than from reality. It was thus our celebrated navigator, Cooke, considered Botany Bay as a sort of earthly paradise. Our author's general observations on the moral, political, and commercial situation of Egypt are excellent, and worthy of the most serious attention; and in his account of what he has seen and observed, he by no means indulges his fancy as the French writers have done; and although his book professes rather to be a military journal then a descriptive account of Egypt, yet there has been no book before published which gives so accurate and faithful a picture of modern Egypt and its inhabitants; but it is our business principally to consider it as a military journal, and offer our observations accordingly.

As the first motive that produced the expedition to Egypt, he states, that after the attempt on Cadiz had been abandoned, it became absolutely necessary to dispose of that army, which might be called the corps d'elite of England, to some definite object. The army which undertook this expedition was almost the entire of the disposeable force of the country, and therefore should of right be employed in some service which might materially promote the interests of the country: Italy, Spanish America, and Egypt, were the only countries in which so small a force could promise to render very important service to the empire. The news of the convention at Hohenlinden prevented the expedition sailing to Italy, and the surrender of Malta inclined sir Ralph Abercrombie to prefer directing the expedition to Egypt than to South America. Another consideration, no doubt, was, that the British government, from whom he derived his information, by no means understood the real situation of affairs in Egypt, or the strength of the French army. Instead of expecting to find an army of near 30,000 men in Egypt, they supposed there were not above 8 or 10,000 Frenchmen in the country, and that the sword and the plague had nearly destroyed the whole

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whole of the forty thousand men whom Bonaparté brought over. The conduct of general Abercrombie, through the whole of his operations in the commencement of the campaign, went upon that supposition; and lord Hutchinson, in his official account of the ever memorable battle of the 21st of March before Alexandria, mentions that the French had 11 or 12 thousand men in the field, being almost the entire of their army in Egypt. At the time this battle was fought, the British commanders did not know that general Belliard had at Cairo an army nearly as numerous as that which they fought at Alexandria, and that the glory of expelling, with 15,000 British troops and Turkish allies, a veteran French army of 30,000, was reserved for them. On the 24th of December 1800, the expedition sailed from Malta to the bay of Macri in Asia Minor, where the captain pacha had promised to join, with the Turkish fleet, and an army; but on the arrival at the bay lord Keith found it too much exposed for his fleet to lie in safety, and upon reconnoitring the coast, discovered Marmorice bay, which is one of the finest harbours in the world, "the entrance of which," says our author, "is so narrow and retired, that it could not be perceived till within a cable's length of the shore. The surprise, the pleasure of the soldiers could scarcely be described, when they found themselves in a moment embayed by mountains which formed the grandest scenery imaginable, and sailing in smooth water, although the instant before the fleet was labouring in a heavy gale of wind."

From Marmorice general Moor was sent to the grand vizier's camp at Joppa, and returned on the 16th of February with a melancholy account of its wretched situation in point of discipline, and of its being much weakened by the plague. Sir Ralph Abercrombie was also disappointed by the non-arrival of the captain pacha, and now discovered that the Turkish force was much weaker and the French force in Egypt much stronger than he had before imagined; he however, thinking it useless to wait any longer for Turkish cooperation, sailed on the 23d February from Marmorice bay directly to Egypt. In speaking of the circumstances under which the fleet sailed from Marmorice to Egypt, he expresses himself thus:

"The greatest misfortune was the total want of information respecting Egypt. Not a map to be depended upon could be procured, and the best draught from which information could be formed, and which was delivered to the generals, was ridiculously incorrect. Sir Sidney Smith was the only officer who knew at all the locality of the coast, but he had never been in the interior of the country. General Boyle at Minorca had given an idea of the disposition of the French army, which, considering the caution which it was necessary to use, and the vigilance which guarded him, did his zeal and address great honour. It is however a positive fact, extraordinary as it may appear, that so little was sir Ralph Abercrombie acquainted with the strength of the enemy he was preparing to attack, that he rated their force, at the highest calculation, at only 10,000 French and 5000 auxiliaries; even these exceeding the number stated in the official information sent from home, and on which the expedition was originally formed.

"The

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"The British army amounted in the whole to 15,330 men, including 999 sick, and all those who are usually attached to an army. Its effective force in the field, at the highest computation, amounted to not quite 12,000 men."

Thus the army at its landing little dreamed that they were going to attack 30,000 French, and oblige them to capitulate. It appears very evident, from this narrative, that all the proceedings of sir Ralph Abercrombie, his bold landing, his march to Alexandria, and his meditated assault of the French line, were all founded on the persuasion that the French army was much inferior in numbers, and it was not till after the memorable victory of the 21st of March that the real state of the French force in Egypt was known to the British army. This was the cause of the apparent inactivity of the British force for some time after the death of Abercrombie. Lord Hutchinson, even a fortnight after that battle, supposed that Menou had collected all the force he had in Egypt; but afterwards, when he had received more information and had learned the vast superiority of the enemy, he was obliged to act with much more caution than general Abercrombie judged necessary when he supposed there were but ten thousand French troops in all Egypt. Acting upon that supposition, and from such information as he had received from the British government, the plan of offensive operations, adopted by general Abercrombie, was perfectly judicious and proper; but had he better information, and known the real strength of the enemy, it would have been madness. On the 1st of March they discovered land, and on the same day entered Aboukir bay, but could not effect a landing till the [illegible] account of the weather. The delay was unfortunate for the army, as the enemy had time to oppose every possible resistance to the attempt.

The British army therefore suffered considerably in the landing, but perhaps the loss was compensated by the glory which they gained in surmounting such difficulties, and by the high opinion they taught the enemy to entertain of British troops. The account of the landing is given in a very animated description by our author:

"The wind *continuing* [illegible] and the swell of the sea subsiding, on the morning of the 8th, at three o'clock, the first divison of the army, consisting of the reserve under the orders of major-general Moore, the brigade of guards under major-general Ludlow; and *part of* the first brigade, composed of the 23d, first battalion of 54th, 200 of the second battalion, the whole amounting to about 5500 men, under the command of major-general Coote, assembled in the boats; the remainder of the first and second brigade being put into ships close to the shore, that a support might be quickly given after the *first* landing was effected. At three o'clock the signal was made for their proceeding to rendezvous near the Monde, and anchored about gun-shot from the shore; but the extent *of the* anchorage was so great, that the assembling and arrangement of the boats could not be completed till near nine o'clock. And here let the reader pause for a *moment*, and dwell on the solemn scene, and imagine to himself the impatience, the suspense which agitated every

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; the hopes and fears which
ıcted the spectators; the anx-
of the gallant sir R. Abercrom-
or the success of this hardy en-
ise, and the fate of the intrepid
who so cheerfully engaged to
ute his orders. The heart of
brave man will beat high with
usiasm; and may those, who
hitherto regarded with indiffer-
the service of the army, from
moment pay it that tribute of
ect which is the recompence of
soldier. May those young men,
are devoted to the military life,
ously consider its important du-
, and seek to render themselves
ible of commanding, ever re-
mbering, that in the course of
r service the fame and lives of
h soldiers must be hazarded to
ir judgment.'

'The right flank of the boats was
tected by the Cruelle cutter and
Dangereuse and Janizary gun
sels; the left by the Enteprenant
ter, Malta schooner, and Negresse
a vessel: on each flank were also
o launches of the fleet, armed to
pply the place of the Turkish gun
ats which had separated on the
ssage. Sir Sidney Smith, with a
tachment of seamen directed to
operate with the army, had charge
the launches, which contained the
ld artillery.

"The Tartarus and the Fury bomb
ssels were placed in their proper
tuation, to cover with their fire the
nding, and the Peterell, Chameleon,
ıd Minorca, were moored with their
roadsides to the shore. At nine
'clock the signal was made for the
oats to advance. They sprung for-
ards at the same instant, and the
whole scene became animation. The
French, to the number of 2000 men,
posted on the top of the sand hills,
forming the concave arch of a circle
on the front of about a mile (in the
centre of which elevated itself a
nearly perpendicular height of 60
yards apparently inaccessible), had
looked down with wonder at the
preparation, and since confessed that
they could not believe the attempt
would even have been made; but
when they saw the boats moving
with extraordinary rapidity to the
shore, and the armed vessels opening
their guns, they could no longer
doubt the seriousness of the inten-
tion, and directly poured all the fire
which their artillery on the heights
(12 pieces), and the castle of Abou-
kir, could discharge. The quantity
of shot and shells, and, as the boats
approached the shores, of grape and
musquetry, seemed so to plough the
surface of the water, that nothing on
it could live; for a moment it even
checked and compelled some of the
boats rather to close upon the left *;
but the impulse returned with un-
creased ardour, and pressing through
the storm, the rowers forced to the
beach. The reserve leaped out of the
boats upon the shore, and formed as
they advanced; the 23d and 40th
rushed up the heights with almost
preternatural energy, never firing a
shot, but charging with the bayonet
the two battalions which crowned it,
and breaking them and pursuing till
they carried the two Nole hills in
the rear, which commanded the
plain to the left, taking at the same
time three pieces of cannon. The
42d regiment had landed and form-
ed as on a parade, then mounted the

* This little disorder was also occasioned by some of the boats being struck, and inking, when others stopped to save the men.

position,

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position, notwithstanding the fire from two pieces of cannon and a battalion of infantry: the moment they gained the height, two hundred French dragoons attempted to charge them, but were as quickly repulsed.

"The boats of the guards had scarce left the beach, and the men began to jump out, before the same body of cavalry, who had rallied behind the sand-hills, charged suddenly upon them. This unexpected attack caused a momentary disorder, but the 58th regiment, formed already on their right, by their fire checked the enemy, and gave time for the guards to present a front, when the cavalry again retreated with considerable loss. The 54th and royals, from being in transport boats, did not reach the shore so soon as the others, but landed at the instant a column of 600 infantry was advancing, with fixed bayonets, through a hollow against the left flank of the guards. The French on seeing them hesitated, then firing a volley, retreated. This moment of exultation cannot be described, but the most callous mind must be sensible to its effect.

"The French, finding the British in full possession of the heights, and general Coote advancing with the guards and his brigade, ran from all points of their position, but in the rear sand-hills maintained, for about an hour and a half, a scattered fire, when they were finally obliged to retreat, having lost 300 men, eight pieces of cannon, and may horses. The boats returned immediately for the remainder of the army, which, by the great exertions of the navy, were all landed before night. Sir Ralph, impressed with the strongest feelings of gratitude and admiration, came on shore, and took up a position distant about three miles, with his right to the sea, and left on lake Maadie; at the same time occupying the battery on the tongue of land at the entrance of the lake, but not in time to prevent the escape of eighty French over the ferry. The loss of British amounted in this affair to near 500 men, amongst whom were several gallant officers *. General Reignier asserts, that the infantry laid down in the bottom of the boats, whilst the sailors, indifferent to the French artillery, rowed with vigour to the shore. What kind of boats must those flats have been, which would have allowed of such an extension? Is it possible that any one can be ignorant of the necessity of troops in all debarkations wedging as close as possible in an upright position, or how could fifty men be carried in each boat? Malignity should always thus defeat itself.

"No British soldier would detract in the smallest degree from praise justly conferred on the navy; but the seamen themselves will indignantly reject such ungenerous and malevolent applause."

The fleet anchored precisely on the spot where the famous naval battle of Aboukir had been fought by lord Nelson. The cable of the Foudroyant chafed against the wreck of l'Orient, the French admiral's ship, which was blown up on that memorable day. The army having thus effected its landing near Aboukir, marched on the 13th for the neighbourhood of Alexandria. On this march they were attacked by the French general Friant, at the head of 5

* Captain Warren of the guards, the son of sir John Borlace Warren, was particularly lamented as one of the most promising young men in the army.

or

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>o men of the garrison of Alex-
ı. The French general managed
ll his inferior force, that the loss
e British army on that day was
:onsiderable, and much superior
at of the French.
ıe French were however forced
treat to their intrenched posi-
when they remained till the
the day of the celebrated battle.
the mean time Menou, the
ıch general in chief, joined them
a powerful reinforcement, which
eased their army to about 12,000.
y then no longer thought of
ıg on the defensive, but fancied
ıselves able to drive the English
the sea; such were the words
l by Menou, in his instructions
his generals accompanying his
er of battle: but his proud hopes
e disappointed, and the defeat
ich he received that day prepared
way for the loss of Egypt. The
ount our author gives of the bat-
of the 21st differs very little from
official account by lord Hutchin-
; but the observations which he
kes on the conduct of *Menou*, in
lering the attack, are excellent, and
ıvey more information than the
icial accounts can be expected to

'The conduct of the troops cannot
t excite wonder in military men,
whatever nation they may be.
ırrounded, partly broken, without
ımunition, still to continue the
ntest, and remain conquerors, is an
traordinary evidence of intrepidity,
scipline, and inherent conduct.
he British service may not only
ide itself on that day for the bat-
e gained; but, as it serves for the
oundwork of future glory, and
its details are properly impressed,
ıust universally diffuse instruction
nd confidence in danger.

"The battle of the 21st admits of more observations, which should not be deemed arrogant, as information, not personality, is the object. The chief error of general Menou consisted in the precipitation with which he decided on the attack. His eagerness to be the aggressor checked those councils which a more deliberate consideration must have produced. If he was induced, from the impression that to wait to be attacked was dishonourable to the French name, such vanity was deservedly fatal. If he despised his enemy, the instance must be added to the long catalogue of misfortunes which this weakness has occasioned. Whatever were his motives, from whatever impulse he acted, as far as general reasons extend, the attack was injudicious: the advantage in one case was dubious, in the other positive. It was obvious that the mere occupation of the barren isthmus could not be the ultimate object of the British general; that his offensive operations could not be long retarded; that whenever he advanced to Alexandria, he not only had to attack a superior army, but one posted on heights so defended as to be almost impregnable; that this attempt must however be made, or this enterprize in this point abandoned, and thus the success of the 8th and 13th rendered nugatory, besides the probability of opportunity presenting itself to attack favourably during the reembarkation. The wish of France was to preserve Egypt, not fight for victories, bought in the event at an expense as ruinous as defeat. But in quitting his position, general Menou resigned all the advantages he possessed, and led his army to attack with every disadvantage, acting as if the simple conquest of

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of such an English force was not sufficently glorious. Had he waited 48 hours, sir R. Abercrombie intended an assault by night, which perhaps would have been the most precarious ever hazarded; but the case was desperate, the die irrecoverably cast. Sir Ralph never was sanguine enough to allow a hope that an attack might be made on him, and therefore could not credit such a report; but had he directed the operations of the enemy to ensure his conquest, this would have been the movement.

"General Menou's orders for the disposition of his army were excellent, and displayed great abilities, which he undoubtedly possesses; but their application to the British position was not exactly correct."

Although much remained to be done after that battle, yet all our future successes in Egypt seemed so to flow as consequences of that victory, that that day may be said to have entirely decided the success of the expedition. On the 26th of March, five days after this battle, the captain pacha landed at Aboukir with 6000 men: although, at the time of his landing, but little value was set upon Turkish cooperation, yet in the campaign this reinforcement was extremely useful, and the captain pacha preserved a greater discipline among them than ever was before known in a Turkish army. The first service this auxiliary force was sent upon was against Rosetta. Colonel Spencer, with the second regiment, accompanied them. Although the French had 800 men strongly posted on a commanding height, they crossed the Nile upon the approach of the allied army, who afterwards besieged and took Fort Julien, which commanded the entrance of the Nile. In the mean time the grand vizier's army had set itself in motion from its camp at Jaffa; a detachment of them drove the French garrison from Damietta, and the main body advanced against Cairo. General Hutchinson, afraid that his undisciplined allies might meet some great disaster if they fought alone against French troops, and being also promised the cooperation of the Mamelukes if he should advance to the neighbourhood of Cairo, resolved upon that measure, contrary to the opinion of the majority of general officers in his army. The event of that measure however has completely justified his calculations, and given him immortal honour. Our author enters at length into the reasons advanced for these different opinions, and seems a decided admirer of general Hutchinson's conduct through the whole of the campaign: he equally approves his boldness and decision in undertaking the march to Cairo on his own responsibility, and against the opinion of the council of war, as he does his great humanity, and the care he took of the lives of his men. While that general pursued with firmness all the measures that were necessary to give success to the expedition, he never wantonly sacrificed the life of a soldier in an unnecessary attack. Our author gives the following reason for not attempting to carry by assault the enemy's intrenched position near Alexandria. "The English general did not wish wantonly to sacrifice his brave troops, particularly at the conclusion of a contest. Often has he said, 'The life of every man in this army is so valuable to his country, that I feel considerable regret in exposing any of them to the common chances of war;—a hundred such soldiers saved,

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saved, will be a greater satisfaction to me than all the brilliancy of a successful assault.' — How different from the prodigal conqueror at Lodi; but the warrior, the moralist, and the philosopher, cannot differ in their opinion of the respective reasonings."

The account of the march of general Baird and the Indian army from Cossier to the Nile is extremely interesting in every point of view. On this march general Baird established regular resting places for the army, where he had previously collected provisions, and caused wells to be dug: on this march it was ascertained to a certainty that water may be had for the trouble of digging for, in almost every part of the desert; a discovery which perhaps in some future time will give verdure and animation to the now dreary deserts and bleak sands of Africa. Indeed, it must be confessed that there is no quarter of the earth in which the British foot has trod, that has not been benefited by some useful discoveries. At the Cape of Good Hope, the British garrison discovered coal mines which neither Dutch or natives knew of, and in the burning country of Egypt they have discovered water of which the parched African was not aware. The British army also brought into Egypt some principles of morality, to which the government of that country had been before strangers. To the utter astonishment of the Egyptians and Arabs, all the provisions which were furnished to the army were paid for in ready money. This was what neither their Turkish governors nor French invaders had ever thought of doing, but it was a circumstance which, joined to the excellent discipline maintained by our army, has decidedly made the British nation the favourite one to the Egyptians, and may ultimately be of the greatest service to our commerce.

The observations on the moral and political state of Egypt which conclude the volume, are extremely interesting, and we must consider the present work as a very valuable and well written history of one of the greatest achievements which has graced the annals of our country.

As detached portions of the work, it would be an injustice to the author not to give our readers an account of the capture of the French convoy, one of the most important events of the campaign, and in which major Wilson (now sir Robert) acquired no inconsiderable share of reputation.

"On the 17th some Arabs came in to report that a considerable body of the French were advancing to the spot where the boats of the captain pacha were lying, about a league in the rear of the English head quarters, not having been able, on account of the little wind the day before, to beat up further, and the captain pacha sent courier after courier with the same intelligence. The commandant of the French convoy, who had encamped the same night within four miles of the captain pacha, as soon as he perceived the boats, suspected that the army must be near, and retired into the desert.

"General Doyle, who had zealously urged and volunteered to pursue the convoy, was ordered to take out the 12th and a detatchment of the 26th dragoons, amounting to 250 men, and two field pieces; and his brigade of infantry was directed to follow him, whilst general Craddock, with a brigade, moved along the banks of the Nile.

"Colonel Abercromby and major Wilson galloped on, to find the enemy's

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my's column, which was not then perceptible, attended only by the wild Arabs, who flocked from all parts of the desert.

"When they had gone about seven miles, they came up with the convoy, and reconnoitring it, attempted to make the Arabs attack their front and right flank, whilst lieutenant Sutton of the Minorca regiment, and aid-de-camp to general Doyle, who then also arrived, used his utmost exertions to effect the same service; but the French tirailleurs kept them completely at a distance. At length major Wilson proposed to colonel Abercromby, that he might be allowed to offer the commandant of the convoy a capitulation, since the stratagem might succeed, and at all events the delay of the negotiation would give time for the arrival of the infantry. Colonel Abercromby consented, and major Wilson, after some delay for an handkerchief, during which time general Doyle arrived with the cavalry, and approved of the measure, rode up with a white handkerchief on his sword, and approaching within twenty yards, demanded to speak with the commandant. Colonel Cavalier came forwards, and asked him what he required. He answered, that 'he was sent by the commander in chief to offer, before circumstances might render his submission useless, terms for the surrender of his convoy, which were, that the troops should lay down their arms, and be sent directly to France.' Colonel Cavalier violently cried out to him to retire instantly, for he scarcely knew whether he ought not to order his people to fire. Major Wilson answered, that it was the humanity of the general which induced him to offer these terms, and reminded colonel Cavalier of the responsibility which now attached to him, and the sacrifice he was about to make. To this colonel Cavalier seemed to pay no attention, and major Wilson was proceeding towards general Doyle, when an aid-de-camp from the French galloped after major Wilson, and required him to return to colonel Cavalier, who asked for the proposed conditions to be repeated, and then requested that he would wait the event of a consultation with his officers. An evident sensation of joy was perceptible in the troops, and their actions betrayed their inclinations; but the manner in which they were drawn up presented a formidable resistance; a corps of infantry formed the front and rear line, whilst three divisions of the dromedary corps and heavy dragoons *en echellon* protected the flanks; in front of the right was a piece of cannon, and in the centre of the square were the baggage camels. Colonel Cavalier suddenly came back, and said, 'that it was the definitive resolve of his officers, that they could only agree to the surrender of their camels and horses, but that the troops must be sent into Cairo free.' Major Wilson replied, that he lamented this determination, which he must consider as a positive refusal, since plunder was not the object of the English general, but the capture or destruction of his troops, therefore such terms it would be an insult to offer him. The Arabs began now to press on, and the uneasiness of the column became more and more apparent. At last colonel Cavalier declared, 'that if he might lay down his arms at head quarters, instead of in the desert before the Bedouins; if the officers might retain their private property, and

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and the men be sent directly to France, and on their arriving there be no longer considered as prisoners of war; if an officer might be sent to Cairo for the security of their baggage left in depôt there, and major Wilson remain as a hostage for their safe conduct to the British camp, he would agree to such terms.' As these conditions all conformed with the instructions of general Hutchinson from government, and such had been offered to general Menou, major Wilson accepted them, and was proceeding to general Doyle for his sanction, when general Hutchinson arriving, in person, ratified them. The Arabs, some of whom had followed from the moment the convoy left Alexandria, were thunderstruck at seeing the enemy thus quietly submit, and the event will remain recorded in their tribes for generations.

"The convoy marched, escorted by the dragoons, and latterly by the infantry column, which it picked up about a league nearer Algam, and proceeded to a field close to head quarters, where the French troops grounded their arms. They were composed of five hundred and sixty-nine men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, including one hundred and twenty of the dromedary corps, which were the picked men of the army, and who excited universal admiration as well as surprise; one four pounder, five hundred and fifty camels, with their Arab drivers, became the property of the English.

"This was the first time Europeans in the desert of Libya, since the arrival of the French, experienced protection from its savage inhabitants; but in the degree they abhorred the French, in so much did the English obtain their friendship. Many of the infantry, overpowered by the heat and march, would have perished but for their assistance; and no instance occurred where they abused the rights of humanity; on the contrary, they conducted in the stragglers the next day, after having afforded every relief in their power.

"The surrender of this convoy was not only important from the number and quality of the troops taken, but as furnishing the army with such a quantity of camels as to relieve the men from much of their severe duties, and ensure a more certain supply of water.

"An inquiry into the causes which operated to produce this surrender is delicate, and a partial opinion is better not given; for all the circumstances which induced colonel Cavalier to the capitulation cannot be known, nor can he be supposed to have been acquainted with the state of the force moving against him.

"The British dragoons in fact were without water or a feed of corn; there were only two hundred and fifty of them, and thus unprovided, to have continued the pursuit half an hour longer, would have been almost insanity. General Doyle, had he overtaken the convoy*, would certainly have attacked, if he had found colonel Cavalier refuse to surrender, since general Hutchinson had directed the general to try the effect of a flag of truce before any act of hostility was committed; but, notwithstanding the gallant efforts he would have made, still the odds were

* The convoy halted on the approach of colonel Abercromby, &c. and only attempted to proceed again just before the arrival of our cavalry.

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so fearful, that no one could presume on his success. The artillery horses were wearied, and the guns could not have proceeded. The column of infantry was not within three miles at the time of the surrender, and never could have come up if the convoy had persevered. The desert ensured, therefore, a safe retreat (particularly if the infantry had been mounted on the camels), from whence they might at any time have reached the cultivated country, or even continued on as far as the pyramids, before they attempted to enter; they had some provisions, and could not want water; the wells at the lake of Natron, where there are Coptic monasteries, would have yielded a sufficiency; but then the situation of men is to be considered, who, in the midst of a burning desert, were offered a rescue from a wretched country, which they so long had suffered in, and a return to their native land and families.

"Human nature was scarcely proof against such temptations, and such weaknesses must be considered with humanity; nor could colonel Cavalier alone resist the general inclination.

"The French troops, after the battle of the 21st, were not very well affected, or in a state of necessary subordination: colonel Cavalier was even heard to request the patience of his people until the terms could be arranged with honour to them; and all the officers afterwards avowed, that when 'France' was mentioned by major Wilson, that word electrified the soldiers, and the sentiments connected with it were not to be repressed.

"General Regnier, as usual inaccurate, represents this convoy as composed of four hundred and fifty men, and attacked by three thousand, still preserving so bold a front as to stipulate for the preservation of its arms to France."

We shall conclude with the description of Grand Cairo and its defences, which gives a more correct idea of that celebrated city than any other we have seen.

"The inspection of Grand Cairo was no less big with disappointment. The French had anticipated on their arrival the sight of magnificent buildings, grand squares, sumptuous decorations, a general appearance of wealth and riches, of commerce, the enjoyment of every luxury in all the profusion of eastern splendour, in short, a capital where their recreations would amply compensate them for the misery they had suffered on their route thither. This city they fondly fancied to have been the emporium, which was the object of the expedition, and the reward of France to them for their services in Egypt. Great therefore was their disappointment, when they saw none of these expectations realized, but, on the contrary, the desperate certainty that they were involved in a wretchedness, from which they could not escape.

"The English, instructed by their error, expected little, yet did not reduce their ideas low enough.

"The town of Boulac, which is the great suburb of Cairo, was one heap of ruins, having been destroyed by the French during the siege in the insurrection in the year 1799. A few wretched hovels, and two or three barracks, were the only remaining buildings of this once large and populous fauxbourg.

"The city of Cairo itself is also very much shattered at the different entrances; the streets are about two yards

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s wide; the houses very high, built of brick like those of Ro-

The palaces of the beys are large; or three of them are very fine lings; particularly Cassan Bey's, re the Institute was held, and the se in Place Bequier, in which ber lived, and in the garden of ch he was murdered*.

Place Bequier is a large open ire, where most of the beys re- d; but many of their houses e been destroyed by the French; ed, one whole side is in ruins. s place has, however, been erwise improved by them, trees ig planted on each side of the ds which cross the square at right les, and fosses having been dug retain the water, with the view of cking the dreadful quantity of t which flies from the sand and ns always in the evening.

"To conceive the true nature of s insufferable nuisance, the whirl- nd of other countries must be agined as occurring every evening, d filling the whole atmosphere of ypt with burning dust, and the ht particles of rubbish.

"Thus the only part of the day hich is tolerable from the dimi- ution of heat cannot be taken ad- ntage of as the opportunity for cercise†.

"The French had intended to have ened the streets of Cairo, and rmed through Place Bequier a agnificent road from the citadel to iza; but the distraction of the mes did not allow of these improvements being attended to, and thus the city bears irretrievable monuments of their ravages, with very few indeed of their benefits. The bairas, or exchanges, which the merchants occupy, are large square buildings, divided into little shops, in which the treasures of the caravans were deposited. Since the arrival of the French none had come from Arabia, and even an unwashed shawl was not to be bought.

"The citadel, in which the pacha was always kept as a kind of state prisoner, is a miserable paltry castle, and the avenue of houses leading to it is horrible. In the citadel is the celebrated well called Joseph's, being dug in the time of a vizier bearing that name. It is excavated in the rock, is two hundred and eighty feet deep, and forty two in circumference. Winding stairs lead gradually to the bottom, and some way down; oxen are employed in turning the wheels to raise the water, which is very brackish.

"In the quarter of the Franks are two monasteries, which are kept in very good order. The monks were extremely hospitable, but the French almost reduced them to absolute want, and robbed their churches as well as their apartments of every thing which could be converted into money. By their necessities, or avaricious pillage, the French had always in Egypt such avaricious people, that neither Turks, Copts, Arabs, or even Franks, were friendly to them. The latter had peculiarly suffered from fines and

* He was stabbed whilst walking on a terrace, and several drops of his blood still lark the railing against which he staggered.

† Independent of this general state of the atmosphere, large pillars of dust and wind re always visible. Sometimes in the circle of the horizon twenty are to be seen, and rarely ever fewer than four or five; their force is very great, and the tents were in- antly blown into the air by them.

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imprisonments; indeed so much, that they preferred the government of the Mamelukes, for each merchant had then his patron bey, whom he served, and charged against him again in goods those losses power had extorted from him; thus a reciprocal interest and understanding were established between them, by which the person of the merchant was protected*, whilst the beys, never thinking beyond their own immediate wants, considered them as a kind of banker, whom they might command at any time, and repay with the exactions levied on others; an exchange the Franks knew how to convert into their own favour: on the contrary, during the French government, enormous impositions were laid on them; they were repeatedly sent as hostages to the citadel, and instead of obtaining the consequence they expected, were reduced to poverty, and treated with insult.

"The circumference of the city of Cairo, including the suburb of Boulac, is six miles; and yet this place, till lately, was considered in the East, and partially through Europe, as the largest capital in the world.

"The people were excessively dirty, mostly affected in their eyes; and swarms of beggars, distorted or unnatural formed wretches, crowded the streets†. The manners and customs of the inhabitants are so well delineated in the Arabian Nights Entertainments ‡, that every one has been agreeably made acquainted with them.

"The military position of Cario is not good; its citadel is commanded by the heights of Mokattam, which are perpendicularly elevated about a stone's throw from the works, and completely look into every battery, so that musquetry could play on any part. But to plant cannon on these heights would have been extremely difficult. The detour was very con-

* Travellers have described with much indignation the treatment which the Franks experienced, and particularly mentioned the indignity of their being obliged in Cairo to ride on jack-asses; but the fact is, that the Mamelukes wishing to keep the good horses to themselves, made this regulation; nor is it at all severe, since this animal, so much despised in Europe, is in Egypt beautiful, with very good paces. Their mules are also excellent; indeed both so good, that to ride about a town every one would prefer them. The wives of the beys even ride on them. To pass the desert, dromedaries are used; and to travel to Rosetta, the Nile is the most agreeable passage. It was, however, rather a ludicious scene to see the British infantry officers riding on jack-asses, and every one kept his dapple, since an order was issued by the commander in chief against the purchase of horses, except for the cavalry and the general service.

† There were two very remarkable cases:—one was of a man who apparently had no body: and the other of one who had a belly hanging down from his navel to his ancles; a blue skin contained his bowels, but which seemed so thin as to be liable every moment to burst. The weight was enormous, and its size appeared much larger than an ox's paunch. The unfortunate wretch was otherwise in good health, and crawled about gaining his bread by begging.

‡ It may afford some pleasure to many readers, and particularly the female part, for it is presumed they will honour this work by a perusal, to know that Mr. Hammer, in Cairo, procured a complete edition of the Arabian Nights Entertainments in Arabic manuscript, containing many more stories than have as yet been published, and which he means to translate.

Since the first edition, I have ascertained that Mr. Clark had the fortune to discover this work, the only perfect and complete one extant in the world, and which Mr. Clark has given to Jesus College, Cambridge. It is in four large volumes quarto, and contains 172 tales, which are divided into one thousand and one nights.

siderable

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siderable to reach them, yet necessary, in order to avoid the forts, whilst the immense chasms and ravines in this part of the desert, to go round which there was scarcely a camel's track, rendered any attempt to bring heavy artillery almost impossible; and as the number of troops to maintain the post must have been proportioned to the strength of the garrison, the great want of water would have rendered its occupation nearly impracticable; yet if these obstacles could have been surmounted, the citadel was so weak, that a very slight battery would have crumbled the whole into dust.

"The French, for the further defence of the town, constructed on the high hills of rubbish, which laid on the north and east fronts of it, small square stone towers, at such distances as to flank each other, and the line of each front was commanded by a principal fort; that to the north was called Fort Camin, that on the east Fort Dupuis.

"All of these towers were bomb proof, a deep ditch surrounded them, and a gun from the upper story was worked out of a covered embrasure *. Each was provided with a cistern; the door was in the centre, and a moveable ladder the means of ascent: so fortified, they defied assault, and would have required the battering of heavy artillery, when they might have still resisted four or five days; but, nevertheless, as they could be passed in an assault by night, they were to be considered rather as a strong chain of works to an intrenched camp, than the defences of a fortified city.

"Behind these was a line of intrenchments, in front of which was dug a very deep ditch, and the walls of Cairo formed the last line of defence.

"The southern front was protected by an aqueduct (with the cavity of the arches built up), extending from the citadel to a large building on the banks of the Nile, and in which were the works to throw up the water into the aqueduct. This building was converted into a fort by the French. In front were several small detached forts, and the remains of Old Cairo †, which place was not fortified except by a few batteries on the bank of the Nile, open in the gorge, consequently not to be defended against an army which had crossed the river higher.

"Fort Ibrahim Bey and Fort L'Institute formed the second line. This was the weakest side in regard to fortification, but strong from position, as the Nile was to be passed,

* Each tower was intended to be manned with fifteen men: it was such a tower as those which at Corsica resisted for three days several men of war, one of which was set on fire, and another dismasted; nor was it taken until a landing was made by some troops.

† In Old Cairo, except the granaries of the patriarch Joseph, which are only large pieces of ground enclosed by walls, and divided into compartments, there is nothing remarkable. The greater part of the place is in ruins. Here the Greek patriarch resided, and who was a very fine venerable old man. Babylon, founded by Cambyses, stood on the scite of this city; a quarter of the town, called Baboul, marks now its position. A large canal, supposed by some to have been constructed in the time of Adrian, and by others in the reign of one of the Pharaohs, commences a little above Old Cario, and crosses the middle of the new town from the west to the north-east, but forms no defence, as it is only filled with water during the months of August, September, and October. A splendid ceremony takes place when the water of the Nile is let into this canal.

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and the front was very contracted.

"The west rn side is defended by the Nile and the island of Rhoda, on which were several heavy batteries, particularly at the northern point. At the dry season of the year, the interior channel, which runs by the farm of Ibrahim Bey, is fordable in several places, so that the Nile must be considered then as the only river to be forded.

"The island of Rhoda is the prettiest spot in Egypt: very fine sycamore trees grow along its banks, affording the most gratifying shade, yet do not provide a sufficient barrier to the whirlwinds and clouds of dust, which, although having to pass the Nile, are still here intolerable. On this island is celebrated the nilometer, by which the height of the Nile is ascertained: a redoubt, with six pieces of cannon, served as the tête du pont to the bridge which connects Giza. Giza is a dirty village, which the French have improved by building half a dozen houses, and establishing in it their manufactories of arms, shot, &c. The chief ornament of the place is a palace of Morad Bey's, much in ruins; and an excellent coffee-house, kept by a Frenchman, who remained behind, was acknowledged to be its most agreeable embellishment.

"The works of Giza are very contemptible; a wall surrounds the whole, except on the northern front, where Morad Bey's house forms the defence. This wall is very thin, and not high enough to render an escalade difficult; but to delay the immediate approach, a chain of redoubts was thrown forwards about sixty yards; yet the whole resistance would have proved insignificant, if the strength of the garrison had not prevented an assault. Such were Cairo and its outworks. In this state, defended by ten thousand men, and with three hundred and sixty-three serviceable pieces of cannon, including the fifty removed by the French, did the whole surrender without the firing of a short."

We have gone to unusual length in this article, because it must be more interesting to the English reader than any other subject, so long as national glory and British valour, which shine so conspicuously in every page of the work, shall have the power of inspiring him with the principles of patriotism and honour.

Travels through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland, to the North Cape, in the Years 1798 *and* 1799. *By Joseph Acerbi.*

THE author of this highly interesting work being a native of Italy, we do not consider him accountable for a very few inaccuracies of style which may occur in the course of two vols. in 4to. whilst we feel ourselves bound to bestow great praise upon him as a laborious, enlightened, and judicious traveller. His observations are those of a discriminating mind, and bear every mark of truth; but from a certain vein of satire by which they are accompanied, we are inclined to think that this work, like Dr. Johnson's Tour to the Hebrides, will find more admirers in other countries than in that which it describes.

Mr. A. landed at Helsingburg, from Denmark; from thence he proceeded to Gottenburg. He remarks, with great truth, that the mode of travelling in Sweden, every circumstance considered, is little cheaper than

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n other countries, though it
ppear so from the price of each
The roads, he admits, are
nt, but "between Helsing-
and Stockholm, a distance of
ee English miles, nothing that
considered as an inn is to be
"

ing described Gottenburg, the
city in Sweden, our author
cts us to Trolhätta, the ca-
s and canal at which place he
bes in the following words:
Trolhätta is a place where the
ers of natural beauties, if they
be tolerably accommodated,
l be tempted to stop for several
as it is scarcely possible in less
to have any satisfactory view of
amous cataracts, and the canal,
h is one of the boldest and most
ing works of the kind in the
d. The cataracts are a series of
ides formed by the river Götha,
h issues from the lake Wennern,
being united after many breaks,
n its whole and undivided stream,
a height of upwards of sixty
into an unfathomable abyss of
er.

The canal of Trolhätta has been
ught through the midst of rocks,
the means of gunpowder. Its
& was to open a communication
ween the North Sea and the lake
nnern, by continuing the navi-
ion where the Götha, dashing
vn in cataracts, ceases to be na-
able. All the bar-iron of Neri-
, Warmerland, and other pro-
ces, is transported in small boats
oss the lake of Wennern, and
ng the Götha, as far as the falls.
means of the new canal, the wa-
carriage is prolonged beyond the
aracts to where the Götha be-
mes again navigable, and from
ence the goods are easily conveyed
on the river to Gothenburg. The
obvious importance of such a cut had
long attracted the attention of the
Swedish government, and they em-
ployed immense sums, at different
times, during almost a whole century,
for the execution of it; notwith-
standing which, this vast enterprise
proceeded so slowly, and with so
little effect, that it seemed to mock
every human effort of strength or
skill. Its actual accomplishment was
reserved to teach a very important
lesson to governments, and all great
bodies of men, that though any un-
dertaking should languish and fail
under their direction, yet it may be
quickened, and may succeed, when
it becomes the interest of individuals
not to embezzle the general stock;
when their fortune depends on their
entering minutely into all the details
of labour and expense, and on bring-
ing the work as speedily as possible
to a just and happy conclusion. An
association was formed of Gothen-
burg merchants, and others; a joint
stock was raised; the privilege of a
toll on the future canal was granted
and secured by government; shares
in the eventual produce were sold at
higher and higher prices as the work
advanced; and in the course of five
or six years the work was complet-
ed. The length of this canal, on
which there are nine locks, is nearly
three miles; the width 36 feet; the
depth, in some places, nearly 50.
Basins are formed, at convenient dis-
tances, for various purposes, which
it is unnecessary to enumerate. It
is not easy for any one to form an
idea of the difficulties that were to
be surmounted in the formation of
this wonderful canal, unless he had
been an eye-witness. The spectator
now views the smooth level as if it
had been so always, and loses sight
of

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of the heights and rugged substances through which it was necessary to penetrate before that level could be effected. I saw the canal not only when it was accomplished, but in its laborious progress towards completion. This canal, undertaken and begun by Charles XII. formed part of a grand plan meditated by Gustavus Vasa, and attempted by some of his successors, for joining the Baltic with the North Sea, by means of a communication cut through the kingdom. If ever a canal should be extended from the lake of Wennern, which is the largest in Sweden, being about 500 miles long, and 75 broad, by Orebio, to the lake of Hielmar, the Swedes may then, by a conjunction of this lake with that of Mälar, through the sluices of Arboga, transport all kinds of merchandize in the same vessel from Gothenburg to Stockholm. Thus a passage would be opened between the North Sea and the Baltic, and, among other advantages, the duty of the Sound would be avoided. The canal of Trolhätta may justly be considered as in some respects characteristical of the Swedish nation; for it represents them as they are, prone to the conception of grand enterprises, and distinguished by mechanical invention. As a work of art, and of bold and persevering design, it is not too much to say, that it is the first in the world, even the duke of Bridgewater's canal in England, and that of Languedoc in France, not excepted."

Mr. A. was under considerable difficulties in procuring a lodging on his arrival at Stockholm, there being, properly speaking, no inns in the town. His topographical account of the capital is accurate and detailed; his description of a winter scene, illustrated by an engraving, is extremely curious to an inhabitant of the more southern latitudes.

"The grand and most distinguished feature in the locality of that city, namely, being situated on islands amidst gulfs and lakes, is destroyed by the ice. The same water which divides the inhabitants of the different quarters in summer, unites them in winter. It becomes a plain which is traversed by every body. The islands are islands no longer; horses in sledges, phaetons, and in vehicles of all sorts, placed on skates, scour the gulf, and lakes, by the side of ships fixed in the ice, and astonished, as it were, to find themselves in such company on the same element. Those lakes which in summer were brightened by the clear transparency of their waters reflecting every object on their banks, and presenting the animated picture of skiffs, oars, and small sails, are now turned into a place of rendezvous for men and children mingling in one throng. They walk, slide, fly about in sledges, or glide along on small skates. In the exercise of skating, they display great dexterity and address, and amuse the spectators with the ease and quickness of their various movements; darting forward with the speed of arrows, turning and returning, and balancing their bodies according to inclination and circumstances, in such a manner, that it is sometimes difficult to imagine what can be their principle of motion. There is no part of this great mass of water that is not arrested and subdued by the frost, except the current under the north bridge, and on the south near the king's stables. Here the water, which during the keenest frost dashes and foams with a great

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a great noise through the arches of the bridge, sends up majestic clouds of vapour to a considerable height in the atmosphere, where, in the extreme rigour of winter, being converted by the intenseness of the cold into solid particles, they are precipitated down through their weight, and presenting their surface to the sun, assume the appearance of a shower of silver sand, reflecting the solar rays, and adorned with all manner of colours. In the interior of Stockholm, throughout all its different quarters, every thing in winter, in like manner, undergoes a sudden change. The snow that begins to fall in the latter weeks of autumn, covers and hides the streets for the space of six months, and renders them more pleasant and convenient than they are in summer or autumn; at which seasons, partly on account of the pavement, and partly on account of the dirt, they are often almost impassable. One layer of snow on another, hardened by the frost, forms a surface more equal and agreeable to walk on, which is sometimes raised more than a yard above the stones of the street. You are no longer stunned by the irksome noise of carriage wheels, but this is exchanged for the tinkling of little bells, with which they deck their horses before the sledges. The only wheels now to be seen in Stockholm are those of small carts, employed by men servants of families, to fetch water from the pump in a cask. This compound of cask and cart always struck me as a very curious and extraordinary object, insomuch that I once took the trouble of following it, in order to have a nearer view of the whimsical robe in which the frost had invested it, and particularly of the variegated and fantastical drapery in which the wheels were covered and adorned. This vehicle, with all its appurtenances, afforded a native of Italy a very singular spectacle; the horse was wrapped up, as it seemed, in a mantle of white down, which, under his breast and belly, was fringed with points and tufts of ice. Stalactical ornaments of the same kind, some of them to the length of a foot, were also attached to his nose and mouth. The servant who attended the cart had on a frock, which was encrusted with a solid mass of ice. His eyebrows and hair jingled with icicles, which were formed by the action of the frost on his breath and perspiration. Sometimes the water in the pump was frozen, so that it became necessary to melt it, by the injection of a red hot bar of iron. I have attempted to make a drawing of this carriage; but it is difficult for art to imitate the operations and effects of the frost; displayed in the various appearances of the ice, its transparency, and the fantastical beauty of its embroideries, are not easily copied. For the purpose of rendering the design more interesting, I have chosen the pump at the bridge near the mint; this gave me an opportunity of introducing into the piece that edifice which was very near the house called Rossenadleska, where we lodged, and formed an angle of the street leading to the square of Riddarholmen. In the same plate I have added a representation of one of those small sledges that are used for the conveyance of goods or luggage from one place to another, which are peculiar, I believe, to the city of Stockholm. Neither men nor women carry any thing on their heads or shoulders, but employ these sledges, which they push on before them. When

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When they come to a declivity, they rest with their left hip and thigh on the sledge, and glide down to the bottom with a velocity which, to a stranger, appears both astonishing and frightful, guiding, all the while, the motion of the sledge with their right foot. The address with which they perform this it is not easy for any one to conceive who has not witnessed it. If you add to the objects which I have been describing, the curious appearance of the many different pelices that are worn with furs on the outside, you will imagine what a striking scene the streets of Stockholm, in winter, present to a foreigner, especially to one that came from the southern part of Europe.

"In the winter of 1799, I beheld at Stockholm a spectacle of a very uncommon nature, and such as I never, in all probability, shall see a second time. It was a sugar house on fire in the suburbs, on the south side of the city. The accident being announced by the discharge of cannon, all the fire-engines were immediately hurried to the aid of the owners. The severity of that winter was so great, that there was not a single spot near where the water was not frozen to the depth of a yard from the surface. It was necessary to break the ice with hatchets and hammers, and to draw the water from the well. Immediately on filling the casks, they were obliged to carry them off with all possible speed, lest the water should be congealed, as in fact about a third part of it was by the time it was brought to the place where it was wanted. In order to prevent it as much as possible from freezing, they constantly kept stirring it about with a stick; but even this operation had only a partial effect. At last, by the united power of many engines, which launched forth a great mass of water, the fire was got under, after destroying only the roof, the house itself being very little damaged. It was in the upper stories of the building that the stock of sugar was deposited; there was also many vessels full of treacle, which being broken by the falling in of the roof, the juice ran down along the sides of the walls. The water thrown up to the top of the house by the engines, and flowing back on the walls, staircases, and through the windows, was stopped in its downward course by the mighty power of the frost. After the fire was extinguished, the engines continued for some time to play, and the water they discharged was frozen almost the instant it came in contact with the walls, already covered with ice. Thus a house was formed of the most extraordinary appearance that it is possible to conceive; it was so curious an object, that every body came to gaze at it as a something wonderful; the whole building was incrusted from top to bottom with a thick coat of ice; the doors and windows were closed up, and in order to gain admission, it was necessary, with hammers and hatchets, to open a passage; they were obliged to cut through the ice another staircase, for the purpose of ascending to the upper stories. All the rooms, and what remained of the roof, were embellished by long stalactites of multifarious shapes, and of a yellowish colour, composed of the treacle and congealed water. This building, contemplated in the light of the sun, seemed to bear some analogy to those diamond castles that are raised by the imagination of poets. It remained upwards of two months in the same state, and was

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was visited by all the curious. Children in particular had excellent amusement with it, and contributed not a little to the destruction of the enchanted palace, by searching for the particles of sugar, which were found in many places incorporated with the ice."

Mr. A. gives rather a favourable description of the country seats of the Swedish gentry. "Those villas," says he, "are for the most part pleasantly situated, and embellished with works of art, which second and improve the efforts of nature. You there find hothouses, in which they raise peaches, pine-apples, grapes, and other fruit. All kinds of wine, liquors, and other delicacies, are lavished at the table of a Swedish gentleman, or rich manufacturer, or merchant, in the country. The ceremonies and stiffness that prevail at town entertainments are as much as possible laid aside. The houses of the merchants are the most agreeable as well as the best maintained, because they live in the most unrestrained manner, that is to say, with the least etiquette, and are the richest class of society; the nobility never can divest themselves entirely of that formality which seems to be a part of their inheritance, and consequently they do not enjoy the pleasures of the country in perfection. The two French travellers previously mentioned, who certainly entertained no prejudices against the nobility, made the same remark in their journey through Scania; and it may justly be extended to the whole of the order in every part of Sweden. 'Many gentlemen,' they say, 'pass the summer in the country, and some of them the whole year; but a residence in this province, from a ridiculous vanity, is by no means so agreeable as it might be.' The visits of gentlemen to one another are always visits of ceremony; they are attended with their horses, dogs, and a train of servants, and remain at each other's houses for several days together. Their round of visits being made, they live at home for the remainder of the year. They are so conceited of their rank, that they will not admit women of inferior birth into their company, even though they be married to persons of the highest quality."

The reader will also be pleased with his account of the royal palaces in the vicinity of Stockholm. An extraordinary custom, which takes place on Midsummer-day, is well worthy of notice.

"On that day the king and royal family come to the park, where they take up their abode in tents for the remainder of the month, that is, for the space of nearly a week. A camp is formed for the garrison of Stockholm, composed of two regiments of foot guards, some companies of horse guards, and a corps of artillery. Along the lines of the camp, they raise poles or posts, adorned with branches of cyphers, and sometimes scutcheons, with mottoes and devices. At the foot of the posts are placed barrels of beer on wooden frames: about six or seven o'clock in the afternoon, on a particular signal, the barrels are opened, when each soldier is presented with a pipe, a loaf of bread, some herrings, and some money. All this is done at the expense of the officers. In the mean time the military music plays, and the soldiers begin to drink and dance. Upon each of the barrels sits a soldier, in the form of a Bacchus, or some other figure more or less ridiculous. Those that are dressed

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dressed up in this manner first take the liquor, and propose the toasts, which are generally numerous, and constantly accompanied with the cry of *vivat*, answering to the English huzza. When any of the royal family, or a general officer, chance to pass by, their healths are drank, and always with the same accompaniment of *vivat*. A kind of masquerade ensues for a short time, during which the soldiers amuse the people that flock round them in the lines of the camp with songs, and indulge themselves in various freaks and acts of merriment. On beating the retreat, every thing is again submitted to the reign of order. Such festivals, without diminishing respect, certainly tend to excite in the soldiery and people an interest and attachment to the royal family."

His cold commendation of the Swedish ladies is highly characteristic of his nation.

"The ladies of Sweden are, generally speaking, very handsome; their countenances bear the characteristic of northern physiognomy, which is an expression of the most perfect tranquillity and composure of mind, indicating nothing of that passion and fire which, to every discerning observer, is visible in the features of the French and Italian ladies. As there is but little gallantry or attention shown them by men, and as they pass great part of their time either alone or amongst themselves, their conversation, though they are well educated, possesses but a small share either of variety or interest; and of that happy art of supporting conversation with vivacity, which so eminently distinguishes our Italian ladies, they are wholly destitute. The principal object that employs their time and attention is dress; and this anxiety is rather the effect of an ambition to outshine their rivals in elegance and splendour, than the result of an eagerness to please the men, and to make conquests. They are not, however, free from the imputation of coquetry, because they are certainly fond of admiration and praise: they would like to see every man at their feet, and would wish to be called the belles of the north; but their predominant passion is a desire of public notice and distinction. There is not an individual for whom they feel, in their heart, such strong and violent sentiments of friendship, tenderness, and love, as are found in those who live in warmer climates."

His account of a Swedish dinner party is equally correct and amusing.

"The Swedish dinner parties are expensive arrangements of show and formality. It will often happen that out of forty or fifty people, who appear in consequence of an invitation sent with all possible ceremony, and perhaps a week or a fortnight before the appointed day, scarcely three or four know one another sufficiently to make the meeting agreeable. A foreigner may still fare worse, and have the misfortune of being seated near a person totally unacquainted with any language but his own. Before the company sit down to table, they first pay their respects to a side table, laden with bread, butter, cheese, pickled salmon, and liqueur, or brandy; and by the tasting of these, previous to their repast, endeavour to give an edge to their appetite, and to stimulate the stomach to perform its office. After this prelude the guests arrange themselves about the dinner table, where every one finds at his place three kinds of bread, a flat coarse

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coarse rye bread, white bread, and brown bread. The first sort of bread is what the peasants eat, it is crisp and dry; the second sort is common bread; but the brown, last mentioned, has a sweet taste, being made with the water with which the vessels in the sugar-houses are washed, and it is the nastiest thing possible. All the dishes are at once placed upon the table, but no one is allowed to ask for what he likes best, the dishes being handed round in regular succession; and an Englishman has often occasion for all his patience, till the one is put in motion on which he has fixed his choice. The Swedes are more knowing in this respect, and, like the French, eat of every thing that comes before them. Although the different dishes do not seem to harmonize together, yet such is the force of habit, that the guests apparently find no inconvenience from the most opposite mixtures. Anchovies, herrings, onions, eggs, pastry, often meet together on the same plate, and are swallowed promiscuously. The sweet is associated with the sour, mustard with sugar, confectionaries with salt meat or salt fish; in short, eatables are intermingled with a poetical licence, that sets the precept of Horace at defiance:

Sed non ut placidis coeant immitia.

An Italian is not very much at a loss at these feasts, but an Englishman finds himself quite uncomfortable, and out of his element; he sees no wine drank either with the ladies or the gentlemen during dinner, but must take it himself in a solitary manner; he is often obliged to wait for hours before he can help himself to what he prefers to eat; and when the meat arrives, he generally thinks it not dressed plain enough, but disagreeable, from the quantity of spices with which it is seasoned. After dinner the ladies do not leave him to his bottle, he is expected to adjourn immediately with them to the drawing-room, where the company, after thanking the master and mistress of the house with a polite, or rather ceremonious, bow for their good cheer, are regaled with tea and coffee. I have not entered into a circumstantial description of these long dinners, but only given the general outline, that I might not inflict upon my readers that ennui which I confess I have myself sometimes experienced amongst the number of the guests. In the interval between dinner and supper, which, however, from the many hours that are thought necessary for the acts of eating and drinking, is not long, there is no amusement whatsoever but playing at cards. If you cannot join in this rational recreation, you are abandoned to your fate, and may sit in some corner of the room, indulging in mediation, on whatever subject you please."

After entering at considerable length into a description of the universities, and other learned societies in Sweden, together with the state of the arts and sciences in general in that country, which would occupy too great a space to be inserted in this review, but which we deem well deserving the perusal of the reader, Mr. A. makes use of the following expressions:

"The state of Sweden, and particularly that of the capital, has left this general impression on my mind, that a greater progress has been made in the sciences and arts, both liberal and mechanical, by the Swedes, than by any other nation, struggling

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struggling with equal disadvantages of soil and climate, and labouring under the discouragement of internal convulsions and external aggressions, from proud, powerful, and overbearing neighbours. Their commerce, all things considered, and their manufactures, are in a flourishing state. The spirit of the people, under various changes unfavourable to liberty, remains unbroken. The government is still obliged, in some degree, to respect the public opinion. There is much regard paid to the natural claims of individuals; justice is tempered with mercy, and great attention is shown in their hospitals, and other institutions, to the situation of the poor and helpless. From the influence of the court among a quick, lively, and active race of men, private intrigue and cabal have, to a great degree, crept into every department of society; and this is what I find the greatest subject of blame, or of regret, in speaking of that country. The resources of a state are chiefly three: population, revenue, and territory. The two first are not considerable in Sweden; the last is in great extent, though not so in its immediate value: but the vast extent of territory itself is an object of importance. Land and seas, however sterile and rude, constantly become more fertile and useful as the course of science and art advances. As the French say, *tout jours va la terre au bon*, art subdues natural difficulties and disadvantages, and finds new uses for materials of every description; and finally, it may be justly observed, that in the very rudeness of the natural elements, and in their poverty, the Swedes have a pledge and security for civil freedom and political independence."

Our author takes his departure from Stockholm the 16th March 1779, to prosecute his travels in Finland and Lapland, the face of the country being covered with snow and ice. The account of his passage over the gulph of Bothnia is highly curious and interesting.

"When a traveller is going to cross over the gulf on the ice to Finland, the peasants always oblige him to engage double the number of horses, to what he had upon his arriving at Grislehamn. We were forced to take no less than eight sledges, being three in company, and two servants. This appears at first sight to be an imposition on the part of the peasants; but we found, by experience, that it was a necessary precaution. The distance across is forty-three English miles, thirty of which you travel on the ice, without touching on land. This passage over the frozen sea is, doubtless, the most singular and striking spectacle that a traveller from the south can behold. I laid my account with having a journey more dull and unvaried than surprising and dangerous. I expected to travel forty-three miles, without sight of land, over a vast and uniform plain, and that every successive mile would be in exact unison and monotonous correspondence with those I had already travelled; but my astonishment was greatly increased in proportion as we advanced from our starting post. The sea, at first smooth and even, became more and more rugged and unequal. It assumed, as we proceeded, an undulating appearance, resembling the waves by which it had been agitated. At length we met with masses of ice heaped one upon the other, and some of them seeming as if they were suspended in air, while others were raised in the form of

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of pyramids. On the whole, they exhibited a picture of the wildest and most savage confusion, that surprised the eye by the novelty of its appearance. It was an immense chaos of icy ruins, presented to view under every possible form, and embellished by superb stalactites of a blue green colour.

"Amidst this chaos, it was not without much fatigue and trouble that our horses and sledges were able to find and pursue their way; it was necessary to make frequent windings, and sometimes to return in a contrary direction, following that of a frozen wave, in order to avoid a collection of icy mountains that lay before us. In spite of all our expedients for discovering the evenest paths, our sledges were every moment overturned to the right or the left; and frequently the legs of one or other of the company, raised perpendicularly in the air, served as a signal for the whole caravan to halt. The inconvenience and the danger of our journey were still further increased by the following circumstances. Our horses were made wild and furious, both by the sight and smell of our great pelices, manufactured of the skins of Russian wolves or bears. When any of the sledges were overturned, the horses belonging to it, or to that next to it, frighted at the sight of what they supposed to be a wolf or bear rolling on the ice, would set off at full gallop, to the great terror of both passenger and driver. The peasant, apprehensive of losing his horse in the midst of this desert, kept firm hold of the bridle, and suffered the horse to drag his body through masses of ice, of which the sharp points threatened to cut him in pieces. The animal at last, wearied out by the constancy of the man, and disheartened by the obstacles continually opposed to his flight, would stop; then we were enabled again to get into our sledges, but not till the driver had blinded the animal's eyes: but one time, one of the wildest and most spirited horses in our train, having taken fright, completely made his escape. The peasant who conducted him, unable any longer to endure the fatigue and pain of being dragged through the ice, let go his hold of the bridle. The horse, relieved from his weight, and feeling himself at perfect liberty, redoubled his speed, and surmounted every impediment; the sledge, which he made to dance in the air, by alarming his fears, added wings to his flight. When he had fled a considerable distance from us, he appeared from time to time as a dark spot, which continued to diminish in the air, and at last totally vanished from our sight. Then it was that we recognized the prudence of having some spare horses in our party, and we were fully sensible of the danger that must attend a journey across the gulf of Bothnia without such a precaution. The peasant, who was the owner of the fugitive, taking one of the sledges, went in search of him, trying to find him again by following the traces of his flight. As for ourselves, we made the best of our way to the isles of Aland, keeping as nearly as we could in the middle of the same plain, still being repeatedly overturned, and always in danger of losing one or other of our horses; which would have occasioned a very serious embarrassment. During the whole of this journey we did not meet with, on the ice, so much as a man, a beast, bird, or any living creature.

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creature. Those vast solitudes present a desert abandoned as it were by nature. The dead silence that reigns, is interrupted only by the whistling of the winds against the prominent points of ice, and sometimes by the loud crackings occasioned by their being irresistibly torn from this frozen expanse: pieces, thus forcibly broken off, are frequently blown to a considerable distance. Through the rents produced by these ruptures you may see below the watery abyss, and it is sometimes necessary to lay planks across them, by way of bridges, for the sledges to pass over. The only animals that inhabit those deserts, and find them an agreeable abode, are sea-calves or seals. In the cavities of the ice they deposit the fruits of their love, and teach their young ones betimes to brave all the rigours of the rudest season. Their mothers lay them down, all naked as they are brought forth, on the ice; and their fathers take care to have an open hole in the ice near them, for a speedy communication with the water. Into these they plunge with their young, the moment they see a hunter approach; or at other times they descend into them spontaneously in search of fishes for sustenance to themselves and their offspring. The manner in which those male seals make those holes in the ice is astonishing: neither their teeth nor their paws have any share in this operation; but it is performed solely by their breath. They are often hunted by the peasants of the isles. When the islanders discover one of those animals, they take post, with guns and staves, at some distance from him, behind a mass of ice, and wait till the seal comes up from the water, for the purpose of taking in his quantum of air. It sometimes happens, when the frost is extremely keen, that the hole is frozen up almost immediately after the seal makes his appearance in the atmosphere; in which case the peasants fall on him with their sticks, before he has time with his breath to make a new aperture. In such extremities the animal displays an incredible degree of courage. With his formidable teeth he bites the club with which he is assulted, and even attempts to attack the persons who strike him; but the utmost efforts and resistance of these creatures are not much dreaded, on account of the slowness of their motions, and the inaptitude of their members to a solid element.

"After considerable fatigue, and many adventures, having refreshed our horses about half way on the high sea, we at length touched at the small island of Signilskar. This island presents to the view neither wood nor lawn, and is inhabited only by some peasants, and the officer of the telegraph which is stationed here for keeping up a correspondence with that of Grislehamn. It is, one of those little islands, scattered in this part of the gulf, which collectively bear the name of Aland. The distance from Grislehamn to Signilskar, in a straight line, is five Swedish miles, which are nearly equal to thirty-five English; but the turnings we were obliged to make, in order to find out the most practicable places, could not be less than ten English miles more. All this while we were kept in anxious suspense concerning the fate of our fugitive horse, and entertained the most uneasy apprehensions that he was either lost in the immensity of the icy desert, or buried perhaps

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e watery abyss. We were pre- g to continue our journey igh the isles on the ice, and had ly put new horses to our sledge, we spied, with inexpressible ure, the two sledges returning the fugitive. The animal was ne most deplorable condition inable: his body was covered ver with sweat and foam, and enveloped in a cloud of smoke. we did not dare to come near ; the excessive fatigue of his nt course had not abated his city; he was as much alarmed e sight of our pelices as before; snorted, bounded, and beat the and ice with his feet; nor d the utmost exertions of the ants to hold him fast have pre- ted him from once more making escape, if we had not retired to e distance, and removed the t and the scent of our pelices. m Signilskar we pursued our ney through the whole of isles of Aland. In different ts of Aland you meet with t-houses, that is to say, with es where you may get horses. u travel partly by land, and partly r the ice of the sea. The distance ween some of these islands ounts to no less than eight or miles. On the sea, the natives ve used the precaution of fixing nches of trees, or putting small es along the whole route, for the idance of travellers in the night ne, or directing them how to find t the right way after the falls of ow."

Speaking of the peasants of Fin- d, he gives the following descrip- on of their manners:

"The houses of the peasants are ell built, and the stranger finds ery where lodging and beds; and he may be tolerably accommodated, if he have the precaution to carry some conveniences along with him. You are received with great hospitality; the peasant furnishes you with whatever he has got to eat, though, in general, he can only offer you fresh and curdled milk, salt herrings, and perhaps, as before mentioned, a little salt meat. In comparison with those who travel among them, they are poor, but in relation to themselves they are rich, since they are supplied with every thing that constitutes, in their opinion, good living. If they have more money than they have immediate use for, they lay it up for some unforeseen emergency, or convert it into a vase, or some other domestic utensil. You must not be surprised in Finland, if in a small wooden house, where you can get nothing but herrings and milk, they should bring you water in a silver vessel of the value of fifty or sixty rix dollars. The women are warmly clad; above their clothes they wear a linen shift, which gives them the air of being in a sort of undress, and produces an odd, though not disagreeable fancy. The inside of the house is always warm, and indeed too much so for one who comes out of the external air, and is not accustomed to that temperature. The peasants remain in the house constantly in their shirt-sleeves, without a coat, and with but a single waistcoat; they frequently go abroad in the same dress, without dread either of rheumatism or fever. We shall see the reason of this when we come to speak of their baths. The Finlanders, who accompany travellers behind their sledges, are generally dressed in a kind of short coat made of calf's-skin, or in a woollen shirt, fastened

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fastened round the middle with a girdle. They pull over their boots coarse woollen stockings, which have the double advantage of keeping them warm, and preventing them from slipping on the ice.

"The interior of the peasant's house presents a picture of considerable interest. The women are occupied in teasing or spinning wool for their clothing, the men in cutting faggots, making nets, and mending or construcing their sledges.

"We met at Mamola with a blind old man, having his fiddle under his arm, surrounded by a crowd of boys and girls. There was something respectable in his appearance; his forehead was bald, a long beard descended from his chin, white as snow, and covered his breast. He had the look of those bards who are described with so much enthusiasm in the history of the north, not one of whom probably was equal to this poor man in science or intelligence. His audience were not gathered round him for nothing; he sang verses, and related to them tales and anecdotes; but our presence broke in upon the silence and tranquillity of the assembly; every body withdrew; children are children in all countries. The sight of strangers was such a novelty, that, forgetting the bard, they began to mock our figure, and to laugh in our faces, while the poor mendicant finished by asking us, in bad Swedish, for some halfpence or skillings in charity."

He then proceeds to relate some whimsical anecdotes of Linnæus, with which we were unacquainted.

"I saw at the house of the president a very intelligent and conversible clergyman. We had much conversation concerning the Finlanders, especially on the subject of their poetry, and he mentioned a variety of interesting particulars. Speaking of Linnæus, with whom he had been well acquainted at Upsala, he had much to say on the character of the Swedish naturalist, and dwelt particularly on the extreme vanity which that great man seems to have carried to the most disgusting length. He related to me some anecdotes which gave strong indications of that weakness. A lady of the province of Upsala, who had never been beyond its boundaries, applied to a friend of Linnæus for a letter of recommendation, that she might have an opportunity of making the acquaintance of this eminent character, and, at the same time, see his collection. The philosopher received her with much politeness, and as he was showing her the museum, the good lady was so filled with astonishment at the sight of an assemblage of such a number of different objects, upon each of which Linnæus had always something to remark, that she exclaimed with a sigh, *I no longer wonder that Linnæus is so well known over the whole province of Upsala!* Linnæus who, instead of the *province of Upsala*, expected to hear *the whole universe*, was so shocked, that he would show her nothing more of the museum, and sent the lady away quite confounded at the change of his humour, and at the same time firmly believing that her high encomium had wounded the feelings of the great philosopher. One day, being in a melancholy temper, he gave orders that no person should be admitted to him, and placed himself, in his bed-gown and night-cap, sad and pensive, upon his sofa. An officer

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in the Swedish service arrived a party of ladies, who had made irney for the express purpose of ig the Linnæan collection. The er was denied admittance; but g aware of Linnæus's caprice, vould not be refused by the ser-, but pushed by him, and enter-he chamber where Linnæus was ng. At first some indignation shown at this intrusion; but officer introduced the ladies with nost extravagant panegyric, *to the istrious philosopher, who was the object of their journey; to the n whom the whole world allowed he the greatest; to that man who d put nature herself to the rack, in er to discover her dearest secrets,* . Linnæus's surly humour in-ntly forsook him, and he never peared more amiable in his man-rs than to this officer, whom he ibraced tenderly, calling him his ue friend, &c. &c. He was so ngularly enamoured with praise, iat his mind was never in that se-ite state which would have enabled m to distinguish true commenda-on from flattery and deception. The ergyman who at first did not credit ich reports, was convinced of their ality by one of his friends, who omposed so ridiculous an eulogy or Linnæus, that the weakest child night have treated it as a farce or satire; it was worded in the bom-ast of the middle ages, or in the Asiatic style: he called him the sun of botanists, the Jupiter of the lite-ati, the secretary of nature, an ocean of science, a moving mountain of erudition, and other appellations to the same effect. Linnæus, far from feeling displeasure at such ex-cessive and ridiculous compliments, interrupted the panegyrist at each pharse, embracing him, and calling him his dearest friend."

Chapter 16th describes several extraordinary customs peculiar to the inhabitants of Finland, viz. their modes of courtship, ceremonies attending marriages, their vapour-baths, &c; and in the subsequent chapter Mr. A informs us that the Finlanders have a natural talent for poetry, of which he gives some curious specimens.

On the 8th of June 1799 our author and his companions quitted Uliabourg, a town in Finland, where they had passed some time, and experienced great attentions from the inhabitants, to proceed on their intended journey through Lapland to the North Cape.

In chap. 26 he describes the sun as seen at midnight from Tornea; and in chapter 29, he cites some remarks of Mr. Swamberg on the works of Maupertuis, from which it would appear that the observations of the latter are not to be depended upon. After encountering vast difficulties and inconveniences from labour of working against the streams of rivers, and from immense swarms of musquitoes, our travellers meet, for the first time, two Lapland fishermen, and describe them and families in the following manner:

"We arrived at Lappagervi in the evening, and our boatmen were glad to take some rest after their wearisome voyage. When we arrived on the borders of the lake, we fell in with two Lapland fishermen, who had returned from their day's fishing, and were preparing to pass the night there. We were guided to the spot where they were by a large column of smoke, which mounted into the air. On approaching

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them, we found that they had besmeared their faces with tar, and covered their heads and shoulders with a cloth to protect themselves from the musquitoes. One of them was smoking tobacco, and the other was securing the fish they had taken from the depredations of the insects. Their meagre and squalid looks discovered evident signs of wretchedness. They were covered from head to foot by swarms of musquitoes, from whose stings their clothing scarcely shielded them. They were melting with heat; yet they durst not throw off their covering, much less remove from before the fire. Our arrival added millions of these flies to the myriads already there, as their numbers were continually increasing in our passage thither. It was impossible to stand a moment still; every instant we were forced to thrust our heads into the midst of the smoke, or to leap over the flame, to rid ourselves of our cruel persecutors.

"We drew our boat ashore; and walked about a mile into the country, to visit the families of these two Lapland fishers, who had fixed their constant habitation there. We found fires every where kept up: the pigs had their fire, the cows had theirs; there was one in the inside of the house, and another without, close to the door. The Lapland houses are not so large as those of the Finlanders. The doorway of one we saw here was only four feet high, so that we found it necessary to stoop as we entered. We had left our tent behind us, supposing we should find accommodation to pass the night with the Laplanders, and that it would at least be equally good as that we had met with amongst the Finlanders; but we found ourselves disappointed: however, we were forced to put up with what convenience the people could offer us; and therefore, when it was time to retire to rest, we were accommodated with rein-deer skins, laid over small birchen twigs and leaves, which were spread on the ground, in a small apartment filled with smoke. We groped our way into our bed-chamber, because the smoke hindered us from seeing any light. Some time after we had laid ourselves down to sleep, I heard a breathing, which seemed to proceed from a corner of the room, and which we were unable to account for, as we supposed ourselves the only living creatures in this place. I imagined it was a dog or some other animal, which had taken his night's lodging there. Presently I heard a loud sigh, which seemed rather to be uttered by a human being than the animal I judged to be our fellow-lodger. I raised my head up gently to try if I could discover any thing. Some cracks in the side of the walls, and a few openings in the roof, afforded a faint light, and in order to ascertain the cause of our alarm, I crept forward on my hands and knees. As the distance was but short, I soon reached the spot, from whence the sounds came, and I found two children naked, and lying upon deer-skins. The children were suddenly awaked, and seeing me approach them in the posture described, fancied themselves in danger of an attack from some wild beast, and ran out of the room, crying to their mother for help."

Our author gives an account, not a very

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a very pleasing one, of the Lapland guides, to whose direction he and his companions committed themselves, on parting with the Finlanders, of whom he speaks in high terms.

"We soon reached the mouth of the rivulet, on the banks of which the rendezvous was appointed. We ascended it through all its windings, and were impatient to join the Laplanders, lest they should think us long in coming, and grow tired of waiting for us, for we had conceived no high opinion of either their patience or their complaisance. At length we arrived where they were. The party was composed of six men and a young girl. We found them seated under a birch-tree, on the branches of which they had hung up the provisions for the journey, which consisted of dry fish. They lay along the ground in different postures, surrounding a large fire by which they roasted their fish, which, for this purpose, was held in cleft sticks, cut from the tree which shaded them. The girl was the first who perceived us, and pointed us out to the men, who seemed to pay attention only to their cooking, so that we landed, and walked up to them, without being the least noticed or regarded. The men were clothed in a kind of smock-frock, made of the skin of the reindeer, with a collar erect, and stiffened behind. They wore a belt about their waists, which confined their dress close to their bodies, and drew it into the form of a bag, wherein they put whatever they had occasion to carry about them. They had pantaloons on, likewise made of reindeer skin, with short boots, the soles of which were wide, and stuffed with dry grass. The girl wore pantaloons and boots of the same shape, but her clothing was of wool, and her cap, which was made of green cloth, was pointed upwards. They were most of them very short, and their most remarkable features were their small cheeks, sharp chins, and prominent cheek bones. The face of the girl was not unhandsome; she appeared to be about 18 or 19 years of age; her complexion was fair, with light hair approaching to a chesnut colour. Four out of the six men had black hair, from whence I conclude this to be the prevailing colour amongst the Laplanders, distinguishing them from the Finlanders, amongst whom, during the whole of my journey, I did not remark one who had hair of that colour.

"The persons and dress of the Laplanders, taken all together, were the most filthy and disagreeable that it is possible to conceive. They held the fish they were eating in their hands, and the oil that distilled from it ran down their arms, and into the sleeves of their coats, which might be scented at the distance of some yards. The girl had rather more cleanliness in her person, and some portion of that decency which is so peculiar to her sex. This was apparent in her refusing the drink that was offered to her, and especially brandy, of which she was in reality as fond as the men. This affectation of modesty and reluctance in women, to possess what they wish for, but which at the same time they apprehend would be unbecoming, appear to be qualities inherent to the sex, since this prudery is observable even among women in Lapland. We now set about landing our baggage, and settling accounts with our honest Finlanders, who had duly and faithfully attended us from Mvon-

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onisca, and brought us safely so far on our journey. We had conceived a great regard for these worthy men, and we perceived, on parting with them, a tear of affection stealing down their cheeks, which demanded a similar acknowledgment. They took leave of us, returning their thanks, and taking us by the hand; and so strongly did we feel in our own hearts the like cordiality of sentiment, that we could not refuse them such a token of familiarity and regard. The Laplanders, notwithstanding the natural phlegm of their temper, did not remain inattentive observers of the scene that was passing before them, and could not but derive from it a favourable opinion of us, and even find their zeal excited to some exertion for our service, if it be possible to excite the least sentiment in minds so torpid as theirs. We were not, however, displeased that they were witnesses of the satisfaction we had given our Finlanders, and the regret they expressed on parting with us; and we hoped this example would inspire them with respect for us, and a desire to use all the activity necessary to accomplish the object for which we had engaged them. After our Finlanders had taken their leave, and were departed, we found ourselves, as it were, cut off from all communication with the rest of the world; the completion of our enterprise, nay, our very existence, were at once in the hands of these Laplanders. If the continuation of our journey appeared to be impracticable, and they should forsake us, there was no means of return left to the little island, and the fishermen of Kantasari; for we had no longer a boat to convey us across the lake to that charming retreat which we had so lately quitted, and with so much regret. But our apprehensions, we [illegible] that these Laplanders were cruel people; and although they seven in number, with the considered ourselves as a match them, notwithstanding were tered four all together, that the interpreter, a servant, Skioldebrand, and myself. The son why they came so numerous ber as seven, was in order port our baggage; because informed us, the rein-deer this season particularly and dangerous, on account prodigious swarms of mosquitoes which torment them to a madness; so that perhaps they run from us, and be lost with our provisions and circumstance which would in a very unpleasant situation. left it to them to divide our into seven parcels, one for each cluding the girl, who was to to carry her proportion. We marked a degree of equity distribution of the burdens, impressed us with no unfavourable idea of the character of these ple; we observed that they gave lightest packets to such as unequal to a heavier load. To in them an attention to justice to each other, we gave each a glass of brandy when they set making the division, promising another when it was made. Beginning the march they received third; and through we feared third glass would intoxicate yet we durst not displease them a refusal. In order to induce comply the more readily with request, as to a third glass quoted a Lapland proverb authority for it, which says

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ey take a glass for the body's
at setting out take another for
e sake," At length we began
rch, each of our Laplanders
is load of baggage, one of
taking the lead, and the rest
ing one by one in a single file.
was the first time, during our
journey, that we had travelled
s manner, and we were won-
ly delighted with the singular
rance which our caravan made.
cept in the rear of the line of
n, in order that we might see
no part of our baggage was
ped or lost, and moreover to
ve the conduct of those that
before. The pleasure we had
viewing this procession was de-
yed by the intolerable stench
h these filthy Laplander. left
nd them, when they began to
pire: it was beyond what I am
to describe; and were I ever so
al to the task, I am sure the rea-
would not thank me for the pe-
l of so ill-savoured a composi-
.

The degree of heat was 29 in
shade, and 45 in the sun. The
und burned our feet; and the few
ubs we met with in our way af-
ded us little or no shelter. We
re almost suffocated with heat:
d to add to our sufferings, we were
der the necessity of wearing a dress
thick woollen cloth, as a security
om the insects, and to cover our
ces with a veil, which in a great
easure prevented our drawing breath.
his extraordinary degree of heat
on operated most powerfully upon
ur Laplanders, who had already
wallowed three glasses of brandy
ach. They laid themselves down
o rest at every short distance, and
vere calling out every moment for
more brandy. We soon discovered
that we had no longer to do with the
Finlanders, who are a sober, robust,
and hardy race of people; we had
now to deal with a set of wretches,
who cared only for fermented liquors,
and were unwilling to work. In this
manner we went on for six miles
from the beginning of our journey,
in which distance they stopped to
take rest about fifty times, and as
many times each of them asked for
brandy. If we had not come to the
resolution to deny them when they
asked, we should have made no pro-
gress that day. They were dying
with thirst, and the first spring they
came to they dipped their heads in
like so many pigs, and drank full as
large draughts. We were at very
considerable trouble throughout the
whole of this journey, both in mak-
ing our Laplanders go on, and in
keeping them from straggling. When
one tumbled down, the whole line
of march was stopped; when the
word halt was given, all the caravan
threw itself on the ground, and it
was not without much entreaty that
we could get the individuals of it to
raise themselves again on their legs.
We were nearly six hours in going
six miles; at length we reached the
borders of a small lake called Kevi-
jervi, on the right of which a chain
of mountains extends itself, and
forms the boundaries of Finmark,
or Norwegian Lapland, and Swedish
Lapland. On the borders of this
lake we found two boats, which were
in a most shattered condition, full of
leaks, with oars that were split, and
of unequal lengths. These boats
were built by the Laplanders, and
left in the place mentioned, buried
in snow, during the winter, and ex-
posed to all weathers. Such were
the boats in which we were now to
cross this lake, about a mile over,
and

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and the only conveyance that could possibly be procured for the purpose. Two Laplanders rowed, and two more scooped out the water, which flowed in at several leaks as fast as they could throw it out; and had they ceased baling, the boats would have filled in a short space of time, and we should all have gone to the bottom. Yet, notwithstanding that we were all placed in this perilous situation, we observed, not without great indignation, that our Lapland rowers plied their oars, and pulled as leisurely, and with as much phlegmatic calmness, as if there had not been the least occasion for their exertion."

At length, after encountering many perils and difficulties, which he seems to have surmounted with equal presence of mind and perseverance, Mr. Acerbi arrived at the great object of his pains and research, the North Cape, which he thus describes in a strain of eloquence almost worthy of the sublimity of the awful scene which seems so forcibly to have affected him, and with which we shall close our account of this very interesting work, satisfied that, however copious we may have been in our extracts, they will well repay our reader for his trouble in perusing them, by the information and amusement they will have afforded on subjects so little known to the Englishman, or only known from the comparatively meagre descriptions of Schœffer, Regnard, or Consett.

"The North Cape is an enormous rock, which, projecting far into the ocean, and being exposed to all the fury of the waves, and the outrage of tempests, crumbles every year more and more into ruins. Here every thing is solitary, every thing is steril, every thing sad and despondent. The shadowy forest no longer adorns the brow of the mountain; the singing of the birds, which enlivened even the woods of Lapland, is no longer heard in this scene of desolation; the ruggedness of the dark gray rock is not covered by a single shrub; the only music is the hoarse murmuring of the waves ever and anon renewing their assaults on the huge masses that oppose them. The northern sun creeping at midnight at the distance of five diameters along the horizon, and the immeasurable ocean in apparent contact with the skies, form the grand outlines in the sublime picture presented to the astonished spectator. The incessant cares and pursuits of anxious mortals are recollected as a dream; the various forms and energies of animated nature are forgotten; and the earth is contemplated only in its elements, and as constituting a part of the solar system."

The Pleasures of Hope, with other Poems. By Thos. Campbell, Esq. 7th edition, 4to.

ON the merits of the Pleasures of Hope, public opinion has long since decided; and, were we to enter into a critical examination of that work, we should only acquiesce in a judgment which has assigned to it an exalted rank in the scale of English poetry. Stronger marks of poetic genius, or a greater variety of powers, have seldom been displayed in any poem. Indeed, considering this as a first production of a youthful bard, we certainly know of none in which the features of excellence are as strikingly combined. It is with real satisfaction we announce to our readers, that the poems

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ow published along with the
s of Hope, will all sustain,
ne of them even add to, the
former reputation. The
ness of our limits unfortu-
prevents us from conveying
ve a very imperfect, idea of
spective merits.

he "Lines written on visiting
e in Argyleshire," the melan-
feelings excited by contem-
the ravages of time on such
, are beautifully delineated.
econd stanza is particularly
, and marked by the charac-
traits of genius. The au-
s describing the now deserted
, where the home of his fore-
s stood.

wandering I found on my ruin-
ous walk,
e dial-stone aged and green,
rose of the wilderness left on its
stalk,
ark where a garden had been:
a brotherless hermit, the last of
its race,
wild in the silence of nature it
drew
n each wandering sun-beam a
lonely embrace;
the night-weed and thorn over-
shadow'd the place,
ere the flower of my forefathers
grew.

t was difficult, after such a
nza, to sustain the reader's ex-
tation, and those who justly ap-
ciate that difficulty, will allow no
all credit to the third and fourth
nzas.

From the "Ode to Winter" we
ve derived, perhaps, a still higher
atification. In that sublime spe-
s of poetry, more than in any
her, excellence has been rarely at-
ined; and we are here presented
with a performance which would claim an honourable station among the productions of the great master of descriptive poetry.

"The Beech Tree's Petition," which immediately follows, affords, by contrast, a striking illustration of the author's variety of powers. It is simple and beautiful.

The different effects of music and painting, in reviving the memory of departed friends, are described with equal truth and pathos in the "Stanzas on Painting." We are inclined to think, however, that the author has amplified too much in the latter parts; and, though exhibiting many poetical beauties, has failed to heighten the force of the preceding passages.

"The Soldier's Dream," and "The German Drinking Song," we should have praised in any other collection. Surrounded as they are here by superior attractions, we can only notice them.

It is impossible to read "the Exile of Erin," without acknowledging the author's powerful command over the affections. The remembrance of former days of happiness and endearment, rushing on the memory of a forlorn exile, is pictured in a manner that would awaken sympathy in the coldest bosom. And the poem admirably concludes with this glowing effusion of amor patriæ:

Yet all its sad recollection suppressing,
One dying wish my lone bosom can draw:
Erin! an exile, bequeaths thee his blessing,
Land of my forefathers Erin-go-bragh!
Buried and cold, when my heart stills her motion,
Green be thy fields, sweetest isle of the ocean,

And

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And thy harp-striking bards sing aloud
with devotion,
Erin, mavourneen Erin-go-braugh *!

To communicate to our readers a just conception of "The Battle of Hohenlinden," we should be compelled to copy the whole poem. It conveys, in grand and fiery language, the sublimest circumstances of a modern battle. The scene itself seems to pass before our eyes in reading the two incomparable stanzas.

'Tis morn! but scarce yon level sun
Can pierce the war-clouds rolling dun,
Where furious Frank, and fiery Hun
Shout in their sulph'rous canopy.

The combat deepens!—on ye brave!
Who rush to glory, or the grave,
Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy chivalry.

Highly as we regard the several excellencies of the foregoing poems, we cannot but acknowledge that "Lochiel's Warning" rises superior to them all. And chiefly, with respect to it, do we severely feel the restraint imposed upon us by our limits. It is not doing it justice to praise it in general terms. A poem of so rare a merit has higher pretensions, and lays claim to that admiration which can only result from the detailed exposition of its various beauties; and we believe we are only anticipating the decision of the public when we say, that the bard of Gray has at length, perhaps, found a rival.

The sublimity of the following passage, in which the wizard, taunted by Lochiel for dissuading him from venturing to the field of Culloden, foretels his danger, will enable every reader to judge for himself.

Ha! laugh'st thou, Lochiel, my vision to scorn,
Proud bird of the mountain thy plumes shall be torn.
Say! rush'd the bold eagle exulting forth
From his home in the dark rolling clouds of the north?
Lo! the death-shot of foemen outspeeding, he rode
Companionless, bearing destruction abroad;
But down let him stoop from his havock on high,
Ah! home let him speed—for the spoiler is nigh.

Why flames the far summit? Why shoot to the blast
Those embers, like stars from the firmament cast?
'Tis the fire-shower of ruin, all dreadfully driven
From his eyrie, that beacons the darkness of heaven.
Oh, crested Lochiel! the peerless in might,
Whose banners arise on the battlements' height,
Heaven's fire is around thee to blast and to burn;
Return to thy dwelling! all lonely return!
For the blackness of ashes shall mark where it stood,
And a wild mother scream o'er her famishing brood.

LOCHIEL.

False wizard, avaunt! I have marshall'd my clan,
Their swords are a thousand, their souls are one;
They are true to the last of their blood and their breath;
And, like reapers, descend to the harvest of death, &c. &c.

* * * * * * * * * * *

There are two lines in the wizard's reply to this animated speech, which we will venture to say can

* Ireland, my darling Ireland, for ever.

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more poetical account of the second sight than has been ever conceived in prose or poetry, when the gifted seer exclaims,

"'Tis the sun-set of life gives me mystical lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before.

On the whole, these Poems are the productions of a very extraordinary young man. And, to use a phrase of the master-critic of our age, "If they be not poetry, we know not where poetry may be found."

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